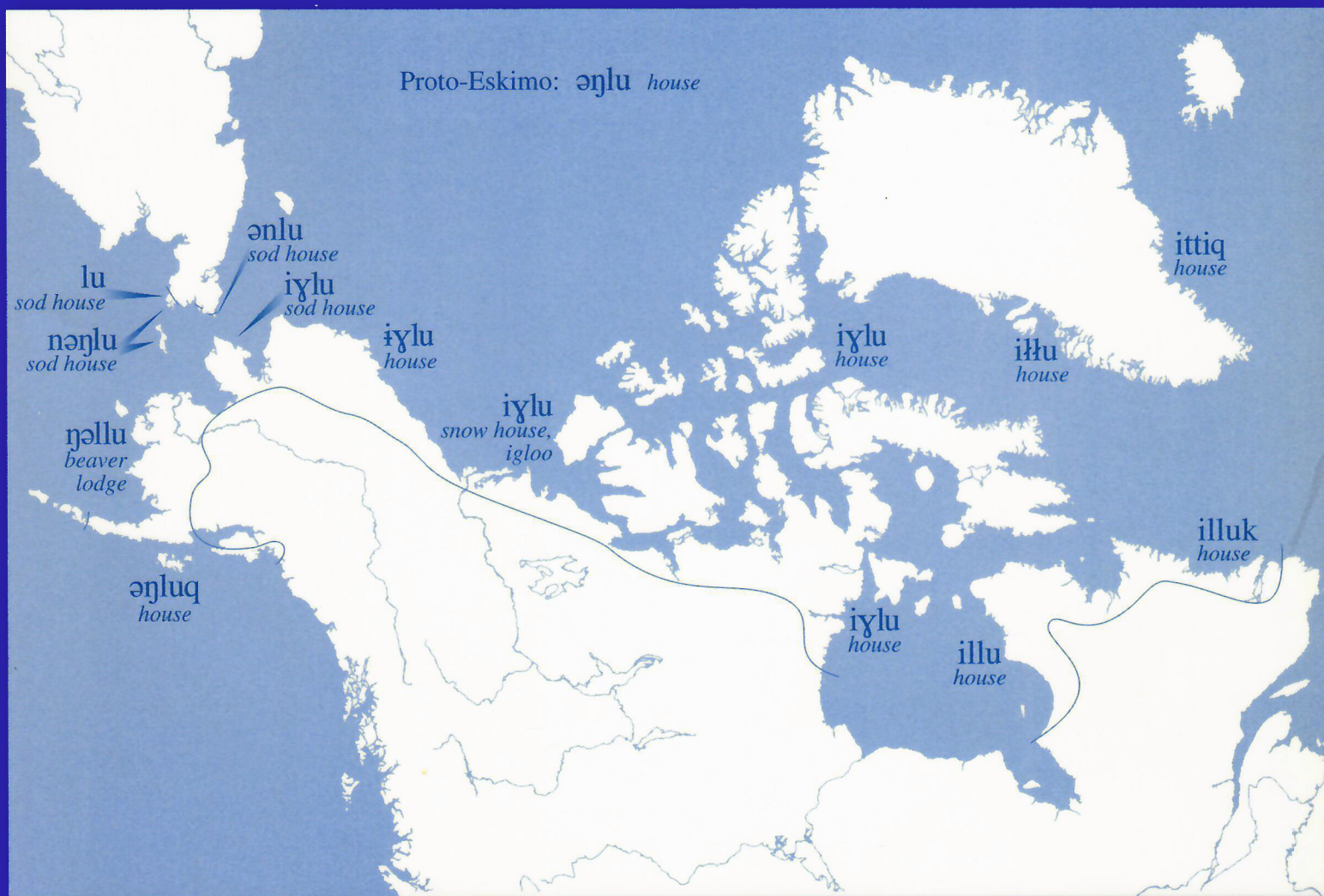


Comparative Eskimo Dictionary

With Aleut Cognates



Michael Fortescue
Steven Jacobson
Lawrence Kaplan

COMPARATIVE ESKIMO DICTIONARY
With Aleut Cognates

Michael Fortescue
Steven Jacobson
Lawrence Kaplan

Alaska Native Language Center
Research Paper Number 9
University of Alaska Fairbanks

1994

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication data

Fortescue, Michael D.

Comparative Eskimo dictionary: with Aleut cognates / Michael
Fortescue, Steven Jacobson, Lawrence Kaplan

p. cm.

English, Eskimo, and Aleut.

Includes bibliographical references and indexes.

ISBN 1-55500-051-7

1. Eskimo languages—Grammar, Comparative—Dictionaries.
2. Eskimo languages—Cognates—Dictionaries. 3. Eskimo languages—Cognates—Aleut—Dictionaries. 4. Eskimo languages—Dictionaries—English. 5. English language—Dictionaries—Eskimo. I. Jacobson, Steven A. II. Kaplan, Lawrence D. III. Title.

PM50.Z5F65 1994

94-24177

497'.1—dc20

CIP

First Printing 1994 300 copies

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Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680

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PREFACE

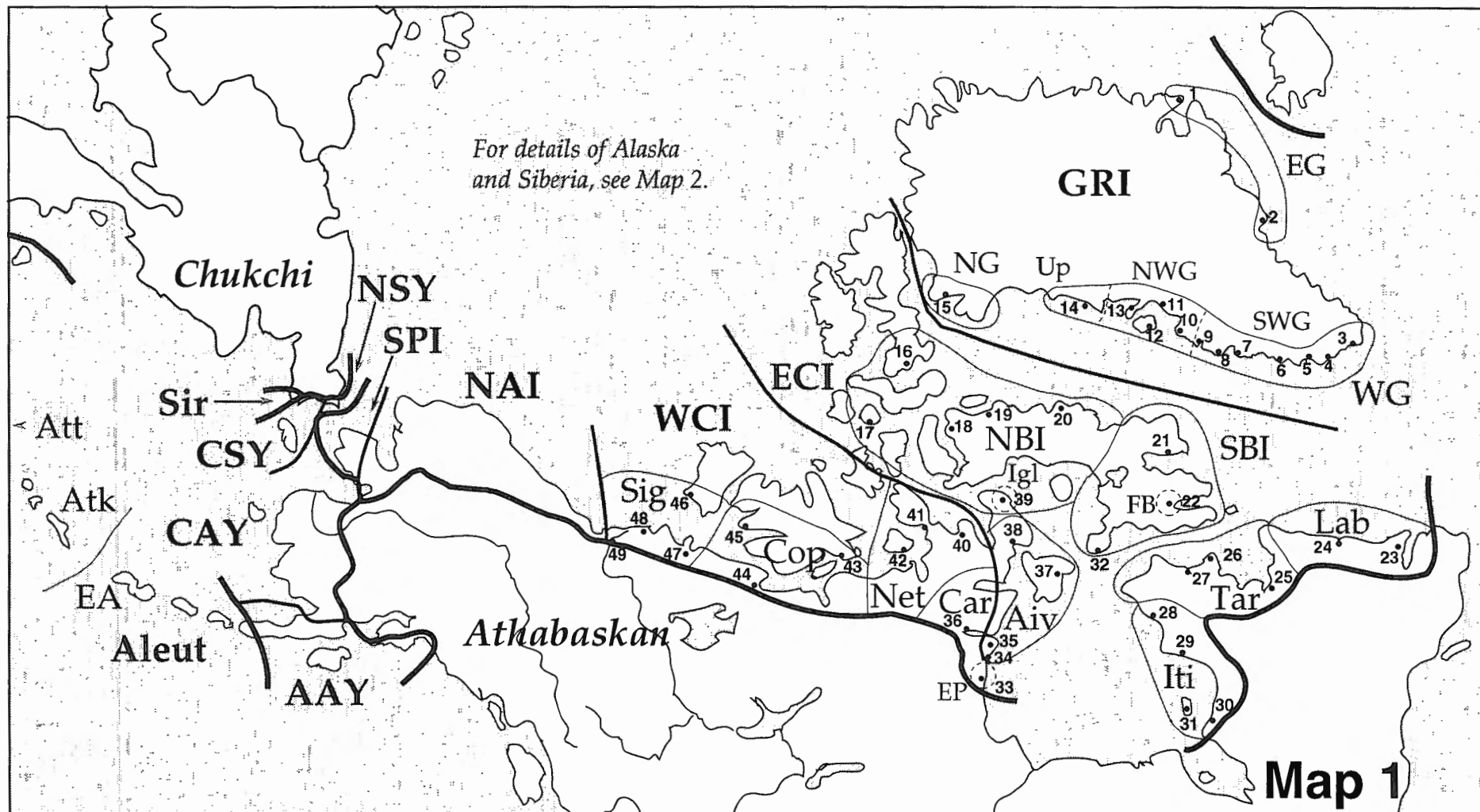
Early explorers and ethnographers collected and compiled vocabularies of the Eskimo languages they encountered, and much of their work already in the eighteenth century was comparative in nature (e.g. Cook and King). Important figures in comparative Eskimo work, including phonological correspondence and morphology as well as lexicon, are Rask, Rink, Miller, Thalbitzer, Uhlenbeck, Birket-Smith, Hammerich, Jenness, Rasmussen, Menovshchikov, Swadesh, Bergsland, and Emel'yanova. Notable among those who compiled comparative lists in this century are Birket-Smith, Jenness, and Rasmussen. Erik Holtved compiled by far the most extensive comparative lexical files, with a view to eventually producing a major dictionary.

Work on the present *Comparative Eskimo Dictionary* began in 1985, when Steven Jacobson and Lawrence Kaplan started to compose comparative sets from their field notes and files, from material in the archives of the Alaska Native Language Center, and from published Eskimo dictionaries. They received a Faculty Grant from the University of Alaska Fairbanks to pursue the work. Michael Fortescue joined the project and spent the spring of 1988 working on the comparative files in Fairbanks. He has since been responsible for the sections on postbases and proto-Eskimo inflectional endings and for the integration of the Aleut cognates from Knut Bergsland. Kaplan spent a sabbatical year at the Institute of Eskimology in Copenhagen in 1988-1989, where he and Fortescue used Holtved's files to flesh out existing sets and develop new ones. A draft manuscript was produced from computer files in 1989 and has been subsequently enlarged and refined to its present form, including the results of lexical research done by Darlene Orr in 1993 with the remaining

speakers of Sireniksi. For a history of comparative Eskimo work, see Krauss 1973.

Thanks are due to Knut Bergsland for his careful reading of the manuscript and for his detailed comments and suggestions. Thanks go also to David Lipscomb for the Tarramiut index, to Nikolai Vakhtin for access to Sireniksi data, to Evgeni Golovko for access to Naukanski data, to Darlene Orr for field research in Sireniksi, to Michael Krauss for his support and encouragement, and to Jeff Leer for helpful critical advice. Darlene Orr and Joe Kwaraceius deserve recognition for their help in preparing the typed manuscript at various stages, as does Tom Alton, who prepared the final manuscript for publication. We also thank Vye, N. Enmenkau, V.S. Qagaq, A. Verbitskya, A. Ivanova, and Ya. Taghyuq for providing Sireniksi and Naukanski forms. Thanks also to Christian Berthelsen and Gaba Thorning for information on West Greenlandic, and to Louis-Jacques Dorais for commenting on Eastern Canadian Inuit forms.

A collaborative project of this nature always entails compromises on certain issues when there is a difference of opinion on the part of the authors; these differences have not been noted but are sometimes responsible for qualifying words and phrases, such as "perhaps" and "possible relationship to" concerning derivational relationships. We are well aware that this work has a number of shortcomings which we hope to address in the future. However, we deem it desirable to make the work available at this time, in hopes of obtaining useful comments and criticism. Moreover, we recognize that it will be of use to several categories of scholars and laymen, and hope that the layout of dictionary entries makes this work a useful tool for elicitation of further Eskimo lexical material.



Notes to Map 1:

1) This map (and Map 2) are not meant to be thorough presentations of Eskimo-Aleut dialectology, but represent simply the dialects and languages of the source materials for this work. Also, smaller settlements are generally not shown.

2) Utkusiksalingsmiut now live, along with others, in Gjoa Haven. No Utkusiksalingsmiut region is shown on this map; it formerly occupied the area south of Gjoa Haven.

3) Within West Greenland SWG can be split into Central West Greenlandic, our default dialect and basis of the literary language (towns 7-9) and the southern 'i-dialects' (towns 3-6), which in turn can be broken up into the sub-dialects of Paamiut, Nanortalik-Qaqortoq and phonologically divergent Kap Farvel. NWG is also referred to as the Kangaatsiaq-Uummannaq sub-dialect.

4) The modern variety of Car spoken at Baker Lake is intermediate between WCI and ECI according to Dorais.

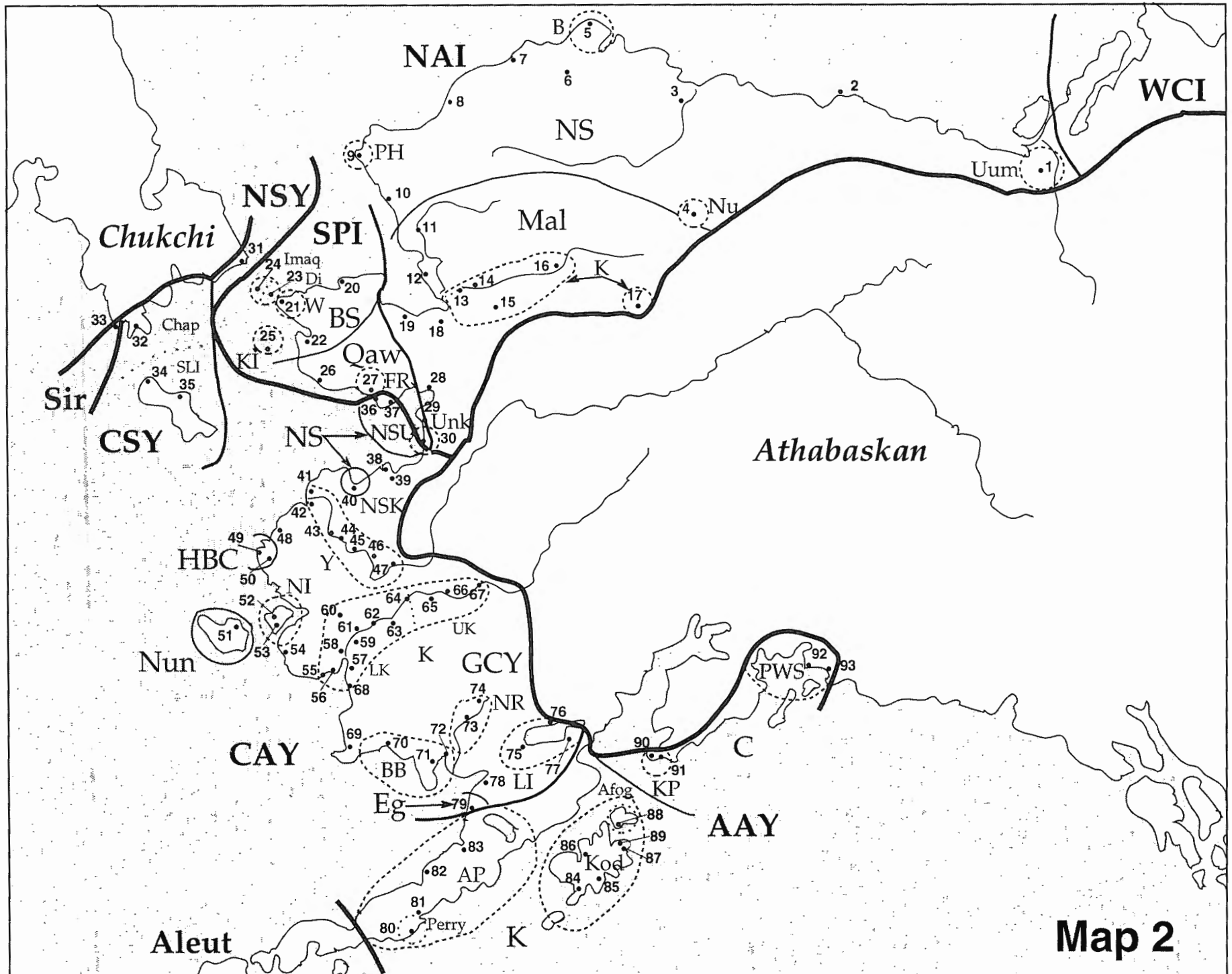
Key to villages and towns on Map 1 (note that names are given first in their Euro-American version or form and then in the local standard Eskimo orthography)

1. Scoresbysund / Ittoqqortoormiit
2. Ammassalik / Tasiilaq
3. Kap Farvel: Frederiksdal / Narsaq Kujalleq
4. Nanortalik
5. Julianehåb / Qaqortoq
6. Frederikshåb / Paamiut
7. Godthåb / Nuuk
8. Sukkertoppen / Maniitsoq
9. Holsteinsborg / Sisimiut
10. Egedesminde / Aasiaat
11. Jacobshavn / Ilulissat
12. Godhavn / Qeqertarsuaq
13. Umanak / Uummannaq

14. Upernavik
15. Thule / Qaanaaq
16. Grise Fiord / Ausuittuq
17. Resolute Bay / Qausuittuq
18. Arctic Bay / Ikpiarjuk
19. Pond Inlet / Mittimatalik
20. Clyde River / Kangiqługaapik
21. Pangnirtung / Pangniqtuuq
22. Frobisher Bay / Iqaluit
23. Rigolet / Tikiraqsuarusik
24. Nain / Naini
25. Fort Chimo / Kuujuaq
26. Wakeham Bay / Kangiqsujaq
27. Sagloug / Salluit
28. Povungnituk / Puvirnituk
29. Port Harrison / Inujuaq
30. Great Whale River / Kuujjuaraapik
31. Belcher Islands / Sanikiluaq
32. Cape Dorset / Kinngait
33. Eskimo Point / Arviat
34. Rankin Inlet / Kangiqłiniq
35. Chesterfield Inlet / Igluligaarjuk
36. Baker Lake / Qamanittuaq
37. Coral Harbour / Sagliq
38. Repulse Bay / Nauyat
39. Igloodik / Iglulik
40. Pelly Bay / Arviligjuaq
41. Spence Bay / Talurjuaq
42. Gjoa Haven / Uqsuqtuuq
43. Cambridge Bay / Iqaluktuuttiaq
44. Coppermine / Qurluqtuq
45. Holman Island / Ulukhaqtuuq
46. Sachs Harbour / Ikaasuk
47. Paulatuk / Paulatuuq
48. Tuktoyaktuk / Tuktuujaaqtuuq
49. Inuvik / Inuvik

Key to abbreviations on map 1

AAY	Alutiiq Alaskan Yupik
Aiv	Aivilik
Atk	Atkan
Att	Attuan
Car	Caribou
CAY	Central Alaskan Yupik
Cop	Copper
CSY	Central Siberian Yupik
EA	Eastern Aleut
ECI	Eastern Canadian Inuit
EG	East Greenlandic
EP	Eskimo Point
FB	Frobisher Bay
GRI	Greenlandic Inuit
Igl	Iglulik
Iti	Itivimmiut
Lab	Labrador
NAI	North Alaskan Inuit
NBI	North Baffin-Iglulik
Net	Netsilik
NG	North Greenlandic/ Polar Eskimo
NSY	Naukanski Siberian Yupik
NWG	Northwest Greenlandic
SB	South Baffin
Sig	Siglit
Sir	Sireniki(ski)
SPI	Seward Peninsula Inuit
SWG	Southwest Greenlandic
Tar	Tarramiut
Up	Upernavik
WCI	Western Canadian Inuit
WG	West Greenlandic



Notes to Map 2:

- 1) Atkasuk, Nuiqsut, Wainwright, Pt. Lay, and Kaktovik in NS_{NAI} resemble Barrow dialectally.
- 2) Brevig Mission and Shishmaref in BS_{SPI} resemble Wales dialectally. Teller includes speakers of Qaw_{SPI} and of BS_{SPI}.
- 3) Nome includes speakers of various SPI dialects, and CSY.
- 4) Elim and Golovin both include speakers of NS_{CAY} and Qaw_{SPI}.
- 5) Unalakleet includes speakers of NS_{CAY}, Ma_{NAI} and Qaw_{SPI} (Unk subdialect).
- 6) Stebbins, in GCY_{CAY}, resembles NI.
- 7) Other CAY villages not included in (sub)dialect boundaries are dialectally transitional between nearby (sub)dialects.

Key to villages and towns on Map 2 (note that names are given first in their Euro-American version or form and then in the local standard Eskimo orthography):

1. Aklavik / Ak_{larvik}
2. Kaktovik / Qa_{aktugvik}
3. Nuiqsut / Nui_{qsat}
4. Anaktuvuk Pass / Ana_{qtuuvak}/Na_{qsraq}
5. Barrow / Ut_{qiagvik}
6. Atkasuk / At_{qasuk}
7. Wainwright / Ul_{guniq}
8. Pt. Lay / Kali
9. Point Hope / Tik_{igaq}
10. Kivalina / Kivali_{riiq}
11. Noatak / Nu_{ataaq}
12. Kotzebue / Qiki_{qtagruk}
13. Noorvik / Nu_{urvik}
14. Kiana / Kat_{yaak}
15. Selawik / Si_{ilivik}/ Ak_{uligaq}
16. Shungnak / Is_{irnaq}, Ambler / Ivisa_{appaat}
17. Alatna / Ala_{asug}
18. Buckland / Ka_{nij}
19. Deering / Ip_{naitchiaq}
20. Shishmaref / Qiqi_{qtaq}
21. Wales / Ki_{nigin}
22. Teller / Tala
23. Little Diomede / In_{aliq}
24. Big Diomede/ Ima_{qliq}
25. King Island / Ugi_{uvak} (population moved to Nome)
26. Nome / Sit_{nasuaq}
27. White Mountain / Nas_{irvik}
28. Koyuk / Ku_{yuyuk}
29. Shaktoolik / Sak_{tuliq}
30. Unalakleet / Un_{alaqliit} - Ungala_{qliq}
31. Naukan / Nu_{vuqaq} (population moved elsewhere)
32. New Chaplino / Ungaz_{iq}
33. Sireniki / Sigh_{eneg}
34. Gambell / Sivu_{qaq}
35. Savoonga / Sivu_{ngaq}
36. Golovin / Sin_{jik} - Cingik

37. Elim / Nevi_{arcaurluq}
38. Stebbins / Tap_{raq}
39. St. Michael / Tac_{iq}
40. Kotlik / Qer_{ulliik}
41. Emmonak / Im_{angaq}
42. Alakanuk / Alar_{neq}
43. Mountain Village / Asa_{acarsaq}
44. St. Mary's / Nege_{qliq}
45. Pilot Station / Tu_{utalgaq}
46. Marshall / Mass_{erculleq}
47. Russian Mission / Iq_{ugmiut}
48. Scammon Bay / Mar_{ayaarmiut}
49. Hooper Bay / Nap_{aryaarmiut}
50. Chevak / Cev_{'aq}
51. Mekoryuk / Mik_{uryaq}
52. Tununak / Tun_{uneq}
53. Toksook Bay / Nun_{akauyaq}
54. Chefnak / Cev_{v'arneq}, Kipnuk / Qip_{neq}
55. Kwigillingok / Kuig_{ilinguq}
56. Kongiganak / Kang_{irnaq}
57. Eek / Iik
58. Tuntutuliak / Tunt_{utuliaq}
59. Napakiak / Nap_{aryarraq}
60. Kasigluk / Kass_{igluq} Nunapitchuk / Nunapicuar, Atmautluak / Atmau_{lluaq}
61. Bethel / Mam_{terilleq}, Napaskiaq / Nap_{askiaq}
62. Kwethluk / Kuig_{gluk}, Akiachuk / Aki_{acuar}, Akiak / Aki_{aq}
63. Tuluksak / Tu_{ulkessaaq}
64. Kalskag / Qal_{qaq}
65. Aniak / Any_{araq}
66. Chuathbaluk / Cur_{arpalek}
67. Sleetmiut / Cell_{itemiut}
68. Quinhagak / Kuin_{erraq}
69. Goodnews Bay / Mam_{terat}
70. Togiak / Tuy_{uryaq}
71. Manokotak / Manu_{quutaq}
72. Dillingham / Cury_{ung}
73. New Stuyahok / Cet_{uyaraq}
74. Koliganek / Qal_{irneq}
75. Igiugig / Igy_{araq}, Levelock / Liiv_{lek}
76. Newhalen/ Nu_{urileng}
77. Kokhonok / Qarr_{'unaq}
78. Naknek / Nak_{neq}
79. Egegik / Igy_{agiiq}
80. Perryville
81. Chignik / Cir_{niq}, Chignik Lake / Igy_{araq}
82. Port Heiden / Mas_{riq}
83. Pilot Point / Agis_{aq}
84. Akhiok / Kasu_{kuak}
85. Old Harbor / Nun_{iaq}
86. Larsen Bay / Uya_{qsaaq}, Karluk / Kal_{'ut}
87. Kodiak / Sun_{'aq}
88. Afognak (population moved elsewhere)

89. Ouzinkie / Uusen_{kaa}, Port Lions / Masi_{qsirraq}
90. English Bay / Nan_{walek}
91. Port Graham / Palu_{wik}
92. Tatilek / Tati_{llaaq}
93. Cordova-Eyak / Igya_{'aq}

Key to Abbreviations on Map 2:

AAV	Alutiiq Alaskan Yupik
Afog	Afognak
AP	Alaska Peninsula
B	Barrow
BB	Bristol Bay
BS	Bering Strait
C	Chugach
CAY	Central Alaskan Yupik
Chap	Chaplinski
CSY	Central Siberian Yupik
Di	Little Diomede
Eg	Egegik
FR	Fish River
GCY	General Central Yupik
HBC	Hooper Bay-Chevak
Imaq	Imaqliq or Big Diomede
K	Kobuk (NAI)
K	Koniag (AAV)
K	Kuskokwim (CAY)
KI	King Island
Kod	Kodiak
KP	Kenai Peninsula
LI	Lake Iliamna
LK	Lower Kuskokwim
Mal	Malimiut
NAI	North Alaskan Inuit
NI	Nelson Island
NR	Nushagak River
NS	North Slope (NAI)
NS	Norton Sound (CAY)
NSK	Norton Sound Kotlik
NSU	Norton Sound Unaliq
NSY	Naukan(ski) Yupik
Nu	Nunamiut
Nun	Nunivak
Perry	Perryville
PH	Point Hope
PWS	Prince William Sound
Qaw	Qawiaq
Sir	Sireniki(ski)
SLI	St. Lawrence Island
SPI	Seward Peninsula Inuit
UK	Upper Kuskokwim
Unk	Unalakleet
Uum	Uummarmiut
W	Cape Prince of Wales
WCI	Western Canadian Inuit
Y	Yukon

INTRODUCTION

Eskimo-Aleut languages are spoken across the top of North America, from the Aleutian Islands to East Greenland, and on the coast of the Chukchi Peninsula, the eastern extremity of the Asian continent. Although relationships to other language families are open to question, the connection between the Eskimo and Aleut branches is certain, first suggested in Cook and King (1784) and formulated by Rask in 1819 (Thalbitzer 1916 and 1921). The Eskimo sub-family in turn comprises at least two branches: Yupik and Inuit. Sireniki has been proposed as a third branch, as discussed below.

The Yupik languages, spoken in an area which probably included the Eskimo 'homeland' (see Fig. 1), are more sharply differentiated than the different varieties of Inuit, which form a rough dialect continuum (see Fig. 2). For the purpose of this introduction, these varieties will be referred to as languages, since the dictionary represents them in a parallel fashion to the Yupik languages. Some transitions within Inuit are more abrupt than others. Intelligibility today between the two ends of the continuum is minimal. At one end of the continuum the Seward Peninsula dialects are distanced from neighboring Inuit by the phonological influence of a Yupik substrate. In earlier times there must have been a Yupik continuum from St. Lawrence Island and the opposing shore of Chukotka northwards and across the Bering Strait, through the Seward Peninsula and south to the Pacific coast of Alaska, later broken by the Inuit intrusion onto the Seward Peninsula, probably less than five hundred years ago. At the other end, East Greenlandic has undergone massive word-replacement (owing to ritual name-avoidance) on top of certain accelerated phonological developments (but not so much so nor so deeply so as to be considered an Inuit grouping separate from other Greenlandic in this work). North Greenlandic, note, is a late intrusion from Canada, but has been drawn lexically more and more into the Greenlandic group of dialects in recent times.

More problematical is the relationship to the rest of the family of Sireniki, spoken fluently today in Chukotka by only two elderly people. This highly divergent form of Eskimo has unique traits both archaic and innovative, and has undergone strong influence from neighboring Chukchi (as have the other two Eskimo languages in Chukotka). Sireniki has apparently borrowed extensively from neighboring and dominant Central Siberian Yupik, often with total or partial adjustment to fit Sireniki phonology. Today, Sireniki is closer to Yupik than to Inuit. However, Sireniki may actually be a third branch of Eskimo along with Yupik and Inuit. Thus PY-S (Proto-Yupik-Sireniki) may be a fictitious entity but is used here for convenience, since in many cases where a Proto-Yupik form is also represented in Sireniki (but not Inuit), it is impossible to determine whether or not it was borrowed from Central Siberian Yupik.

The basic criterion for setting up a PE (Proto-Eskimo)

comparative set in this dictionary is that attested cognates should exist in at least two of the ten languages (or dialect groupings, in the case of Inuit) including at least one from each side of the family. A similar principle holds for PY (Proto-Yupik) and PI (Proto-Inuit) sets *mutatis mutandis*. The homogeneity of these hypothetical proto-phases in space and time is subject to doubt, however, as innovative traits, both phonological and lexical, have diffused across boundaries at different stages. The break between PY and PI is nevertheless abrupt enough in terms of phonological and lexical isoglosses to sanction the traditional division between the two major branches of the family. Because of the large number of borrowings from Central Siberian Yupik into Sireniki and Naukan Siberian Yupik and the difficulty of distinguishing borrowings from cognates, cases where related forms are present only in these Siberian Eskimo languages and nowhere else are not always entered as sets. Forms found in only one of the ten Eskimo languages are included in an appendix following the bases if an Aleut cognate can be identified. Note also that Bergsland (1994) in Appendix 10 gives a list of loans and diffusions between Eskimo languages and Aleut.

In some cases a form in a modern language may include morphemes which extend the posited proto-form. Occasionally, certain modern forms may not include suffix morphemes found in posited proto-forms. No distinction has been made in this edition between cases where a derived word in a daughter language is derivable from the posited proto-form purely by recognized processes (described below) and those cases where the derived word — while clearly belonging to the comparative set — is derived by other than recognized processes, i.e. through unexplained correspondence sub-rules, contaminations, anomalous changes, etc.

A dash indicates that there is no attested cognate in a given language. That is, either no cognate exists or else none is recorded in available sources. In general, no distinction has been made between the following cases: 1) a cognate has been sought by elicitation from a range of speakers of the language in question but has not been found and therefore presumably does not presently exist in that language, and 2) no cognate is attested in available sources but one may yet exist in the language and might be found by elicitation.

The symbol ➡ found in a main set indicates that although no reflex is given in the main set, a reflex will be found in a derivative set beneath the main entry.

When cognates on successive lines bear exactly the same meaning, the gloss has not been repeated but can be assumed to carry down from above. Glosses from original sources in other languages are given in English translation, and all forms are phonemicized unless there is some reason for uncertainty. In such cases, forms are cited as given in the source named. Uncertain proto-form glosses are followed by a question mark. The criterion for entering a cognate set indented as a derivative beneath a main entry is that it should not be completely predictable

from the constituent base plus postbase(s) but should contain morphological or semantic idiosyncrasies of linguistic interest. Cross-references to ingredient postbases are given when these postbases have been set up as proto-form sets in the postbase section. The criteria for postbase sets are the same as for base sets. When a decision between two competing proto-form reconstructions is problematical, both of them are given, separated by 'or'. Two proto-forms separated by 'and' are given when there are two different formative patterns for a derivative set embodying the same idea. It should be borne in mind that parallel derivatives may develop independently in the different languages. (Thus it is possible to reconstruct a 'proto-Eskimo' form *qinærun for 'telescope'!) Moreover, some derivatives must have spread locally, so, strictly speaking, their assignment to a particular proto-stage is not always justified.

Probable cognates in Aleut, a much more distantly — but clearly — related language, are cited in brackets following PE, PY, PY-S or PI forms. A PY (or PY-S or PI) form that has an Aleut cognate must have been present in PE as well; however, since it is attested today only in Yupik (or Yupik-Sirenik or Inuit) the proto-form reconstruction is in PY (or PY-S or PI) and not PE. Proto-Eskimo-Aleut reconstructions have not been attempted, but the sound correspondences necessary for reconstruction can be found in Bergsland 1986. (Only the most important ones are mentioned below.) Such reconstructions would not look very different from the PE ones except in distinguishing a PE-A t_1 and t_2 (the latter perhaps from an affricate *c) and apparently also a PE-A c_1 and c_2 .

The dictionary also contains 'old' loan words, that is, from Aleut, Chukchi, Old Norse and Athabaskan languages, that meet our distributional criteria for inclusion. The forms given are reconstructions of the original borrowings and are not preceded by 'PE', 'PI' or 'PY'. In fact many if not most of these loan words were borrowed independently into several of the present-day languages or borrowed into one and diffused to other(s), rather than being borrowed at a proto-stage. Chukchi loans found only in the Siberian Eskimo languages are specifically excluded since they are probably of more recent date, and for the same reason Russian and English loans are excluded.

As a reasonable estimate, one could suggest that our reconstructed PE belongs to a period some time around two thousand years ago, whereas hypothetical PE-A would belong to a period of one to two thousand years earlier than that (cf. Dumond 1987 and Fortescue 1985). PI can be dated to around a thousand years ago in North Alaska, about the same time as the linguistic ancestor of Alaskan Yupik moved down onto the Alaska Peninsula and the Gulf of Alaska. The extension of Canadian and Greenlandic Inuit south from the High Arctic to Labrador and southern Greenland (along both coasts) took place gradually over the following centuries. Aleut is believed to have been spoken on the Aleutian archipelago for at least three thousand years, but with a later partial overlay of a single eastern dialect of the language obscuring

earlier variation so that the dialect variation today is not so great as might be expected. Eskimo has been spoken on the Chukchi Peninsula for at least two thousand years, with Sirenikski possibly representing a first wave of arrivals from what is believed to be the point of origin of Eskimo culture on the Alaskan side of Bering Strait.

Forms unmarked as to dialect represent either the default dialect, as explained below, or are present throughout the language. Other dialect forms follow these default or general forms and are marked as to their dialect. Exceptions to this pattern are made clear by punctuation and dialect markings.

PE (AND LATER) PHONEMES

Non-PE phonemes are given in parentheses

Consonants

p	t	c ¹	k	q	(') ²
v (w)	ð l	(z) (ž) ³	y ɣ	ɾ	
(f) (w)	ɬ	(s) (š) ³	(ɣ) (x)	(X)	(h)
m	n		ŋ	(ṛ)	
(m)	(n)		(ŋ)		

Palatalization and labialization (both non-PE) are shown with superscripts: l^y , t^y , n^y , k^w , q^w , $ɣ^w$, $ɾ^w$, x^w , X^w , $ŋ^w$, and $ŋ^w$. Gemination is shown by doubling consonants.

Vowels

i/i ⁴	u
	ə
	a

Length is shown by doubling vowels.

Notes to charts above

1. A palatal affricate, [tʃ], with the following exceptions: an alveo-palatal affricate, [ts], in Central Alaskan Yupik when followed by ə, a dental affricate, [ts], in Sirenikski, and a palatalized dental stop, [tʃ], when followed by a consonant in North Alaskan Inuit. (The sounds in daughter languages are of course not all derived from *c.)
2. Glottal stop in some Inuit; however, an apostrophe is also used for Alutiiq Alaskan Yupik to indicate a dropped intervocalic consonant which continues to affect the prosody.
3. Degree of retroflexion varies with language and dialect.
4. Reflex of *ə (the so-called 'weak' i) given only for North Alaska forms, phonetically identical to i (see Kaplan 1981a).

For purposes of alphabetization δ counts as d, \mathfrak{a} as e, γ as g, and \mathfrak{r} as r. η follows n, X follows x, a symbol with a diacritic follows the corresponding symbol without the diacritic, and a labialized or palatalized consonant follows the corresponding plain consonant. Thus the alphabetic order is: a, c, δ , \mathfrak{a} , f, γ , γ^w , h, i, \mathfrak{i} , k, k^w , l, \mathfrak{l} , \mathfrak{l}^y , m, \mathfrak{m} , n, n^y , η , η^w , η^w , p, q, q^w , \mathfrak{r} , \mathfrak{r}^w , \mathfrak{r} , s, \mathfrak{s} , t, u, v, w, w^y , x, x^w , X, X^w , y, \mathfrak{y} , z, \mathfrak{z} , '. (In practice alphabetization in the bases and postbases sections applies only to PE, PI and PY forms and loans, and therefore does not involve all of the above symbols). Material in parentheses indicates uncertain elements within a form and does not count in alphabetization.

The reader is directed to the works listed in the bibliography for information on standard practical writing systems — in Cyrillic, Roman, and Syllabics — used with the various Aleut and Eskimo languages. Brief discussions of the equivalences between standard writing and that used in this work will be found in the Aleut, Central Alaskan Yupik, Eastern Canadian Inuit and Western Greenlandic to proto-form index sections.

LANGUAGES, DIALECTS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

Division into dialects is problematical and uneven and often reflects available sources of information more than actual dialect differences. Note that in the following a list of subdialects of a given dialect is not necessarily exhaustive for the dialect, but only represents varieties considered especially relevant for this work and where documentation is available (and likewise for sub-subdialects). Dialects and subdialects are listed in rough geographical order.

Alutiiq (**AA**Y - Alutiiq Alaskan Yupik), also called Pacific Yupik or Sugpiaq, is spoken in Alaska on the shores of Prince William Sound, at the tip of Kenai Peninsula, on Kodiak Island, and on the Alaska Peninsula.

Dialects and subdialects:

- Chugach (**C**)
 - Prince William Sound (**PWS**)
 - Kenai Peninsula (**KP**),
- Koniag (**K**)
 - Kodiak (**Kod**)
 - Afognak (**Afog**)
 - Alaska Peninsula (**AP**)
 - Perryville (**Perry**)

Central Alaskan Yupik (**CAY**) is spoken in southwestern Alaska around Bristol Bay and the lower drainages of the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers.

Dialects and subdialects:

- Egegik (**Eg**)
- General Central Yupik (**G**CY)
 - Lake Iliamna (**LI**)
 - Nushagak River (**NR**)
 - Bristol Bay (**BB**)
 - Kuskokwim (**K**)
 - Lower Kuskokwim (**LK**)
 - Upper Kuskokwim (**UK**)

- Nelson Island (**NI**)
- Yukon (**Y**)
- Hooper Bay-Chevak (**HBC**)
- Nunivak (**Nun**)
- Norton Sound (**NS**)
 - Norton Sound Kotlik (**NSK**)
 - Norton Sound Unaliq (**NSU**)

For some purposes it is desirable to group Y, LI and UK as 'peripheral' GCY, and LK, and BB as 'core' GCY, with NR and NI falling somewhat in between peripheral and core.

Naukan(ski) (**NSY** - Naukan Siberian Yupik) is actually intermediate between Central Alaskan and Central Siberian Yupik, with the term "Siberian" reflecting geographical rather than linguistic position. It was spoken at East Cape on the Chukchi Peninsula of the (former) Soviet Far East, until the population was relocated to Lavrentiya and other settlements in 1958.

Central Siberian Yupik (**CSY**) is spoken on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska and on the opposite coast of Chukotka.

Varieties:

- Chaplinski (**Chap**)
- St. Lawrence Island (**SLI**)

Note that separate designations for SLI and Chap represent a difference in sources more than an actual dialect difference, although traces of subdialectal variation are present in both varieties.

Sireniki(ski) (**Sir**) was spoken in Sireniki, Chukotka, and is remembered by two elderly persons, of whom Vye was Orr's, Krupnik's and Vakhtin's primary informant.

Seward Peninsula Inuit (**SPI**) is spoken on the Seward Peninsula in northwestern Alaska and adjacent islands in Bering Strait.

Dialects:

- Bering Strait (**BS**)
 - Imaq or Big Diomede (**Imaq**)
 - Little Diomede (**Di**)
 - King Island (**KI**)
 - Cape Prince of Wales (**W**)
- Qawiaraq (**Qaw**)
 - Fish River (**FR**)
 - Unalakleet (**Unk**)

Note that separate designations for Di and Imaq represent a difference in sources more than an actual subdialect difference.

North Alaskan Inuit (**NAI**) is spoken in northern and northwestern Alaska with extensions to Norton Sound and into Canada.

Dialects:

- Malimiut (**Mal**)
 - Kobuk (**K**)
- North Slope (**NS**)
 - Point Hope (**PH**)
 - Barrow (**B**)
 - Nunamiut (**Nu**)
 - Uummarmiut (**Uum**)

Western Canadian Inuit (WCI) is spoken in northwestern Canada from the Mackenzie Delta to the (south)western shore of Hudson Bay.

Dialects:

- Siglit (**Sig**)
- Copper (**Cop**)
- Caribou (**Car**)
- Eskimo Point (**EP**)
- Netsilik (**Net**)
- Utkusiksalingmiut (**Utk**)

Eastern Canadian Inuit (ECI) is spoken in the eastern Canadian Arctic including part of the western shore of Hudson Bay and extending to the Davis Strait, including Labrador.

Dialects:

- Aivilik (**Aiv**)
- South Baffin (**SB**) — including Frobisher Bay (**FB**)
- Tarramiut (**Tar**)
- North Baffin-Iglulik (**NBI**)
- Iglulik (**Igl**)
- Itivimmiut (**Iti**)
- Labrador (**Lab**)

Greenlandic Inuit (GRI)

Dialects:

- North Greenlandic/Polar Eskimo (**NG**)
- West Greenlandic (**WG**)
- Upernavik (**Up**)
- Southwest Greenlandic (**SWG**)
- Northwest Greenlandic (**NWG**)
- East Greenlandic (**EG**)

NWG corresponds to Schultz-Lorentzen's 'N.G.', and SWG to his 'S.G.' (the latter including Central West Greenlandic around Nuuk).

DEFAULT DIALECTS, DEFAULT AND OTHER SOURCES, AND ORTHOGRAPHIC ISSUES FOR INDIVIDUAL LANGUAGES

Alutiiq Alaskan Yupik

Default dialect: Kenai Peninsula

Default sources: (J. Leer's dictionaries and files)

Additional sources: Birket-Smith 1953

An apostrophe is used when prosody indicates that a consonant has dropped intervocalically but that consonant is not determinable within AAY. Consonants which appear only in some forms in some dialects are in angled brackets.

Entries are given in their preprosodic forms, that is, without indication of rhythmic length or prosodically caused gemination or fortition. Compressed like vowels are written long (double) if and only if it is ascertainable within AAY that they are indeed compressed and not underlyingly short. (See Leer in Krauss 1985 for information on compression, fortition, and AAY prosody.)

Central Alaskan Yupik

Default dialect: General Central Yupik

Default source: Jacobson 1984

Additional sources: Holtved's notes for Mountain Village & Hooper Bay, Hammerich's ms. lexicon for Nunivak, and Lantis's notes for Nunivak

Entries are given in their preprosodic forms, that is, without indication of rhythmic length or prosodically caused gemination. ə deleted for prosodic reasons (in dialects other than NSU) is not written. ə which appears only in some forms is in angled brackets. In those dialects (Eg, Nun and HBC) in which compression occurs, compressed like vowels are written long (double) if and only if it is ascertainable within that dialect that they are indeed compressed and not underlyingly short.

Nun forms are written as pronounced with final fricatives rather than stops, and with geminated fricatives devoiced. However, if a Nun form differs from the form used elsewhere only in one or both of these two ways, then the Nun form is not listed separately.

w is distinguished from v and y from z even though in some dialects w becomes v under certain conditions and similarly y becomes z. w is distinguished from ɥ^w even though they are in complementary distribution except when geminated. ɥ as written here is equivalent to x^w. Initial ua, ui, and ia are indistinguishable from waa, wii, and yaa respectively, and are written here in the latter form. Initial ə is written even when silent or almost silent and its presence ascertainable mostly — and sometimes only — from its effect on prosody.

Naukanski Siberian Yupik

Default source: Menovshchikov 1975

Additional sources: Manuscript dictionary by I.V. Avtonova, dictionary files by Emel'yanova (annotated by E. Golovko), wordlist by Tasyan Tein from *I Bylo Tak*, and forms received via S. Taghyuq from Akukin by D. Orr and from N. Enmenkau and other Naukan speakers present at the 7th Inuit Studies Conference in Fairbanks; Bogoraz texts.

Underlying ia and ai are phonetically identical, realized as [e:] and written ē in Soviet sources. There is a slight diphthongization of this sound, giving something close to [ea] (see Krauss 1985). We write ia for all such vowels, whether the source is ai or ia. On the other hand, underlying au and ua are phonetically distinct. Underlying au is realized as [a:]; written ā in Soviet sources, and we write aa here. Slightly diphthongized ua sounds like [ɔa], is written ō in Soviet sources and ua in this work. (Underlying iu is realized as [i:] and written here as ii; ui undergoes no change.)

The present/habitual postbase aqə- is deleted from verbal forms as cited in Soviet sources.

Central Siberian Yupik

Default source: Badten et al. 1987

Additional sources: Rubtsova 1971, Vakhtin and Emel'yanova 1988

Entries are given in their preprosodic forms, that is, without indication of rhythmic vowel length or "overlength" (see Krauss 1975).

w as written here is equivalent to γ^w , and \bar{w} as written here is equivalent to x^w .

The present/habitual postbase $aq\bar{a}$ - is deleted from verbal forms as cited in Soviet sources.

Sirenikski

Default source: Menovshchikov 1964

Additional sources: N. Vakhtin's Sir dictionary files compiled from texts gathered by Men., Rubtsova and himself, dictionary files by Emel'yanova, word list from Miller, forms received from Vye by I. Krupnik and D. Orr

The present/habitual postbase $c\bar{a}q\bar{a}r$ - is deleted from verbal forms as cited in Soviet sources. With transitive forms as customarily cited (because of the addition of certain postbases), it is not usually possible to distinguish γ/r bases from $xt\bar{a}/Xt\bar{a}$. Vowel length is problematical. Theoretically, long vowels should not exist; however vowel length is sometimes indicated in the default source marked here with an acute accent perhaps actually indicating prototonic stress. Also forms that may be borrowings from CSY (rather than cognates) sometimes apparently have shortened the original long vowels. It is not always possible to distinguish between cognates and recent CSY borrowings which have undergone partial or complete adaptation to Sirenikski phonology. Nevertheless, all forms reported by our informants as Sirenikski rather than CSY are included with the understanding that some may in fact be borrowed.

Seward Peninsula Inuit

Default dialect: King Island

Default source: L. Kaplan's ms. dictionary - King Island unless otherwise specified

Additional sources: Menovshchikov 1980 for Imaqliq, essentially the same dialect as Diomedé, Kaplan's Diomedé files, Kaplan's Qawiaraq ms. dictionary, Jenness 1928 for Wales

Forms are given with consonants deleted or lenited by consonant weakening (see Kaplan in Krauss 1985). Geminate consonants are only contrastive after the first short vowel of the stem. Otherwise, length of intervocalic consonants is not contrastive and depends on position in the word, so all such consonants are written single. The present/habitual postbase $\bar{z}aq/taq/\bar{y}aq$ - is deleted from verbal forms as cited in Soviet sources. Although phonemically triple vowels may result from consonant deletions in the King Island dialect, these are almost always across morpheme boundaries and do not figure here. Half-long \bar{a} (written \bar{a}) results from deletion of a syllable-final uvular following the vowel \bar{a} .

North Alaskan Inuit

Default dialect: Barrow

Default source: ANLC ms. dictionary (MacLean et al.)
Additional sources: Kobuk Junior Dictionary (Sun et al. 1979) and/or W. Seiler's manuscript dictionary for Malimiut

Intervocalic recessive continuants which appear only in certain forms/derivatives are in angled brackets. Palatalized t is written c . For Kobuk (northern Malimiut) diphthongs which are leveled and assimilated are written as if they were full contrasting diphthongs. Reflexes of $*\bar{a}$ are written \bar{i} to distinguish them from reflexes of $*i$ which cause palatalization of alveolars and — in Malimiut — some velars. \bar{i} and i are almost always indistinguishable phonetically. In other varieties of Inuit, this distinction is not nearly so important as in NAI and is therefore not noted. (See Kaplan 1976 and Rischel 1974.)

Western Canadian Inuit

Default dialect: Copper

Default source: M. Métayer 1953

Additional sources: Lowe 1983, 1984b, Rasmussen's texts for Net and Car, etc.; available section (the \bar{a} 's only) of D. Pryde's ms. dictionary, Dorais 1990 for Net and Baker Lake, Owingayak 1986 for EP

Where dialect forms have either s or h , only the s form is given. Net, Car and Cop always have geminate xx , XX and ff for $C+*s$, and have h initially and intervocalically rather than single s , but these dialects do have ts (tt in Cop).

Glottal stop (written apostrophe) is indicated only when phonologically distinctive.

y before another continuant (including a second y) is written as in other WCI but pronounced as an alveopalatal affricate in Sig; ts is written as in other WCI but pronounced tc in Sig.

Eastern Canadian Inuit

Default dialect: Tarramiut and other Eastern Canadian dialects as given in Schneider

Default source: L. Schneider 1966, 1985

Additional sources: L.-J. Dorais 1978, 1975b, etc., for NBI and SB, Spalding 1979 for NBI and R. Jeddore — or Peck where noted — for Lab; note that Schn.'s 'adg' usually means Car but sometimes refers to Aiv

For ECI rs is written rather than qs as further west, though the actual phonetic difference may not be as great as the difference in writing suggests. Also r plus a stop is written even for Tar though q plus the stop might be more accurate phonetically. For consistency yy and qq and rr are written rather than ty , rq or qr as in Schn. and y is written for $Iti\bar{z}$. Syllable-final consonants deleted by 'Schneider's law' (discussed below) are indicated in brackets. (When there is doubt C is written). Labials or velars plus C are given in their assimilated Tar forms (i.e. CC , or ts for $*Cs/C\bar{t}$). For modern Lab (which has largely neutralized the

uvular/velar distinction, especially finally and before a consonant) γ and xx (Jed.'s qq) are written for $*\gamma/\mathfrak{x}$ and $*\gamma\gamma/\mathfrak{rr}$ (except when the citation is of an earlier pre-neutralized form, e.g. Bourquin, who also has the q/k distinction finally), and qq is written for Jed.'s kq . For consistency yy is written for Jed.'s tj , and ff for Jed.'s pv .

Greenlandic Inuit (GRI)

Default dialect: West Greenlandic (central)

Default source: Schultz-Lorentzen and Berthelsen et al. (Ordbogi/ Oqaatsit) Additional sources: M. Fortescue's ms. word list for Up; Fortescue 1991 supplemented by Holtved's files for NG and Robbe & Dorais 1986 for EG

Forms are cited with all assimilations as in the new orthography, but s and \check{s} are distinguished as in the old (Kleinschmidt) orthography. Verbal γ -final and t -final bases are distinguished as in the old orthography although this is sometimes spurious. Verb-forms ending in 'poq in the old orthography are given as t -final bases.

The old orthographic forms are cited when they show relevant unassimilated clusters of consonants or vowels. Assimilation processes were being generalized at the time when old spellings were fixed, ca. 1850-1870. Sometimes, old orthographic clusters are spurious (i.e. attempts at historical reconstruction), and we note these cases.

For phonetic accuracy c rather than s is written word-initially for EG, and C is written at the end of historical γ -final or t -final verbal bases.

For phonetic accuracy h is written for NG corresponding to a single s (or \check{s}) in WG, but as in WG ss is written when double. Earlier labial plus C clusters are given in assimilated (CC) form. NG (unlike WG which is the basis for the practical orthography) has syllable-final q and k on verb bases and they are written as such. Very recent vowel sequence changes are not indicated, e.g. $*ua$ to aa and $*ui$ to ii .

Aleut (Al)

Default dialect: Atkan

Source: Bergsland 1980, 1986, and 1994 supplemented with additional items and comments from Bergsland

Forms cited have been converted to the phonemic orthography employed in the present work, with nominal vowel-final bases indicated by a hyphen before final X . Eastern Aleut (EA) and Attuan (Att) dialect forms are indicated where appropriate.

Additional points:

'Positional (nominal) bases' and 'emotional (verbal) roots' (see Jacobson 1983) are marked accordingly: the former are followed by a hyphen to indicate obligatory possessed marking, and the latter are given with yuy - (a typical postbase for such roots) in parentheses following them. 'Deep roots' (usually monosyllabic and occurring as part of a longer base) are not treated as independent entries, but a relationship between bases containing a

particular deep root is indicated by 'cf.' and information in square brackets. Yupik 'postural roots' (see Jacobson 1983) are given without any of the obligatory suffixes.

Yupik verbal $t\alpha$ -final bases usually correspond to PE bases ending in t ; in Sir there is a fluctuation between $t\alpha$ bases of this sort and bases in final t (compare under t^{-1}). In Inuit east of NAI, verbal bases in $ut(i)$ - ('with, for') are cited with the i in parentheses, since this regularly drops except before truncating postbases. Nominal bases are cited in absolutive citation form, not as underlying bases (except the positional bases mentioned above and certain others requiring obligatory possessor marking).

Final 'strong' q (or \mathfrak{x}) behaves under suffixation in a manner parallel to k (or γ) as regards truncation. Strong q (written as q^*) is differentiated only for CAY, CSY, NAI and GRI. Parentheses for the latter indicate fluctuation — usually strong in singular only. Where q^* does not follow α (or VV in CSY), it may reflect a contraction. Not all available information concerning q^* is incorporated into this edition; for some languages information on this point is not readily available, and moreover, in many cases the distinction between q^* and 'weak' q is highly variable depending on speaker or is totally absent.

It is assumed that PE had no double vowel sequences and had syllable-final obstruents that could have been stops or fricatives (written here as the latter except for t). Original geminate consonants are assumed, though reduced in Yup and Sir, though the status of some PI geminates is in doubt (the second consonant is then written in parentheses). Original continuant + stop and continuant + continuant clusters are assumed, also stop + continuant with deleted α . PE \ddot{t} is assumed to derive from pre-Eskimo (perhaps pre-Eskimo-Aleut) clusters like $*tl$ (if not from contact devoicing). \ddot{t} is written in PE forms intervocally and next to a fricative but not next to a stop, where neutralization is assumed.

PI forms have word-final stops (as do PY and PY-S nominal forms). Unlike PE forms, PI forms may have vowel sequences. They also have \check{z} rather than $\check{\delta}$, as do PY and PY-S forms, but α and c like PE and PY; s and \check{s} are assumed for both PI and PY in certain positions.

PRINCIPAL SOUND CHANGES FROM PROTO-ESKIMO TO THE MODERN LANGUAGES

Subscripts on abbreviations in the following indicate to which of the ten Eskimo languages (as considered in this work) the dialect in question belongs. Thus, K_{AAY} is the K dialect of AAY, that is, the Koniag dialect of Alutiiq Alaskan Yupik, while K_{CAY} is the K dialect of CAY, that is, the Kuskokwim dialect of Central Alaskan Yupik.

In discussing Inu "original i " means i from PE i rather than PE α , that is, not i .

A. Consonants

1. PE *k*: Intervocalic **k* goes to *ɣ* in Inu, except after initial vowels of words. Remaining *k*, and other stops, may reflect earlier geminates or clusters. More generally **k* goes to *ɣ* non-initially in EG_{GRI} and in 'weak' position in non-Qaw SPI. **qVk-* goes to *qVq-* in WG_{GRI} and EG_{GRI}. **k* goes to *c* following original *i(C)* in northern Mal_{NAI} in some morphemes. Final **k* goes to *x* in Sir and Nun_{CAY}. Initial **k* is dropped in some words (including when from PE *t*) before *ə* in GCY_{CAY} and NS_{CAY} (e.g. *əntə-* from **tənət-* by way of *kəntə-*), and when followed by *əx* in AAY and CSY.

2. PE *q*: Intervocalically **q* goes to *ɾ* in Inu, except after initial vowels of words. Remaining *q*, and other stops, may reflect earlier geminates or clusters. More generally **q* goes to *ɾ* non-initially in EG_{GRI} and in 'weak' position in SPI, and to *X* in Tar_{ECI} and Lab_{ECI}, but in the latter neutralized to *k* word-finally and to *kx* when geminate. Final **q* goes to *X* in Sir and Nun_{CAY}. Initial **q* is dropped when followed by *əx* in AAY, and CSY.

3. PE *p* and *t*: **p* and **t* are generally preserved, but **p* is weakened to *v* in 'weak' position in non-Qaw SPI. **t* is assimilated to [tʰ] before *i* in WG_{GRI}. Intervocalically, **t* goes to *l* in EG_{GRI}. Final **t* goes to *y* in Sir (and *ʒ* in PH_{NAI}). **t* goes to *s* after original *i* in NAI and GRI (less regularly also in NBI_{ECI} and Net_{WCI}) and in NAI to *c* finally. **tət* usually goes to *cət* (AAY *cəst*; CSY *əst*) in Yup, but in HBC_{CAY} to *cit*, and in NSY to *sit*.

Note that Eskimo **p* corresponds to Aleut *h* initially and *m* medially. Eskimo **t* may correspond to either *t* (**t*₁) or to *c* (**t*₂) in Aleut (or medially to *s* before *ə*). Note also that there is no *t* before *i* (and no *c* before *ə*) in PE, a fact that may be related to the complex *t* ~ *c* ~ *s* relationships between Eskimo and Aleut.

4. PE *c*: **c* is preserved in AAY, CAY and FR_{SPI}, and is also found in older Sig_{WCI}, NSY and CSY lexical data. Cases of *s* rather than *c* in AAY and CAY may reflect (apart from loan words) various sources, including **əcV-*, **cəC-*, **tə*, and **ty*. Otherwise **c* goes to *s*, but with traces of *c* remaining in NAI geminate/cluster *tc* (which is *ts* in WCI, ECI, and GRI and *tt* in NBI_{ECI}, Cop_{WCI} and NWG_{GRI} but not Up_{GRI}). **c* is preserved initially in EG_{GRI}. **c* goes to *h* (or *h*-like allophones) in Nu_{NAI}, Uum_{NAI}, Cop_{WCI}, Net_{WCI}, Car_{WCI}, and NG_{GRI}, with PI **ks* and **qs* usually becoming *xx* and *XX* respectively and **ps* often becoming *ff* (but *ss* in NG_{GRI}). Intervocalically **c* goes to *ʃ* (except after original *i*) in Mal_{NAI} and into *z* in 'weak' position in non-Qaw SPI. PI **ss* and **ʃʃ* go to *ts* in Up_{GRI} and **ss* goes to *ts* in EG_{GRI}. Initial **c* is dropped before *ə* in some words in core GCY_{CAY} (e.g. *əla* from *cəla* in other CAY, ultimately from **cila*).

Note that Eskimo *c* may correspond to Aleut *c* (**c*₁) or to Aleut *s* (**c*₂).

5. PE *ð*: **ð* is usually dropped between full vowels (except when geminated or after *i* from **ə*, — i.e. *i* — in Inu) in

Yup and Inu, in the former also following a consonant (and otherwise merged with *y* intervocalically). Preconsonantly and intervocalically before *ə*, *ð* falls together in Yup with PE *y* (q.v.). In Sir **ð* goes to *ʒ* (before a full vowel) and to *c* (before *ə*, apparently under Chukchi influence). In CSY and NSY **ð* sometimes goes to *ʒ* intervocalically or in clusters with other continuants. There are various reflexes of **ð* in Inu: *ʒ* in SPI, NAI and Net_{WCI}, *y* in other WCI and ECI, *ʃ* in WG_{GRI}, *h* in NG_{GRI}, *l* in EG_{GRI} (becoming *tt* when geminated) and also in Cop_{WCI} and PH_{NAI} before other continuants. In many instances a recessive *ʒ* in nominal bases in Inu (written in this work in angle brackets for NAI) does not represent the reflex of **ð*, and the same is true of recessive *ɣ* in verbal bases. **ð* may go to *s* before *i* (e.g. Inu *isiq*, Yup (ə)səq from **əðir*) or to *l* (see **aðir*), but in CSY **ð* may also go to *z* (along with **y*). **ð* is dropped before **ə* in Inu bases like *qaa-* from **qaðə-*, *kuuk* from **kuðəy* and *qiiq* from **qiðəɾ*. In AAY and CAY **Vðə* goes to *Vi* in such cases (in CSY and NSY only in the case of **iðə* and **uðə*). **ð* becomes *ʃ* after a stop in SPI and NAI (except Nu_{NAI} where after *k* and *q* it becomes *ʒ*). Furthermore *ʃ* from **ð* merges with *s* in WCI and ECI, (and in recent WG_{GRI} *ʃ* merges with *s* also intervocalically — though not in conservative central WG_{GRI}). **ð* goes to *ɣ* before *v* or *ɣ* in ECI.

Note that **ð* alternates with *t* after a consonant in postbases and inflections such as PE indicative **ður*, *tur*.

(Proto)-Eskimo **ð* corresponds to *ð* in Aleut (where the proto-Eskimo-Aleut value is preserved or has gone to *z*, especially in certain Atkan postbases). In some cases the protophoneme has been preserved in Aleut but has gone to **y* in PE between full vowels other than *i*.

6. PE *y*: Intervocalically **y* goes to *s* before *ə* in AP_{AAY}, to *z* before *ə* in CAY (except in HBC_{CAY} and Eg_{CAY}). In Nun_{CAY} **y* goes to *z* before a consonant, and to *s* before a consonant in K_{AAY}. When geminated **y* goes to *s* in Nun_{CAY} and Perry_{AAY} — in the latter **y* also goes to *s* after a consonant before VV. **y* goes to *z* only before *i* in CSY, but in most CAY **y* goes to *z* when geminated within morphemes (in NS_{CAY} before any double vowel) or before a voiced consonant. Next to a stop **y* goes to *s* (as in *uksuq* from **ukyur*) except in Sir and NSY, where **y* is devoiced, (i.e. *y*). Geminated **y* (non-productively) goes to *tc* in Inu (GRI *ts*), and to *c* in Sir. Initial **iy-* goes to *is-* in Inu, but falls together with **iŋ-* before vowels in certain bases in Yup as *y-*, except as *c-* in HBC_{CAY} and Nun_{CAY}, and as *s-* in AAY but only when not underlyingly from *iu-* or *ia-* (and in some Y_{CAY} as *s-* even if from such a source). **y* goes to *s* also in some forms in Inu when initiating closed syllables as in *pisuk-* from **piyu-*. **y* is usually vocalized to *i* before or after a consonant in Inu (e.g. *ukiuq* from **ukyur*) but to *n* before *ŋ*. **y* is also vocalized to *i* when in combination with *ə* (e.g. *tui* from **tuyə*). **y* is neutralized with **ð* as *ʒ* in Iti_{ECI} (and as an alveopalatal affricate before a consonant or when geminate in Sig_{WCI}).

7. PE *l*: **l* is generally preserved except in some bases in Sir that have *c* (e.g. *ucəma-* from **ulima-*). **l* is devoiced

when geminated in Nun_{CAY} and Perry_{AAY} (where it is also devoiced when before another consonant or between a consonant and VV). *l goes to ž before another continuant in Point Barrow NAI and (optionally?) in Net_{WCI}. *l goes to tt when geminated in EG_{GRI}, corresponding to (recent) NG_{GRI} glottalized l and WG_{GRI} ʔ (from C plus l). *l goes to lʲ in NAI following original i (but not in PH_{NAI} or southern Mal_{NAI}).

8. PE ɬ: *ɬ is generally preserved in Yup and Sir, though sometimes it goes to s intervocalically in the latter (as in si- from *əti-). In Inu *ɬ is usually merged with l intervocalically (except in e.g. iuaq- outside of GRI), but otherwise *ɬ has various reflexes in more easterly dialects: t in southeastern SB_{ECL}, s in southwestern SB_{ECL} and Tar_{ECL}. In Cop_{WCI} *ɬ is merged with *s as h, and also in 'past' contemporative inflections like -xuni, -Xuni (Nu_{NAI} -xxuni, -XXuni) in NS_{NAI} (alongside -xuni, -Xluni). Although geminate WG_{GRI} ʔ (EG_{GRI} tt) is secondary, EG_{GRI} distinguishes Cs (coming from *Cɬ) from tt. *ɬ goes to lʲ after original i in NAI (but not in southern Mal_{NAI} or PH_{NAI}), and *ɬ goes to l in 'weak' position in non-Qaw SPI.

Note that ɬ is largely merged with l in Aleut (completely so in eastern EA).

9. PE v: *v is generally preserved intervocalically in Inu, though weakened to w in various dialects (in SPI regularly in 'weak' position). Initial *iv- goes to uy- in WG_{GRI} and EG_{GRI} and to yu- in GCY_{CAY}, NS_{CAY} and C_{AAY}. *v is dropped between certain vowels in GCY_{CAY} and NS_{CAY}, also WG_{GRI} and EG_{GRI}, leaving optional glide (note WG_{GRI} siu-, EG_{GRI} suu-, CAY ciu-, AAY cuu- corresponding to CSY sivu-). In Yup initial *uva- goes to ʷa- except to wa- in HBC_{CAY}, NS_{CAY} and NSY, and to k^wa- in Nun_{CAY}, and to mæ- in Sir. Otherwise *v is preserved in all NSY, CSY, HBC_{CAY} and Eg_{CAY}. In core GCY_{CAY} *v goes to w when non-geminated between vowels except before ə or morpheme boundary. In AAY *v goes to w or (u)ɣ^(w), though sometimes it is dropped in PWS_{AAY} before a single vowel intervocalically, and in AP *v goes to f before a consonant (thus kuyluku and qauxcia corresponding to CAY kuvluku, qafcin). Geminated v is devoiced in WG_{GRI} (but goes to pp in EG_{GRI} and Up_{GRI}), Lab_{ECL}, Nun_{CAY} and Perry_{AAY}, but is glottalized in Iti_{ECL} and (recent) NG_{GRI}. In Perry_{AAY} *v goes to x^w also between a consonant and VV.

Note that v alternates with p after a consonant in postbases and inflections such as Inu indicative -vuq/puq. Eskimo v corresponds to Aleut m medially, and Eskimo uv- corresponds to Aleut w- (Atkan m-).

10. PE ɣ: Intervocalically *ɣ is usually dropped within morphemes in AAY, CAY and NSY except next to ə (and in HBC_{CAY} and Eg_{CAY} sometimes it is retained elsewhere too). In AAY, CAY and NSY *ɣ is also dropped under productive 'velar dropping' (dropping of ɣ, r, and ɲ between single vowels), and *aɣa goes to ii in these areas. A retained ɣ in these areas may reflect an original geminate or *ɣð. *ɣ is dropped intervocalically within morphemes in Inu except when geminated or after *ə

(though in more easterly dialects also after the latter). Intervocalic *ɣ is more widely dropped in EG and also between two i's in NG_{GRI} and in 'weak' position in SPI. Postbase-initial *ɣ is usually lost in both Yup and Inu. In EG_{GRI} and WG_{GRI} 'fringe' dialects (including all NWG_{GRI}) intervocalic *ɣ goes to ɲ when preserved, and in northern Mal_{NAI} it goes to y following original i in some morphemes. Geminated ɣ is devoiced in WG_{GRI}, EG_{GRI} (to kk as also in Up_{GRI} and Kap Farvel GRI), Lab_{ECL}, Nun_{CAY} and K_{AAY}, but glottalized in Iti_{ECL} and (recent) NG_{GRI}. Often dropped before a single vowel in AAY (especially in C_{AAY}), with resulting gemination of preceding consonant (as in kammuk, but kamɣua). There is no phonemic distinction in the voicing of ɣ in most K_{AAY}, where it is usually voiceless.

11. PE r: In Yup *r is sometimes dropped intervocalically, but rarely when following after the first syllable vowel; it is also dropped by productive 'velar dropping' (dropping of ɣ, r, and ɲ between single vowels). In Inu *r is dropped intervocalically within morphemes except when geminated or after *ə (though in more easterly dialects also after the latter). Intervocalic *r is more widely dropped in EG and also in 'weak' position in non-Qaw SPI. In EG_{GRI} and Up_{GRI} *r is nasalized to ɾ̃ when preserved. In modern (Nain) Lab_{ECL} r is neutralized with ɣ (more uvular variant between a's). Geminated r is devoiced in WG_{GRI}, EG_{GRI} (to qq, as also in Up_{GRI} and Kap Farvel GRI), Lab_{ECL}, Nun_{CAY} and K_{AAY} (but glottalized in Iti_{ECL} and recent NG_{GRI}, with stop-like onset in Tar_{ECL}). *r is often dropped before a single vowel in AAY (especially in C_{AAY}), with resulting gemination of preceding consonant. There is no phonemic distinction in the voicing of r in most K_{AAY}, where it is usually voiceless.

12. PE ɲ: Intervocalically *ɲ is often dropped within morphemes in AAY, CSY and NSY except next to ə (in HBC_{CAY} and Eg_{CAY} sometimes retained elsewhere too). In AAY, CAY and NSY *ɲ is also dropped under productive 'velar dropping' (dropping of ɣ, r, and ɲ between single vowels), and *aɲa goes to ii in these areas. In AAY and CAY initial *iɲ- before a vowel goes to y- (or c- or s-, as for *iy- under 6) before a, and in some bases in all Yup and Sir also before other vowels (cf. PE inɣy). *ɲ is sometimes also dropped intervocalically in Inu, most widely so in EG. Word-finally *ɲ goes to k in more easterly Inu. *ɲ goes to nʲ after original i in northern Mal_{NAI} in some morphemes.

13. PE m and n: Word-final *m goes to p in more easterly Inu, but is otherwise preserved. Initial *n is dropped in Yup and Sir before i (which becomes y, but s for some Y_{CAY}, before an immediately following vowel). In Sir it becomes y before other vowels in many bases, possibly reflecting a PE *nʲ but this may be a general development for initial *n that is blocked before a nasal or alveolar/palatal consonant beginning the next syllable (exceptions appear to be due either to loans from CSY or to contractions). (Note that n is phonetically palatalized in certain contexts in neighbouring Chukchi according to Bogoraz.) In some bases initial *n has dropped also before əl/ən in

GCY_{CAY} at least (e.g. *ənəq* from **nənər* and *ələr(-)* from **nələr(-)*). Single intervocalic **n* more widely dropped in EG_{GRI}. Word-finally **n* goes to *t* in more easterly Inu. **n* goes to *nʸ* after original *i(C)* in NAI (except for PH_{NAI} or southern Mal_{NAI}).

Eskimo *m* corresponds to Aleut *h* initially, and *n* to Aleut *t* initially (though Aleut like Yupik drops initial *n* before *i*, and also usually before **ə-*).

B. Consonant Clusters

A cluster of a fricative plus a stop goes to stop plus stop in Inu, but in WG_{GRI} and EG_{GRI} and much of ECI a cluster of a uvular consonant plus stop produces a pharyngealized geminate of the second consonant. A cluster of a nasal plus another consonant goes to the corresponding non-nasal (fricative if the second consonant of the cluster is a fricative, and stop if it is a stop) plus consonant in Inu following an earlier change of *n+C* to *ŋ+C* in WCI and ECI (as in *aylu*, *tuktu*, B_{NAI} *allu*, *tuttu*, from **anlu*, **tuntu*). **nq* goes to *qq* and **lq* goes to *tq* in SPI (both go to *tq* in NAI). **l* plus stop generally goes to *t* plus stop in Inu, but goes to *k* plus stop in the eastern part of Inu (before assimilation) — compare also under *alpay-* and (for possible parallel **ðv* to *yv* change also in NAI) *qayvar-*. These changes are apparently the result of the diffusion of innovations within Inu such that PI itself must be posited as still having nasal+non-nasal clusters. **kl* and **ql* go to *kł* and *qł* except in Nu_{NAL} where they go to *xl* and *xl*. **pl* goes to *pł* (but in CSY to *fl*) in Yup, and to *pl* in Mal_{NAI} and Nu_{NAL} to, *pł* in SPI, and to *vl* in the rest of Inu. There is some variation in Inu as regards other original labial plus non-labial fric. clusters (*p* + fric. favoured as the outcome in SPI, Mal_{NAI} and WCI, *v* + fric. in B_{NAL}, though *p* + corresponding stop is also found). **n* plus consonant and **ŋ* plus consonant largely neutralized to *ŋ* plus consonant in CSY (in most bases), but to *n* plus consonant in NSY. Increasing regressive assimilation in clusters to the east within Inu: stop plus continuant goes to geminate continuant outside of Mal_{NAI} (where the stop is represented by a glottalized element as also in Nu_{NAL}, Net_{WCI} and Car_{WCI}) and SPI. In the latter, however, **tž*, **tl* and **tc* go to *šš*, *łł* and *ss* respectively (also Yup and Sir have *ł* from **tl*), and in Qaw_{SPI} also PI **ty* goes to *ss*, as in WG_{GRI} (EG_{GRI} *ts*) — see *pumyuy-* — though PE *ty* seems to have produced Inu *s(i)* in early derivations such as *tasiuq-* under PE *tatyur-* (and compare *katyuy-*). Alveolar plus other consonant (labial or alveolar) goes to velar plus consonant in ECI and GRI (though **tl*, **tž* remain as *ll* and *žž* / *yy-* as in B_{NAI} and WCI — and PI *ts*, NAI *tc*, remains as such). In WCI, however, voiced continuant clusters of this type go as ECI (e.g. *nanmak-*, NAI *nanmak-*) whereas **l* + stop goes to *t* + consonant as in NAI (thus *atpa* — compare ECI *akpa*). Labial plus another consonant into geminate consonant east of — and including — Melville Peninsula ECI (not Aiv_{ECI}), but PI **ps* goes to *ts* (and in NBI_{ECI} to *ss*). Velar plus other consonant to geminate consonant in Tar_{ECI} and Lab_{ECI} (where **ks* goes to *ts*, however) and in GRI apart from NG_{GRI}. Uvular plus other consonant goes to geminate consonant in Lab_{ECI}. In Yup and Sir **ty* goes to *s* or *ts* (NSY *y*, probably indistinguishable from *š* in

Menovshchikov's writings). Productively at morpheme-boundary *t+y* goes to *c* in CAY. Also **tð* has produced *s* (in NSY apparently *y*). There is some fluctuation with stop plus nasal clusters in Yup. In Inu **km* goes to *pm* in Mal_{NAI} (B_{NAI} *mm*), and further east to *ŋm* or **m*. Metathesis of **nr* and **lr* (and **mr*) is regular in Di_{SPI}, ECI (*rŋ*), but **lr*, is assimilated to *rr*, and GRI (*rŋ*, *rŋ* - and in SWG_{GRI} also *rm* - and *rł*), and in Net_{WCI} **nr* regularly goes to *nŋ* (also at Holman Island_{WCI} according to Lowe). Elsewhere (including within Yup) sporadic metathesis of other continuant clusters occurs. In NAI **lr* goes to *łx* (and also WCI), and **qv* goes to *xv* (in Nu_{NAI} to *xv*). In Net., *l* (or *ł*) + *C* and *ž* + *C* are neutralized (with variation). Clusters of stop plus voiceless fricative go to two corresponding voiced fricatives in PH_{NAI} (and sporadically also further east). Stop plus continuant or stop plus stop clusters in Yup are usually by loss of intervening *ə* (these often involve *v*, in early alternation with *p* after a stop - thus most Yup has *qv* or *kv* whereas Inu and NSY have *qp* and *kp*). Voiceless nasals in Yup arise from (previous) adjacency of a stop.

C. Vowels

1. PE *ə* (schwa): **ə* is merged with *i* in Inu except for Di_{SPI}/Imaq_{SPI} where there is a tendency to regressive assimilation (or neutralization) from *ə* to an **i* (or vice versa) in the preceding syllable and also **i* to *ə* before *ž*. Traces of the distinction are left in most NAI in the form of a palatalized series of consonants after original *i* only. There is some fluctuation, however, and in B_{NAI} at least **əli* and **əni* have generally become *ilʸi* and *inʸi* and everywhere a final **ə* on bisyllabic verb bases has become 'strong' (i.e. palatalizing) *i* after a fricative or *n* (so the distinction of original *i* vs. non-palatalizing *i*, written as *i*, does not always correspond to the distinction pattern of **i* vs. **ə*). Sometimes *ə* has become *a* (especially before another vowel) or has been dropped in Inu. In Yup (except in NSY) and in Sir word-final *ə* becomes *a* (and this includes *ə* from reduced vowels in the latter). *ə*-adjustments (deletion and insertion to break up clusters) occur in most Yup, with rhythmically stressed *ə* deleted in AAY (but only in the second syllable) and in CAY outside of NSU_{CAY}. Devoicing of fricatives before voiceless consonants resulting from this deletion of rhythmically stressed *ə* in core GCY_{CAY} and non-Perry K_{AAY}. Initial *ə* is usually dropped in CSY (but not NSY) before a single consonant, as is also common to varying degrees in AAY and CAY (most markedly in AAY, least in Nun_{CAY}). This results in first syllable lengthening when it occurs in CSY and in AAY. **ər-* usually into *ar-* in CSY. NSY initial *ə* sometimes goes to *i* (especially before *l*).

Eskimo *ə* corresponds to Aleut *a* or *i* or has been dropped in Aleut: the correspondences are complicated further by vowel harmony between adjacent syllables, for which see Bergsland 1986.

2. PE *i*, *a* and *u*: **i*, **a*, and **u* are often reduced to *ə* in Sir, except in the first syllable (and there is no distinction of vowel length after the first syllable; length marking in Menovshchikov's writing probably just indicates

prototonic stress). Under suffixation such a Sir ə will sometimes resume its underlying identity except when followed by a velar or uvular. For example, PE yaqur is Sir yaqəX 'arm', but yaqun 'your arm' shows the u. Even when followed by a uvular or velar, this ə behaves differently from an original unreduced ə, viz. by not undergoing deletion before suffixes which cause other ə to delete. Many postbases retain a full vowel, and there is a tendency to retain them also after original geminates. (Note that in neighbouring Chukchi, stress is on the first — or if derived by suffixation the penultimate — syllable of the base and that ə is the only vowel there not involved in vowel harmony alternations.) *i goes to ə between alveolar consonants in Yup except in NSY, HBC_{CAY} and Eg_{CAY} (thus CAY (c)əla, CSY əsla but Eg_{CAY} HBC_{CAY} ciła, NSY siła). Initial vowels are lengthened in CSY when is ə dropped in the following syllable. *u goes to i in certain positions other than the first syllable in EG_{GRI}, Up_{GRI} and southern SWG_{GRI} (at least when not before a labial consonant or following a syllable with *u). *ua goes to iva (but in Paamiut_{GRI} and some Up_{GRI} to ava). EG_{GRI} also has iāa from *ara and more sporadic vowel harmony-like changes. *kVV- goes to x- before a vowel in CSY and AAY, in NSY usually to voiced γ- and in CAY to k(ə)x-. Similarly, *qVr- goes to X- in CSY and AAY, in NSY usually to voiced r-, and in CAY to q(ə)X-. This Yup denaturalization of vowels sometimes also occurs later within morphemes. In CSY *qVq- often goes to aXq-. In AAY and CAY medial *qar goes to qər, and in CAY ar is sometimes dropped (or goes to ə).

D. Diphthongs

Diphthongs are levelled out in CSY and NSY (perhaps under Chukchi influence) with labialization of a flanking velar and uvular consonant in certain positions if the diphthong contained a *u (thus CSY sik^waa from *sikua). In CSY *au and *ua go to aa, *iu and *ui to ii, as also *ai and *ia. In NSY *ai and *ia go to [e:], *ua goes to [o:] (though these still may be shallow diphthongs), and *iu (but not *ui) goes to ii. Non-initial *ai and *au go to ii and uu in PWS_{AAY} and *ia goes to aa in all AAY after s, c or y. Nun_{CAY} *ai goes to aa except in endings. In WG_{GRI} and EG_{GRI} *au and *ai go to aa, though final ai is preserved in WG_{GRI} and goes to ii before a uvular in NG_{GRI}. Diphthongs are flattened in northern Mal_{NAI} (into [e:], [o:] and ii as in NSY); in SPI this involves only *ai and *au.

E. Suprasegmental Phenomena

Following the reduction of original geminates in Yup and Sir a major prosodic shift spread through Yup, rhythmically stressing (and lengthening) alternate open short syllables after the first (or after primary stress, which lies on double vowels or — in AAY and CAY — on closed initial syllables). The most complex rules of adjustment (with 'stress retraction' from short open syllables to preceding short closed syllables, and with "compression" of long Vs) are to be found in AAY, and the simplest in CSY. In Sir the pattern has been recently superimposed on an apparently initial-syllable-stressed prosody. In AAY and CAY there is secondary gemination of consonants before double vowels, and in AAY (where this only occurs after the first syllable vowel) there is a stress-related distinction between fortis and lenis C articulation. The details are not relevant to the present comparative work since Yup forms are cited in their pre-prosodic shape (before predictable lengthening, contraction and gemination). However, non-predictable gemination in Alaskan Yup is indicated: in most cases (esp. in disyllabic verbal bases ending in ə) the gemination is a means of maintaining primary stress on the base.

A Yup substratum has produced a related system of alternating 'weak' and 'strong' consonant positions in SPI (less marked in Qaw_{SPI}, where only *q, *v and some *γ are regularly weakened). These correspond to positions following unstressed and stressed syllables respectively in neighboring Yup. Clusters may also be affected, the details varying from sub-dialect to sub-dialect; in KI_{SPI}, at least, a *q before another stop in weak position is deleted and a preceding aa vowel is partially lengthened. The distinction between geminate and non-geminate Cs is lost after the first syllable boundary. For details on Yup prosody, including its effects on SPI, see the papers in Krauss 1985.

In Tar_{ECl} and Lab_{ECl} 'Schneider's law' reduces C₁C₂ (geminate or cluster) to C₂ following syllables that also begin with a geminate or a cluster. This applies also to recent Sig_{WCl} as regards geminate but not cluster reduction (see Lowe 1985a).

Abbreviations

Sources

Avt.	Avtonova
B.-S.	Birket-Smith
Berg.	Bergsland
Bogo.	Bogoraz
Bourq.	Bourquin
Dor.	Dorais
Eg.	Egede
Em.	Emel'yanova
Enm.	Enmenkau
Fab.	Fabricius
Hamm.	Hammerich
Holt.	Holtved
Jen.	Jenness
Kl.	Kleinschmidt
Krup.	Krupnik
Math.	Mathiesen
Men.	Menovshchikov
Met.	Métayer
Ow.	Owingayak
Pet.	Petitot
Ras.	Rasmussen
Rez.	Rezanov
Rub.	Rubtsova
Schn.	Schneider
Spald.	Spalding
S.-L.	Schultz-Lorentzen
Thal.	Thalbitzer
Vakh.	Vakhtin

Miscellaneous

acc.	according to
aeq.	aequalis
all.	allative
contam.	contamination
dem.	demonstrative
du.	dual
emot.	emotional
encl.	enclitic
esp.	especially
gem.	geminat
indep.	independent
infl.	inflection
intr.	intransitive
lit.	literally
loc.	locative
nom.	nominal
ortho.	orthography
p.b.	postbase
pl.	plural
posit.	positional
poss.	possible
post.	postural
prob.	probably
rel.	relative
relat.	relation
s.o.	someone
s.th.	something
trans.	transitive
vial.	vialis

BASES

A

PE a(a) 'oh no (exclamation of dismay or surprise)'

AAY C aalaa 'darn, gee!'

CAY alaa, alai 'eek!'

NSY —

CSY aa [with breathy voice] expression of exasperation

Sir — [for a-a 'yes' see a(a)ŋ]

SPI —

NAI aa 'listen! oops!' [expression of dismay or exasperation; also aallalii 'shame on you, not like that!']

WCI alii 'expression of fright or surprise' [Pryde]

ECI aa 'exclamation of pain' [and aala(ŋ)it 'listen!', aalakualuk 'what rubbish!']

GRI aali 'fancy, just think!' [with enclitic li; note also aa (enclitic or proclitic) 'hey!', alaa 'that was close!', aarit 'just see']

PI aa(k) 'lateral point of dart or hook' [cf. aŋ(ŋ)a(ŋ)-, aayiaq and aayzuuk]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECISB a(a), pl. aŋit 'lateral point of bird dart' [Boas], Lab a(a), du. aik, pl. ait 'horn with a hook used as bird arrow' [Peck]

GRI aaq [Fab. ak, Kl. pl. ait] EG aayak 'lateral point of bird dart', NG aaq 'hook', aait- '(lift with a) hook'

PI aaci(in) 'stop (exclamatory)?' [cf. a(a) and acu]

Yup [note AAY acianjaa 'no, don't!']

SPI aasin 'stop, let's go!'

NAI aasi(i), aasiin' 'and then' [also enclitic], aasi 'stop!' [and with expressive gemination aatickaaŋ 'what a narrow escape!']

WCI Sig aasin 'and then' [Pride has asi 'furthermore' for Paulatuq, which Met. has as an exclam. of wonder]

ECI aasit 'again' [also enclitic]

GRI aasiit, aasit 'again as usual' [usually with disapproving connotation; can also be enclitic; note also aasik 'no, I won't!' (child's expression)]

PI aacivak 'spider' [cf. p.b. vaŋ]

SPI —

NAI aasivak 'large spider'

WCI aasivak

ECI a(a)sivaq, Igl aasivak 'large spider' [B.-S. for the latter]

GRI aasiak, NG aahivak 'spider' [WG also aasiaq; old ortho. ausiak, ausiaq (Fab. ausiek), probably by contam. with aður-; NG also auhi(v)ak]

PI aayiaq 'prong of antler' [cf. aa(k), and yaŋ?]

SPI —

NAI aayiaq, Nu aayiuzaq 'prong of antler'

WCI Cop, Net aayiaq [Pryde; B.-S. has Car aayiaqtaat 'branches on antlers, the Pleiades'; Pryde has ayiattat 'unidentified constellation' for Net]

ECI Baf a(a)ŋia(q), pl. a(a)ŋiyyat 'prong, tine of antler' [Boas; Math. has ayiatta(i)t 'the Pleiades']

GRI aayiaq 'prong of antler', NG 'tip of sledge upright'

PI aayzuuk 'constellation of two stars appearing around winter solstice' [cf. aa(k), aayiaq and/or aŋ(ŋ)a(ŋ)-, and p.b. yuŋ, ɖuŋ, in the dual; i.e. '(constellation) like two lateral blades of a dart pointing towards where the sun will start to rise again after the solstice?']

Yup [note CSY aayŋuk 'pair of stars seen at dawn (Altair and Tarazed in the Eagle?)', as if the dual of aayŋu 'arrow' — compare Chukchi ə'uygən 'pointer, spit, spur' — but it could rather be a loan from Inu with contam. from the Chukchi base (which is apparently used in an expression for the North Star in that language acc. de Reuse) and/or metathesis]

SPI —

NAI aayzuuk [du.] 'constellation consisting of two stars which appear above the horizon in late December, an indication that the solstice is past and that days will soon grow longer again'

WCI Cop aayyuuk 'Altair and Beta Aquilae in the constellation Aquila' [Pryde — also in Ras. for Cop, Net and Car]

ECI ayyuuk 'two stars appearing early in the morning and disappearing last during part of winter (December)'

GRI aaššu(u)tit [old ortho. āgssūtīt] 'constellation appearing on the shortest day of the year' [Ordbogêraq; also aašši(ŋ)it, which may be an i-dialect form but seems to be by contamination with aaššik 'butterfly larva' — q.v. under aužvik; Fab. has aiksuk with the original u; in NG aaxxuuk = 'a large and a small star appearing in a northerly direction' — Holt.]

PI aak- 'skin a small animal or bird'

SPI W aak- 'skin a bird' [Ras.]

NAI aak- 'skin an animal without cutting the fur, peeling back the skin, turning it inside out'

WCI aak- 'skin an animal' [Pryde has aaktuq- rather for Cop, Net, Car; Ras. distinguishes aak- 'skin a bird' from aaktuq- 'skin an animal' for Cop, Net]

ECI aattu(q)- 'skin an animal' [Peck has aak- 'skin a bird' and aaktuq- 'skin an animal' for Lab, the same distinction B.-S. has for Igl, with the first form also used for foxes]

GRI aay-, NG aak- 'skin a small animal', NG 'skin a bird', aattur- 'skin a reindeer' [and note axxaatsuq — old ortho. aggaitsoq — 'one who sleeps with his clothes on?']

PI aanakliq 'whitefish or brook trout'

Yup [note CAY BB anəXtuaq 'saltwater trout?']

SPI —

NAI aanaakliq 'Arctic cisco (large whitefish)', Nu aanaaqtiŋiq 'whitefish'

WCI Sig aanakliq, Cop aanaaxxiq 'whitefish' [Schn. has analliq 'whitefish (salmon trout)' for 'adg.']

ECI Lab aanaaŋik 'brook trout' [and Tar aana = 'salmon trout']

GRI aanarŋliq 'small red brook trout' [Fab. — who spells it aunardlek, by contam. with aunaar- 'bleed' from aɖuŋ?]

PE a(a)-a(a)ŋliŋ 'oldsquaw duck' [the first two syllables onomatopoeic with some sort of glottal constriction between them; note also aŋŋir (and its Aleut cognates),

which is either related to this set or at least has contaminated some forms]

AA Y C aXaŋkiluk, AP aaXaŋjiq, Kod aaXalaq, aaXalak, aaXaliq, aaXaliik ‘oldsquaw duck’ [B.S. has aXaŋkiluk ‘long-tailed duck’]

CAY aaXaŋjiq, aaXaaliq ‘oldsquaw duck’

NSY —

CSY aahaŋ^wliq

Sir —

SPI aa’aanjiq

NAI aaXaaliq, aaXaalli, Nu aahaaliq [Lowe has ahaaliq for Uum]

WCI Cop aahaŋjiq, Sig ahaanliq [Lowe], Utku aahaalli [Ras., who spells it aahaikLeq], Car EP aa’aanjiq [Ow.] ‘long-tailed duck’ [Pryde has asaalli, B.S. has a’aaniq, Ras. a’aŋeq]

ECI [Schn. reports that the Car form a(‘a)anjiq is used by children in W. Bay]

GRI —

PI aapcak ‘bowhead whale’

SPI aapsak ‘bowhead whale’

NAI PH aapsavak ‘large bowhead whale’

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PI aariak ‘(area between) shoulder blades’ [cf. aarluk-?]

SPI aariaq ‘area across shoulders and upper back’

NAI aariak, du. aarižzak

WCI Cop, Net aariak ‘area between shoulder blades, place where river issues from lake’ [Pryde; Pet. has aridjerk ‘shoulder blade’ and arealik ‘end of lake’ for Sig; Ras. cites ariarLeq as a ‘frequently used name for a river bed’ in Car]

ECI aariak ‘upper back and shoulders’

GRI aariak, ariak ‘area between shoulder blades, place where river issues from lake’

PI aarluk- ‘raise head’ [there may be a relat. to ay(y)a(r)-]

SPI aarluk- ‘raise head, look up’ [and note aagsuk- ‘raise using block and tackle’]

NAI aarluk- ‘look up, raise chin’ [and aaq- ‘raise head, sit up’]

WCI aarluk- ‘raise head’ [and note ay(y)a- ‘raise head (like seal on ice)’]

ECI aarluk(q)- ‘raise head’

GRI aarłur- ‘look up’

PE a(C)arłuy ‘killer whale’ [from *ayarłuy with p.b.łuy?; cf. Aleut ayłux ‘killer whale’; there may be a relat. to aa(k)]

AA Y aXłuk ‘killer whale’

CAY aXłuk

NSY aXłuk

CSY — [but note aarlu ‘meteor’ — traditionally thought to be connected with creature dwelling in rocks behind Gambell’]

Sir —

SPI aarlu ‘killer whale’

NAI aarlu

WCI Net, Cop aarluk, Sig aarlu ‘killer whale’ [Ras. for the first two forms; Met. and Pryde have Cop aarlu ‘dark-coloured wolf’; Lowe has arluk for Holman Island Cop, as Dor. for Net]

ECI aarluk ‘killer whale’ [arluasiaq ‘whitebeak dolphin’]

GRI aarłuk ‘killer whale’ [and note aarłiri- ‘be afraid of’]

PI aat- ‘take’ [cf. Aleut aya- ‘go away’, ayat- ‘take away’ with t⁻¹, also ayə- though the relat. is obscure (compare nayət- for the vowel)]

Sir — [for ayətət- ‘send s.o. to fetch’ see ayə-]

SPI aat- ‘take away’

NAI aat- ‘take away from, take someone somewhere’ [for ay(y)a(r)- ‘come loose’ see ay(y)a(r)-]

WCI aat- ‘bring’

ECI aat- ‘take away, offer, bring’

GRI aat- ‘bring’

PY aatunaq ‘sourdock’

AA Y K aatunaq ‘sourdock’

CAY Y, HBC aatunaq ‘sourdock’

NSY —

CSY —

PY aavcaaq ‘dart’ [cf. avət- under avey-?]

AA Y K auxca<R>aq, PWS auxcaq ‘dart’

CAY aafcaaq

NSY —

CSY —

PE acalur ‘kayak tray for line’ [cf. at(ə)- and p.b. lu(r)?]

AA Y —

CAY acaluk ‘kayak tray for harpoon line’ [and acaluruq ‘snowshoe with upturned front’]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI azaluuk

NAI —

WCI —

ECI Baf asallut ‘kayak tray for harpoon line’ [Boas; Peck has it as ‘sort of leather strap on the boat or a basin to receive seal in’ for Lab; Math. has asaluk for Igl in the same sense as Boas]

GRI asaluq [usually pl. asałut] ‘frame for harpoon line coiled up on front of kayak’

PE accay ‘paternal aunt’

AA Y aca(k), acaaq ‘paternal aunt’

CAY acak

NSY asak [Orr], asik [Av.]

CSY asak

Sir asəx [Orr]

SPI assak

NAI atcak

WCI Net atsak, Cop attack

ECI atsa, atsak

GRI atsa(k)

PY-S aci¹ ‘area below’ [cf. at(ə)- and atlır under it, with which the first Sir forms may belong; the origin of the

final vowel is obscure, but compare aki(-) and note especially the Alaskan *tət to cət (NSY sit) change mentioned under at(ə)-; it could otherwise be the same as aci², which can also function as a positional root as in Yupik]

AAY aci- 'area below'

CAY aci- 'area below' [and aci(q) 'mattress, bed', LI 'wild potato', also NS aciṭquq 'root']

NSY asi 'area below, skirt of garment'

CSY asi- 'area below' [asiṇani 'under it, lower part of it', asiṇiq 'fancy border on hem of parka', asiṇir- 'put beneath']

Sir asəX, asiX '(area) below, border of parka', asa 'ground, tundra' [Vakh. has asəṇani 'below, around (it)' — Em. has asa 'area below, coastal part of mainland, bottom of cliff', asəX 'wide fur border at hem of fur coat', asiməžur- 'go down' and asəṇər- 'put beneath']

Inu [note SPI azini 'on the ground or floor', Qaw asi 'ground, floor', Imaq asa '(area) below, skirt (of garment)' — from Yup?]

PY-S acivar- 'go down' [cf. var-]

AAY aciwar- K 'go or come down', C 'go down (to beach) after seafood'

CAY acivar- 'go down' [also acivaqanir-, for homonym of which in sense 'lower, curse' see accir- (under atər)]

NSY —

CSY asivar- 'lower, go down'

Sir asəvar- 'r- 'lower (thing or self)', as əvar- 'go down' | Vakh. for the latter]

PI aci² 'somewhere away from settlement' [the relat. — if any to aci¹ and ali is obscure; this base may go rather with Aleut aḍi-m haḍa-a 'the landward side, the shore', aḍaṇa- 'landward side, back or other side' (unless this goes with ali), in which case it should be PI asi]

Sir [for asa 'tundra' see aci¹; note also asəkəvəx 'snow-storm' (Orr)]

SPI Qaw asi 'surrounding area' [note azitquq- 'miss (aiming at target)'; azivak- 'be worn out', KI, Diazitnaq- 'be or act bad, cause trouble' may go rather with Yup asiitə- 'be bad' under asir-]

NAI asi 'not a specific or usual place, s.th. insignificant' [and note asin'i 'out in the open, not in usual place', asitqut- 'miss target', asinṇuṇa- 'be pale']

WCI Cop ahi 'somewhere else, away from settlement', Net 'another person' [Ras.]

ECI asi [plus possessed ending] 'another (person)', asiani 'elsewhere'

GRI asi 'place away from settlement, distant' [and asinṇa- 'be pale']

PI aciṭə- 'scorn or ignore' [cf. kə⁻¹]

SPI —

NAI asikšūq- 'insult'

WCI —

ECI asiṭiyaaq- 'treat (s.o.) as if he were s.o. else'

GRI asiṭi-, asiššur- 'scorn, reject'

PI acirūq- 'become spoiled' [cf. ruq- under ṇ(ṇ)ur-] Yup — [but note NSY asaxtiur- 'destroy']

SPI [note aziṇuq- 'ruin, become spoiled']

NAI asirūq- 'become useless' [and asinṇuq- 'begin not to go right']

WCI Sig asirūq- 'be spoiled (fruit, etc.)', Cop, Net ahirūq- 'damage, be broken'

ECI asirūq- 'destroy, be destroyed'

GRI asirur- 'break, be broken', NG ahirūq- 'have got wet (clothing)' [Holt.]

PI aciu- 'be useless or wasted' [cf. ṇu-]

SPI aziu- 'be bad'

NAI asiū- 'be useless', PH 'be bad'

WCI Sig asiuyi- 'become spoilt'

ECI asiū- 'be lost' [asiuyi- 'have lost s.th.']

GRI asiū- 'be spoiled, have disappeared', NG ahiū- 'be wasted'

PI acivaq- 'go away from settlement' [cf. var-]

SPI Imaq azivaq- 'blow a northwest wind' [also nom.]

NAI asivaq- 'stray from course', PH, Nu 'move away'

WCI Baker Lake ahivaq- 'get out of the way, move off, shift, remove' [trans. sense also Net — Pryde, who also has Perry River asiqpaq- 'shift, put elsewhere']

ECI asivaq- 'go hunting on pack ice'

GRI asiar- 'go elsewhere, aside, into the wilds' [for EG sense 'pluck berries' see atyar]

PI acini(la)- 'be loose' [cf. aci²?]

SPI aziniṇa- 'be loose (clothing or skin)'

NAI asin'iḷ'a- 'be baggy'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI asiila- 'be baggy'

PE acu 'indeed (exclamation)?'

AAY —

CAY —

NSY asuṇa 'well, let's see'

CSY asunaq, asunan 'soon'

Sir —

SPI azukiaq 'too bad', Imaq azuṇa 'however, rather, let —', azuṇtaṇ 'of course'

NAI asulu you're right!', Nu asu 'apparently, indeed' [and asuyupta 'luckily', also atcu(u), atcukii, 'I don't know' — with expressive gemination?]

WCI Cop ahu, Sig asulu 'sure, perhaps', Net ahu 'maybe, isn't it', Car ahu 'stop!' [Pryde; B.-S. has ahuila 'at last']

ECI asuila 'at last!', asuyuuq 'it's true', Iti asu 'is that so?', asuinna 'it's him right enough', Tar, Lab aatsuk 'I don't know' [and Peck has asu 'thus it is (?)', what a pity! for Lab]

GRI asu 'at last, enough', asuki(aq) 'I don't know', NG ahu 'it's true (countering incredulity)', ahukiarli, ahulluaq 'sure' [and note asuli 'thoughtlessly, as a joke, in vain']

PE acu- 'have sex with a woman not one's wife'

AAY C acuniar- 'try to coerce into sex'

CAY acuniar- 'rape, come stealthily and have sex with a woman other than one's wife'

NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI azu- 'leave the men's house'
 NAINu asu- 'sleep with someone other than one's spouse'
 WCI —
 ECI asu- 'go to bed with a woman' [uncommon word acc. Schn.; Ras. has asuaq- 'give self to woman' for Igl.]
 GRI asu- 'chase women' [Fab.]

PE **acurar** 'aunt by marriage' [cf. acu-]
 AAY C, Kod acu<R>aq 'aunt by marriage'
 CAY acuraq

NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI azuraq
 NAI asuraq 'paternal aunt-in-law'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE **að(ð)a(a)** 'oh no (exclamation of surprise or pain)?'
 AAY —
 CAY aar- 'emit sound, say ah' [also, aara- 'scream, moan', aarnaXqə- 'be dangerous']

NSY —
 CSY aʒar- 'scream'
 Sir —
 SPI Qaw aʒaa 'ouch, gosh, darn !'
 NAI aʒaa 'oh no, too much !' [and aʒaaq- 'be excessive, too loud or talkative', aʒaq 'how big !', aʒii 'ouch !']
 WCI [Met. has Sig assi 'how beautiful, great !' and Schn. has ayyia 'exclamation of admiration' for 'adg']
 ECI —
 GRI aʒʒaa, aʒʒaaʒʒakkaak 'exclamation of surprise or admiration' [and note NG assak 'a good provider, a diligent person', assaunŋiuhuk- 'be sorry', assaunŋitsuk 'that was annoying !']

PE **aðya(r)** and **aðyaɣ** 'hand' [cf. perhaps Aleut atXu-X (from *aðqu-X?), EA also aðqu-X 'finger, toe' — with p.b. qu(r)?]
 AAY aixaq 'hand'
 CAY aixaq, NSU aixa [base aixə-], Nun aaxaX 'hand, seal flipper' [and NSU aixar- 'dig']
 NSY ayxaq 'hand, glove'
 CSY iixa 'hand' [base iixə; also iixə- 'dig']
 Sir acxəX 'hand'
 SPI ayʒak, ayʒaq 'hand' [verbal = 'scratch ice when seal-hunting'; Qaw aʒyauʒi- 'shake hands']
 NAI aʒyak 'hand' [verbal = 'dig with hands or paws, scratch ice when hunting seal'; also aʒyauti- 'bury']
 WCI Cop alyak, Sig ayyak, Net aʒyak 'hand' [and verbally = 'dig with hands' or acc. Pryde 'scratch, paw ground, burrow']
 ECI ayyak 'hand' [verbal = dig with hands'; and note ayyaa(q)- 'make seal come by scraping on ice']
 GRI aʒʒak 'hand' [and aʒʒay- 'dig', aʒʒaat(i)- 'bury']

PE **aðya(C)ar** 'glove' [cf. p.b. ar]
 AAY —
 CAY Y aazyaaq, aizyaaq, K aiyyaaq, HBC aiyyaaq, ayyaaq 'glove'
 NSY ayxaq [Orr and Av.]
 CSY [iixaq 'glove' may be directly from aðya(r)]
 Sir —
 SPI ayʒaaq 'glove'
 NAI aʒyaaq
 WCI Sig ayyaaq
 ECI ayyayaak (dual)
 GRI —

PE **aðyarud̄ar** 'starfish' [cf. ŋ(ŋ)uðar; the AAY, CAY and CSY forms via *aixʒaq?]
 AAY [note C, Kod axsiq 'starfish']
 CAY [note aaxsak, aaxsaq 'starfish']
 NSY ayxaruq 'starfish'
 CSY [note iyəksak 'starfish']
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI Cop alyauyaq, Net alyayiaq 'starfish' [Pride for the latter form]
 ECI ayyaayaq 'starfish'
 GRI aʒʒaaʒʒat

PI **aʒyaun** 'forearm' [cf. un]
 SPI ayʒaun 'wrist'
 NAI aʒyaun 'wrist', aʒyautit 'metacarpal bones'
 WCI —
 ECI ayyauti 'radius, forearm'
 GRI aʒʒaat 'lower arm'

PI **aʒyaymik-** 'do finger pull' [cf. miy-]
 SPI ayʒanmik- 'do finger pull (contest)'
 NAI aʒyaymik-
 WCI —
 ECI [ayyamik- 'touch with hand']
 GRI aʒʒamiy- 'do finger pull' [for NG aXXaraaq- 'compete at (arm) pulling' see arcar-]

PE **aðyir-** 'roast' [cf. Aleut aḍay- 'roast over open fire']
 AAY K asxir- 'roast, bake'
 CAY NS, Nun azyir- 'roast, fry'
 NSY ayxir- 'roast, bake, cook flippers' [ayxirvik '(frying) pan']
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI ayʒiq- 'fry, roast over open fire, esp. bread' [nom. = 'bread roasted over a fire']
 NAI aʒyiq-, PH alyiq- 'roast meat on spit' [also nominally of the meat]
 WCI Sig ayyiqsi-, Cop alyiXXi- 'roast meat' [and Pryde has alyiq- 'scorch' for Cop, Net and Car]
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE **aðyur-** 'go against current or wind' [cf. Aleut aḍyur- 'rebuke, forbid']
 AAY KP ayɣuar-, PWS ay<ɣ>ur-, K asxur- 'go against

the current or the wind'
 CAY azyur-, ayur- 'go against wind or current' [and azyuraq 'obstacle']
 NSY ayuq 'north', ayumun 'going against the wind' [Av.]
 CSY ayur- 'go against current, go north', ayuq, aywa- 'north'
 Sir — [Vakh. has ayəsəqəX 'north', but this is from Chukchi айгыскын (eygəsqən)]
 SPI ayžuq- 'travel eastward', ayžuq 'northeast side', Qaw ažuq- 'go against the wind' [and Jen. has ažuq 'windward side']
 NAI ažuq- 'go against the wind', ažu(q) 'line of wind direction' [usually a positional root]
 WCI Sig ayuq- 'go against wind', Cop alyu 'headwind', Net ažu 'windward' [the latter Dor., who also has alyuani 'upstream' — for ažuani?]
 ECI ayuq- 'go against wind', ayu 'windward'
 GRI aššur- 'go against wind', aššuq, EG attu(a) 'windward' [and aššurtur- 'contradict, quarrel with']

PE ađura- 'be stubborn or unwilling' [cf. p.b. a-]
 AAY K assu'a-, C ayu'a- 'doubt, disbelieve' (emotional root)
 CAY azyurakə- 'not believe'
 NSY ayuri- 'not believe, doubt'
 CSY ayurikə- 'doubt'
 Sir —
 SPI Qaw ažuay- 'doubt', ažuana- 'be stubborn'
 NAI ažuana- 'be bold, undaunted', PH ažuay- 'be undaunted by'
 WCI Sig ayuana-, Cop alyana- 'be proud'
 ECI —
 GRI aššuari- 'reprove, have s.th. against (s.o.)'

PE ađir 'sleeve' [cf. Aleut ađi-X 'lip, edge']
 AAY AP, C aliq 'sleeve'
 CAY aliq* 'sleeve' [and note aliruaq 'razor clam', aliiman, aliuman 'mitten']
 NSY aliq 'sleeve'
 CSY aliq 'sleeve' [also apparently 'lean-to at side of house']
 Sir siX 'sleeve'
 SPI assiq, Qaw assi, FR atciq 'sleeve' [and aiq- 'put arm in sleeve']
 NAI asiq*, Mal aiq 'sleeve' [and aiq- 'put arm in sleeve']
 WCI Sig asiq, Cop ahiq, aiq 'sleeve' [the last form also Net and Car acc. Pryde]
 ECI aiq 'sleeve' [and verbal = 'put arm in sleeve']
 GRI aaq [rel. atsip] 'sleeve' [old ortho. āq, but Fab. has aek; for homonym meaning 'lateral point' see aa(k); aar- 'put arm in sleeve']

PI aitqan 'mitten' [cf. p.b. qan?]
 SPI aiqan 'mitten'
 NAI aitqan, aatqan, aaqqan
 WCI aiqqatik 'mittens'
 ECI [aiqqavaq 'long-sleeved mitten']
 GRI aaqqat 'mitten'

PE ađuy 'blood' [for Inu homonym auk- 'melt' see aru-]
 AAY auk 'blood'

CAY auk
 NSY aak^w
 CSY aak^w 'blood' [verbal = 'bleed']
 Sir acəx 'blood' [Vakh. also has ažuq]
 SPI auk 'blood' [and verbal = 'bleed, menstruate']
 NAI a<ž>uk [also verbal 'bleed', PH 'bleed from nose', ažžiq- 'give or get blood transfusion']
 WCI auk 'blood' [verbal = 'bleed', Cop 'bleed from nose']
 ECI auk 'blood' [verbal = 'bleed from nose']
 GRI aak 'blood' [and aay- 'bleed', aššir- 'spill blood on, mix blood with']

PE ađuyar 'clotted blood' [cf. yar]
 AAY C auyyaq 'bloodshot part, blood clot or blister'
 CAY auyyaq 'dark mole on skin'
 NSY aawyaq [Orr]
 CSY aawyaq 'blood clot'
 Sir aawyaX [Orr; long vowel may indicate a borrowing from CSY]
 SPI auyiaq 'clotted blood' [verbal = 'have blood clots']
 NAI auyiaq
 WCI auyiaq
 ECI auyiaq
 GRI aaviak, aayiak 'clotted blood' [aaviay-, aayiaq- 'have blood clots']

PE ađun(ə)rar- 'bleed' [cf. p.b. n(ə)rar(ar)(-)]
 AAY —
 CAY aunrar- 'bleed'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI aunaq- 'bleed, menstruate'
 NAI aunaq(šūq)-
 WCI Cop aunaq- [Pryde]
 ECI aunaq- 'bleed, menstruate'
 GRI aanaar-

PI aukpaluk- 'be red' [cf. valuk-]
 SPI — [note KI aukpalitiniq 'red phalarope']
 NAI —
 WCI Car aupaluk- 'be red' [and aupayaaq- 'be blood red' acc. Dor., which Lowe also has for Cop; Net aukpalaaq- 'be red' acc. Dor., but Pryde has aupalaaq-; Met. has Cop aupiaq-, Sig ausuk- 'be red']
 ECI aupaluutaq 'red, egg yoke', aupaqtuq 'red', Lab aupaluk- 'be red' [the latter Bourq., who also has aupayaaq- 'be reddish']
 GRI aappaluy- [old ortho. augpalug-] 'be red', aappalaar- 'be (bright) red' [NG aukpilat- 'be red' — Holt. has aukpayaaq-, aukpilak-]

PI ažžiuq- 'work with s.th. bloody' [cf. li(C)ur-]
 SPI ažžiuq- 'work with s.th. bloody, menstruate'
 NAI ažžiuq- 'mix blood with water to make broth'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI aššiuq-

PE **aḍur-** 'crawl' [cf. Aleut **aḍur-** 'swim with flapping wings, skim (puffin or duck)']

AAy PWS auxə-, Kod auXtə- 'crawl'

CAY auXə-

NSY —

CSY aaX^wə- 'crawl'

Sir acXupəcəXar- 'crawl' [Vakh. has acXəpəcəXar-; Orr has acXupəcəXar-; acəXparənəqcəX 'one who is hunting a whale']

SPI auq- 'stalk a seal'

NAI auq- 'stalk animal on ice by crawling'

WCI auq-

ECI — [but note NBI aarnasuk- 'hunt' in Dor.]

GRI aar-, NG auriaq- 'stalk animal on ice by crawling'

PE **aya-** 'have convulsions or faint'

AAy ii- 'run out of breath and turn blue from crying hard'

CAY ii- 'turn blue from crying too hard (baby)'

NSY —

CSY [ayalru- 'stagger', perhaps influenced by ayalu(r)-]

Sir —

SPI aat-, W aa- 'cry hard, holding breath (baby)' [and aannjuq- 'knock unconscious']

NAI aa- 'cry convulsively, followed by fainting' [and aannju- 'feel faint']

WCI Sig aaya-, aamaŋa- 'not pay attention (from distraction)', aamaŋasi- 'no longer be in possession of one's reason (from suffering so much)' [Ras. has Cop, Net au- for aa- 'faint, have falling sickness']

ECI aa- 'faint (from illness, laughter, etc.)' [and aamai- 'be dizzy (from weakness)']

GRI aa- [old ortho. â-] 'have convulsions, falling sickness'

PI **aŋa-** 'be lightheaded' [cf. ŋa-¹]

Yup — [for CAY NS aŋazaar- 'sway' see aŋa(yəy)-]

SPI —

NAI aŋayaaq- 'be partly conscious, lightheaded'

WCI Car aŋayaaq- 'act silly or drunk' [Pride; Schn. has aŋa- 'be irritated, stupid' for 'adg']

ECI aŋayaaq-, SB, NBI aŋayaaq- 'be drunk'

GRI aŋa- 'be unclear' [old ortho. aunga- (also Fab.) perhaps due to contam. from auk- under aru- or arula-; also aŋŋaa- 'fall asleep, lose from sight' and aŋa- 'hang head, be depressed' see ay(y)a(r)-]

PE **ay(y)a(r)-** or **ayḍa(r)-** 'hang' [note aa(k), aayiaq, and perhaps aarluk-]

AAy ayaq 'handle, hook (for hanging), collarbone', K also 'doorknob', C aya'aXtə- 'get hung up'

CAY aya- 'hang (intr.)', ayaar- 'hang (post.)', Nun ayaX 'earring (with hook)'

NSY —

CSY ayaar- 'hang' [and ayaqšaŋ 'peg, hook (for hanging)']

Sir ayaar- 'hang', ayaX 'hook'

SPI —

NAI [aŋzaq 'mitten or knife string'; also perhaps ayŋaq- 'come loose, slip off' and ayŋariitkuq 'barb on spear to prevent speared object from falling off' with p.b. yiit]

WCI [for ayŋaq- see aarluk-]

ECI —

GRI [aŋa- 'hang head, be depressed' — note such *y to *ŋ changes in WG as under tayi(C)ur- and əyuma(t)- and compare also NG aaq 'hook' under aa(k)]

PE **ay(y)aŋ-** 'tease or be a troublemaker'

AAy Kod ayaxsaar- 'tease'

CAY [note NSU ayŋaŋa- 'be arrogant']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI ayŋaŋa- 'be haughty, belligerent', ayaaq- 'have hurt feelings', Imaq ayak- 'get angry'

NAI ayak- 'tease' [also nom. 'a tease'; ayŋaŋa- 'be a tease, troublemaker']

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE **ayanru(Car)** 'amulet' [cf. nər¹ plus ŋ(ŋ)uḍar?]

AAy C iinnu 'amulet' [B.-S.]

CAY iinnu(q) 'amulet, medicine' [Ras. has aŋrəq 'amulet' for Nun]

NSY —

CSY — [Men. has arinn^waq 'amulet' and Rub. arnər^waalək 'one with amulets', but these go with arri(t)nar, with which there is probably contam. here]

Sir —

SPI aannuaq 'amulet'

NAI aannru<ž>aq 'amulet'

WCI aannuaq 'amulet' [Schn. has arŋuaq 'medicine' for Baker Lake but 'object belonging to the dead' for EP; Ow. has aŋŋuaq 'medicine' for the latter]

ECI arŋuaq 'amulet'

GRI aannuaq [pl. aannušsat] 'amulet'

PY **ayayu-** 'celebrate mask ceremony' [cf. aya(r)-; a nominal form as in Nun below may lie behind this set; for a parallel to the dancing/praying connection in Inu see yuržar-]

AAy ayayu- 'pray, cross self' [and ayayuik 'church'; the stem appears in early word lists in a pre-Christian ceremonial sense]

CAY ayayu- 'pray', Nun ayayu 'traditional mask' [and ayayuvik 'church' — aŋayuvik in NSU (by contamin. with aŋayuy or the Inu forms below?; Hinz, citing Nelson, has agaiyo 'divine service, great mask ceremony' and agaiyun 'God, s.th. possessing supernatural power, e.g. talisman']

NSY — [for aŋayutə 'priest' see aŋayuy]

CSY —

Inu [SPI ayaayu-, aŋaayu- 'pray', NAI aŋaayyu-, Mal ayaayyu-, aŋaayyu- 'pray', Nu ayaayyut- hold a funeral for s.o.', WCI aŋa(a)yyu(k)- 'pray' (Met.), aŋaayyuvik 'church' (Lowe) are borrowed from Yup as the long vowels indicate; the forms with ŋ could be from contam. with aŋayu- 'dance' under aŋa(yəy)-]

ayayuuq 'cormorant' [loan from Aleut a(a)yayuuX 'cormorant']

AAy C ayayuuq, K ayasuuq 'cormorant'

CAY Y ayayuuq, NS ayazuuq

NSY —
CSY —

PY aŋciun 'paddle' [cf. aŋə- and un]

AAŲ Perry axcuun 'paddle'

CAY axciun 'paddle' [and note axsuun, aŋsuun 'fishing spear']

NSY —
CSY —

PE aŋə- 'go (over or past)' [cf. Aleut aŋ- 'pass, go through or by', also PI aat-]

AAŲ aŋə- 'go (along or through)' [and aŋutə- 'carry, take along' as opposed to axtə- 'move, set in motion, PWS also 'pass (s.th.) on to (s.o.)']

CAY aŋə- 'go over (land, water, etc.)' [aŋutə- 'take over']

NSY aŋə- 'go to the side' [and aŋəlia 'one passing by', aŋusiŋqə- 'tell to take away']

CSY aay- 'stop on the way, make a side trip' [aayutə- 'make a side trip for'; for aŋlar- 'go home' see aŋilrar- under aŋit-]

Sir aŋə- 'go after s.th., stop in somewhere on the way', aŋətət- 'send s.o. for' [Vakh.; Men. has aŋəšaxkir- 'go quickly' and aŋtat(ə)- 'chase away']

SPI ai- 'go home, fetch, land far away (of s.th. thrown)' [half trans. aikliq-]

NAI ai- 'go home, fetch' [half trans. aikliq-; aŋŋisi- 'bring home']

WCI ai- 'go, come home, fetch' [half trans. aikliq-]

ECI ai- 'go, fetch' [half trans. aitsi(q)-]

GRI aa- [old ortho. ai-, NG ai-] 'fetch' [half trans. aatliq-]

PE aŋŋir- 'come' [or *aŋəŋir- — compare anəŋir- (under anə-) and taŋŋiq-]

AAŲ —

CAY aŋŋixtə- 'approach from a distance', NSU aŋŋir- 'invite to feast' [the second form could be borrowed from Inu]

NSY aŋŋixtə- 'come' [Orr]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI aŋŋiq- 'be visible, coming in distance'

NAI aŋŋiq- 'come, arrive'

WCI aŋŋiq- 'come from afar'

ECI aŋŋi(q)-

GRI axxir- 'come'

PY aŋtar- 'shoot at something far away'

AAŲ —

CAY axtar- 'shoot or cause to flow up and out in an arc'

NSY —

CSY aaxtar- 'shoot at even though it is far'

PI aŋžaq- 'transport' [cf. žar-]

SPI aŋžaq- 'haul with repeated trips'

NAI aŋžaq-

WCI Net aŋžaq- 'transport' [Pryde; Ras. has akŋar-, i.e. aŋŋaq-, for Car]

ECI ayya(q)- 'carry' [and Ras. has aŋŋaq 'means of conveyance' as a shaman's word for Igl]

GRI aššaq [old ortho. aŋssaq] 'load, cargo, protuberance', aššartur- 'transport' [Egede has it as a shaman's word for 'kayak']

PI aittuq- 'give' [cf. t-¹ and tur-²]

SPI ait(t)uq- 'give a present'

NAI aittuq- 'give'

WCI aittuq-

ECI aittu(q)-

GRI aatsur- 'infect' [and aatsuiniq* 'sacrifice to spirits in clefts, etc.']

PE aŋi 'brother- or sister-in-law of opposite sex' [cf. Aleut aŋi- as in aŋiit- 'another', aŋiituða-a 'his brother or her sister' and Atkan aŋiða-X 'guest', as verb 'visit'; compare also a(C)ippar]

AAŲ ai, aisaq 'sister-in-law (either brother's wife or wife's sister), brother-in-law (either sister's husband or husband's brother)'

CAY —

NSY —

CSY aŋi 'opposite sex spouse of sibling or sibling of spouse, i.e. man's sister-in-law (either brother's wife or wife's sister), woman's brother-in-law (either sister's husband or husband's brother)'

Sir aŋə- 'brother-in-law' [Vakh. from Rub.'s texts]

SPI —

NAI airaaluk 'husband's brother' [and Ras. has Nu ainaaq 'younger brother's wife, husband's sister'; for ainŋaq 'female cousin' see anəŋar(ar)]

WCI Sig airaaluk 'man's sister-in-law' [Lowe], 'woman's brother-in-law' [Met.], Cop ainnaaq 'man's sister-in-law', Net ainnaaq 'wife's sister, brother's wife', B. Lake ai 'brother or sister-in-law of opposite sex' [Dor.]

ECI NBI ai 'brother or sister-in-law of opposite sex', Tar aikuluk [same as aŋi in CSY], Lab ai 'sister-in-law'

GRI —

PE aŋiŋ- 'file or rub' [cf. Atkan Aleut aŋiŋ-, aŋir- 'rub, be rubbed (e.g. boat against dock)', EA aŋiX 'round stone']

AAŲ —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY aaxar- 'sharpen' [from *aŋiŋar-?]

Sir aŋiŋaŋqutaX 'grindstone'

SPI Qaw aŋiaq- 'file' [nom. = 'grindstone']

NAI aŋik-, aŋiaq- 'rub, file' [and aŋiaq 'grindstone', aŋŋiq* 's.th. filed down']

WCI aŋik- 'file (a single stroke)', aŋiaq- 'file' [nom. = 'file, grindstone' — Pryde]

ECI aŋiaq- 'file' [also nom. 'file'; aŋŋiut(i)- 'polish with stone or file', NBI aŋiaŋaq 'violin']

GRI aŋiar- 'rub, file, play violin' [also taŋiar-, taŋiar- 'rub', influenced by tanəŋ-?; aŋiaq '(shaman's) grindstone, violin']

PE aŋiŋ(ar)un 'grindstone' [cf. un]

AAŲ —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY aaxaata 'whetstone'

Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI ayiun 'file'
 WCI Car? ayiut 'grindstone' [Schn. 'adg'; Met. has ay(y)iaun 'file']
 ECI [Iti aygiuti 'brush']
 GRI ayiut 'file, grindstone, violin bow' [and note SWG tayiut 'bow']

PI ayiuppak 'wall of sheered ice?' [cf. vay]
 SPI —
 NAI ayiuppak 'wall of ice sheered off along edge of open lead formed by vertical grinding action of free ice'
 WCI Car EP ayiuppiniq 'snow bank' [Ow.]
 ECI ayiuppiniq 'steep edge at low tide of ice stuck to a cliff' [with p.b. li-¹]
 GRI NG ayiuppiniq 'wave-like snow drift on frozen sea or inland ice caused by wind'

PY-S ayiytə 'watch from vantage point' [cf. ayyur- and Aleut ayisa- X 'lookout, observation hill'; the relat. — if any — to aŋji- is obscure]

AAy —
 CAY —
 NSY ayixtarvik 'ovservation hill' [Av.]
 CSY ayixtə 'peek over, look around from a vantage place', Chap ayixsəraq 'elevated vantage point'
 Sir ayixtə 'hide', ayixcəra- 'observe' [and ayixtəqəkcəX 'secret', Em. has ayəyit(ə)- 'come to gether on hilltop from different directions']

PE ayittar- 'open mouth' [cf. ainnaq and Aleut ayi- 'open (mouth, eyes, clam, etc.), ayit- 'open (eyes, clam, book, etc.), spread (clothes)']

AAy aitar- 'open mouth'
 CAY aitar- 'gape, spread open' [and LI aitaqci- 'yawn']
 NSY aitar- 'yawn' [Taghyuq; Jen. has iataq-]
 CSY ayitar- 'open mouth', ayitara- 'yawn'
 Sir ayətar- 'yawn'
 SPI aitaq- 'open mouth'
 NAI aatcaq-
 WCI aittaq-
 ECI aitta(q)- 'open (e.g. trap)'
 GRI aatsar- 'open mouth, gape'

PE ayittarur- 'yawn' [cf. (C)ur-]
 AAy aitaaur-, PWS aituaur- 'yawn'
 CAY aitaaur-
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI aitaucq-
 NAI aatcaucq-
 WCI aittaucq-
 ECI aittau(q)-
 GRI aatsaar-, NG aitsaucq-

PI ayilaan 'even (though)' [cf. 3s rel. mood alternant -ŋan in Inu; there may be a link to aŋilrar- under aŋit- — note the possible parallel to iŋilraan under iŋilra-]

SPI ayilaan 'but', W 'unfortunately, I can't', Imaq ayilaan 'when, then, there you are, but'

NAI ayilaan 'but, however, up to, even'
 WCI Net ayilaat 'up to' [Pryde, who says it is obsolete in daily speech; Ras. has it in sense 'even (then)' for Sig]
 ECI allaat 'even'
 GRI aŋaat

PE aylər(-) '(observe) taboo'

AAy —
 CAY aylər- 'menstruate'
 NSY aylər- 'practices taboo' [Tein]
 CSY ayləq 'sacred thing', ayləru- 'follow traditional abstinence patterns'
 Sir ayləX 'sacred thing' [Orr; Em. has aylərnəŋəX, aylərnəX 'taboo', and aylərə- 'observe period of mourning after a death']
 SPI ayliq- 'menstruate' [Jen. also has 'miscarry' for W and Ras. has W ayliri- 'refrain from on account of taboo']
 NAI ayliri- 'shun in accordance with taboo', PH ayliq- 'menstruate' [also aalru- 'menstruate']
 WCI ayliq- 'refrain from s.th. on account of taboo' [and Ras. has aylitquq 'menstruating woman' for Net]
 ECI alli(q)- 'refrain from doing s.th.' [allituni 'Sunday']
 GRI aŋir- 'miscarry, refrain from on account of taboo'

PY ayluy- 'rummage'

AAy ayluy- 'rummage'
 CAY ayluy-
 NSY ayluy- 'work'
 CSY ayluy- 'rummage'

PE aylur 'jaw (of whale)' [cf. perhaps Aleut ayalu-X 'tooth, tusk, barb', unless this goes with aa(k)]

AAy →
 CAY ayluq 'ridgepole, center beam'
 NSY aylu 'whale's jaw'
 CSY ayluk 'jaw, rainbow'
 Sir ayləX 'jaw'
 SPI aylu 'boat keel, sled runner' [and ayluk 'two jawbones of whale used for doorframe of house' — Jen.]
 NAI aylu 'whale jawbone, sled runner shoe' [and ayluq- 'remove jawbone']
 WCI ayluit 'sledge runners of bone — esp. whalebone'
 ECI allu(q)- 'remove or disjoint jaw' [also 'open up a bird, revealing its interior']
 GRI aŋur- 'pull jawbone out of joint'

PE ayluqur 'jawbone' [cf. qur; the Inu forms influenced by atliŋ under at(ə)-]

AAy AP ayluquq, Kod auylutquq, KP aylutquq 'jawbone'
 CAY ayluquq
 NSY ayləkuk 'jaw' [Av. has ayləqxuq or ayləqxuq]
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI ayliuq 'jawbone'
 NAI ayliruq
 WCI —
 ECI alliruq
 GRI aŋiruq '(lower) jaw' [infl. by atliŋ under at-?]

PY ayluryaq ‘rainbow’ [cf. yar?]
 AAY K ayluryaq, C aylyu<y>aq ‘rainbow’
 CAY ayluryaq
 NSY — [note aylutə ‘rainbow’ (Av.)]
 CSY —

PE aytur- ‘touch’
 AAY axtur- ‘touch’
 CAY axtur-
 NSY —
 CSY axtur-
 Sir axtər- [Orr]
 SPI akturit-
 NAI [note aksik- ‘touch’, aksija- ‘be sore to touch’]
 WCI aktuq- ‘touch’
 ECI attu(q)-
 GRI attur-

PE ayu(C)ummar ‘woven object’ [cf. aummin]
 AAY —
 CAY ayuumaq ‘woven object, basket’ [and note
 ayuumar(aq*) ‘beach swallow’]
 NSY —
 CSY [note ayur- ‘bend’]
 Sir [note ayur- ‘bend, turn’]
 SPI Qaw ayuumaq ‘basket’ [borrowed from CAY]
 NAI ayuummak, ayuummaq* ‘woven basket’
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI —

PY ayyaq ‘star’ [cf. ay(y)a(r)- and yar? — compare also
 aayžuuk]
 AAY ayyaq ‘star’
 CAY ayyaq
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Inu — [for Pryde’s Net ayiatat ‘unidentified constella-
 tion’ see aayiaq]

PY ayyumir- ‘whisper’
 AAY AP ayyumia<r>ar-, PWS ayyumiruar- ‘whisper’
 CAY ayyumir-, ayyumciar(ar)-, ayyimciar(ar)-
 NSY —
 CSY —

PE ayyur- ‘hover over’ [cf. ayitə-?]
 AAY PWS ayyuur- ‘hover over (with romantic interest)’
 CAY ayyaur- ‘desire, hover over’
 NSY ayyaar- ‘soar (bird)’ [Enm. et al.]
 CSY anyii- ‘hover over’
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI Cop ayiuqtuq ‘evil spirit causing sickness and death
 in human beings and dogs’ [perhaps with contam. from
 aliqtuq; note also ayiuqtuya- ‘confess’]
 ECI —
 GRI ayiur-, ayiaar-, anjuaar- ‘hover over’

PY aywita- ‘move aside’ [cf. av(v)ar(ir)- and avðar²-
 there appears to be contamination here; the first
 consonant may be due to dem. root av- (and its derivs.
 like avan) — note that av- can mean ‘one going away’
 in CAY]

AAY K awita- ‘get out of the way’
 CAY awita-
 NSY aywiyutə- [for awiyutə-?] ‘take away, part’, aywita-
 [for awita-?] ‘move aside’
 CSY awita- ‘get out of way’, awiqə- ‘take aside’ [for aviitə-
 ‘be absent’ see av(v)ar-]
 Sir — [for avətəŋəyət(ə)- ‘disappear’ see avatanjir- under
 avan]

PY aywitar- ‘feel uncertain or uncomfortable’ [cf. aywita-
 and/or avəy-?]
 AAY K auxtar(yuy)-, Cauxta(yuy)- ‘feel uncertain’, PWS
 ‘feel one has not received one’s share’
 CAY awtar(yuy)- ‘feel inhibited, uncomfortable, hesi-
 tant’
 NSY —
 CSY —

PI ailitaq ‘wall skin’ [cf. aru- and ɲilitar?]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI Car ailitaq ‘wall skin’ [B.-S.; Ow. has ‘canvas wind-
 break’ for EP and Ras. has Net aalisaq — for ailihaq]
 ECI ailitaq ‘rampart, shield of snow at door of house’, Lab
 ailitak ‘tapestry, hangings’ [Peck]
 GRI aalisaq, EG aalitsaq ‘tapestry’, NG ailihaq also ‘pic-
 ture’ [and compare ɲalisaq under ɲan]

PI ainnaq ‘open lead’ [cf. ayittar- and nər¹]
 SPI [note Imaq ainaituq ‘unpassable’ and ainiq ‘storm’]
 NAI [note ain^ɲiq* ‘pocket’]
 WCI ainnaq ‘open lead in water’ [and Sig ainiq ‘pocket’,
 also aimatqutak ‘bay, inlet’ — ‘harbour’ acc. Lowe]
 ECI —
 GRI NG ainnaq ‘open lead’ [Holt.]

PE a(C)ippar ‘companion’ [there may be a link to ayi;
 compare also alupa- and alrapak (alər) for the final
 element]
 AAY aipaq ‘companion, spouse, other’
 CAY aipaq
 NSY aypii ‘(the) second’, aypaqutaq ‘companion’
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI aippaq ‘companion, spouse, other of two’
 NAI aippaq* ‘mate, other of two, co-wife’
 WCI aippaq ‘companion, spouse, other of two’
 ECI aippaq
 GRI aappa(q*) ‘companion, spouse, other of two’ [and
 NG (older) also aippaq ‘father of woman’, aippaxxaq
 ‘father of man’ acc. Søby; note also aappar- ‘get mar-
 ried’]

PI airaq ‘black oxytrope (*Oxytropis nigrescens*)’
 SPI —
 NAI airaq ‘black oxytrope (plant with edible root)’

WCI Cop, Net airaq [Pryde]

ECI airaq

GRI —

PI aiviqižak 'bird (wading) [cf. ayvər?]

SPI —

NAI aiviqi<ž>ak 'pectoral sandpiper'

WCI Net aiviqiak

ECI aiviqiak 'black-bellied plover or hyperborean phalarope'

GRI —

PE aka(a) and akəka 'ouch (exclamation of pain)' [cf. akka?]

AAY —

CAY akəka(taki), akkata, NI, HBC akaa 'ouch! (reaction to anything in excess)' [and akakaŋ 'expression of sympathy to child']

NSY [note kəka 'exclamatory warning']

CSY [note kəka 'ouch!' — which de Reuse, however, regards as a loan from Chukchi keke 'women's interjection of surprise']

Sir aka-kaa 'expression of surprise' [and Vakh. has kəka as an exclamation 'oh!' from Rub.'s texts]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI [note a'aa 'cry of pain', also NBI aak(k)a, SB ayyaq, Aiv aaka, Tar auka, Lab aukak 'no' — entangled with na-1?]

GRI EG ayaa 'ouch!' [= NG (h)a'aa; for WG na'aa see na-1]

PE a(a)kar 'older female relative' [with expressive gemination of first vowel as in aana, aapa?]

AAY aakaaq 'older sister'

CAY NSU aakaaq 'mother'

NSY aakaaq 'older sister' [Av. has aakaaq 'older female']

CSY aakaaq* 'older sister of female'

Sir aakaX [Orr; long vowel may indicate borrowing from CSY]

SPI aaka 'mother'

NAI aaka 'mother' [and aaxxaa 'eldest sister']

WCI Sig aakaaq [Met.], aakaakaaluk 'older sister'

ECI —

GRI —

PI akcut 'hard or with effort'

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Cop, Net, Car axxut 'hard, strongly' [Pryde; Met. has gloss 'go ahead!' for Cop and Pet. has 'again, strongly' for Sig; Met. has Cop axxuqtuq- 'make an effort' but Pryde has axxuq- 'do one's best, labor, try to prevail upon, urge']

ECI atsut, Labatsuut 'go ahead!' [Dor. has aksut for the former; Lab atsuyuk-, NBI aksuruq- 'exert oneself']

GRI assut [old ortho. agsut] 'very, quickly' [assuru(u)r- 'exert oneself']

PE akḏay- 'roll or turn over'

AAY akay- 'roll', akayḡa- 'be round'

CAY akay- 'roll', akalria 'wheel' [and Y, NS akaxtaq

'dough']

NSY akakə-, akaXtə- [for akaxtə-?] 'roll, rush down', akayətqiitar- 'roll', akayžak 'wheel' [and akamḡuruq 'circle']

CSY akamka 'circle', Chap akamkəxtaq 'cylindrical object'

Sir —

SPI akšak- 'roll, knead dough', Qaw akšalak- 'roll over, begin to roll', akšaktuq 'wheeled vehicle' [and Imaq akšaq 'ball' — contam. with aqšaq under aqə-]

NAI akšak- 'roll, slide like caribou killed on slope', akšaliyaq 'wheel, tire' [and PH ayžalyun 'wheeled vehicle']

WCI aksak- 'roll' [nominal = 's.th. round'; aksarniq 'snow slide', aksaluq 'wheel' — Cop axxaluq (Pryde)]

ECI atsa(k)- 'roll, turn round or over', atsakaa(q)- 'roll along' [nominal = 'ball of snow made by rolling'; atsayaq 'wheel', atsalua- 'turn (wheel)']

GRI aššakar- 'turn over, roll over', aššakaa- 'roll' [and aššakaašuk 'wheel', aššaḡay- 'turn over, around, on side']

PI akšayitkutaq 'device for preventing implements from rolling off kayak deck' [note yit- and un]

SPI —

NAI akšayitkutaq 'barrier to keep s.th. from rolling off (e.g. rails along kayak deck)'

WCI Perry River aksayipkutik 'rest on kayak for (caribou) spear' [Pride]

ECI atsaiikkuti 'chock, s.th. to prevent wheel from rolling'

GRI aššayikkut 'holder for harpoon on kayak deck'

PI akšalək- 'roll between hands' [cf. ləy-]

SPI Imaq akšaləq- 'roll dough'

NAI [note akšalik- 'roll (away)']

WCI aksaliyaq- 'roll in hands, pulverize', Cop axxalik- 'rub hands together' [Pride for the latter]

ECI atsalik- 'roll between hands'

GRI aššaliy- 'roll between hands, pulverize'

PE akḏanqur 'upper arm' [cf. akḏay- and qur?]

AAY —

CAY isaquq 'humerus', Nun akḏanquX 'part of seal's front flipper bones' [the former influenced by yaquq 'wing?']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI Nu akšatquq 'upper arm' [Ras.; B (Web. and Zib.) axfaluq, Mal aqšavaluqtaq 'upper arm muscle' are probably influenced by axfaluq-, aqšavaluq- 'be round' — see aryalur- under arya(r)-]

WCI aksatquq 'upper arm' [Lowe has axxatquq for Cop and aksaruq for Sig]

ECI arsaquq, Lab atsaquq 'upper arm, humerus'

GRI aššaqquq 'upper arm, humerus' [in SWG also 'second cousin'(?)]

PY-S akəqə- 'promise'

AAy akəqə- 'promise (tr.)', akqi- 'promise (intr.)'

CAY ak(ə)qə- 'promise'

NSY akəqə-

CSY akəqə-

Sir akəqə- [Vakh.]

Inu [note Qaw akiqšuq- 'promise', from the Yup?]

PE akəqur 'knot in wood' [cf. akər and qur?]

AAy —

CAY Y, HBC akquq 'knot in wood'

NSY —

CSY [akanquq 'knot in wood']

Sir [akanqəX 'knot in wood' — Vakh. from Rub.'s texts]

SPI ayiruq 'knot in wood'

NAI akiruq 'knot in wood, branch', Nu 'tine of antler'

WCI akiruq 'knot in wood, branch' [Pryde]

ECI Iti akiruaruq 'leaf, wheat'

GRI akiruq 'knot in wood'

PE akər 'barb'

AAy akəq 'harpoon barb' [and note aklək 'auklet']

CAY akəq* 'harpoon barb'

NSY —

CSY [note aklək 'barb, notch in arrow', also du. for one] →

Sir [akləx 'barb, notch in arrow']

SPI —

NAI aki 'gaff, barb' [and akit- 'hook']

WCI —

ECI aki Iti 'barbed point of fish hook or arrow', Lab 'harpoon point' [Bourq.]

GRI akik, EG ayiq, Up akiq 'harpoon barb' [and akilir-, aħir- 'put a barb on', akitat, akirsat 'jigging hook(s)', akkit- 'catch on s.th. (hook)']

PE akləyar 'bird dart (with bladder float)' [note ləy and ar, also Aleut akiya-X 'harpoon with bladder float', possibly borrowed from the Esk.]

AAy [akləyaq 'small auklet']

CAY akləyaq 'bird arrow, spear with line and float attached'

NSY —

CSY akləyaq 'arrow used on birds'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI aħiyaq [Egede akliak], EG atsiyaq 'bladder dart'

PE aki(-) '(thing) opposite or answer' [cf. Aleut aki-X 'price, payment', aki- 'pay, buy' and akiit- 'limit, border'; there may be a link to dem. roots ay-, akəm-, etc.]

AAy aki 'other side (of)' [posit. root], as verb 'reciprocate, fight back' [aki(q) 'coin, money']

CAY aki 'equivalent, value, price, response', as posit. root 'other side (of)', as verb 'reciprocate, answer, take revenge' [aki(q) 'coin']

NSY aki 'value, price, s.th. to exchange', as verb aki- 'take revenge, reciprocate, reward', as posit. root 'other side (of)'

CSY aki 'equivalent, price, money', as verb aki- 'reciprocate', as posit. root 'other side (of)', akitə- 'answer, take revenge'

Sir aka 'price, value', akit(ə)- 'answer', akitər- 'revenge, pay back', akitəX 'revenge', akəsərvəx 'shop'; Vakh. has akisaX 'trade' from Men.'s texts and aki- 'revenge' from Rub.'s texts]

SPI ayi, Qaw aki 'money', as posit. root 'across from', aki- 'take revenge', [and ayisaq- 'go to trade', Qaw akiaq- 'take over from, relieve']

NAI aki 'cost, price, value', as verb 'respond (esp. with gestures to someone far off)', as posit. root 'opposite side (of)' [and akiaq- 'relieve someone']

WCI aki 'payment, price', as posit. root 'other side (of)' [and akiaq- 'take someone's place']

ECI aki 'cost, side platform in snow house where lamps kept', as verb 'answer, revenge oneself', as posit. root 'other side (of)'

GRI aki 'price, cost, front platform in trad. house', as verb 'answer', as posit. root 'other side (of)' [and NG akia 'North America', akiqaq- 'trade']

PE akiyar- 'carry between two' [cf. ar-?]

AAy Caki<R>ar- 'carry between two or more people'

CAY akiyar- 'carry on a stretcher'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI ayiyaq- 'carry with arms extended as by handle'

NAI akiyaq- 'carry across shoulders or between two people'

WCI akiraq- 'carry between two people'

ECI Lab akiyaq- 'carry between two people' [Bourq.]

GRI akia-

PE akilir- 'pay for' [cf. lir-]

AAy akilir- 'pay (for)'

CAY akilir-

NSY —

CSY akiləxtur-

Sir akəcər-

SPI ayiliq- 'buy'

NAI akil'i-q- 'pay (for)'

WCI akiliq-

ECI akiliq-

GRI akilir-

PE akil(l)ir and **akiliq** '(one) opposite' [cf. l(l)ir and for the second form qlir, containing qar as in PI akiraq below?]

AAy akiqtiq, AP akiliq 'one opposite, opponent'

CAY akiqtiq* 'one opposite'

CSY —

NSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw akiliq

NAI akil'i'iq* 'opponent' [and akil'in'aaq 'north side of Point Barrow']

WCI Perry River akiliq 'the one opposite' [Pryde]

ECI akiliq 'one on opposite side', akiliq 's.o. living at opposite end of village', Iti 'adversary'

GRI akiliq 'place on opposite side of fjord' [and akiliniq* 'land on other side, North American coast opposite Greenland']

PI akima- 'win or surpass' [cf. (u)ma-?]

SPI ayima- 'win game, beat'

NAI akima- 'win'

WCI akima-

ECI akima- 'answer back', akimayuk- 'be undefeated, defend self' [and note akit- 'surpass']

GRI akima- 'be distinguished, prominent' [and akit-, akimur- 'surpass']

PE akimiya 'fifteen' [cf. ECI, GRI akit- under akima- above and also akitmi(C)- below]

AAY K akimiaq 'fifteen'

CAY akimiaq

NSY akimiaq

CSY akimiyaq

Sir —

SPI ayimiaq

NAI akimiaq

WCI Sig akimiaq [Lowe]

ECI —

GRI — [but note akimmik 'still more']

PE akin 'headrest' [cf. un]

AAY akin 'pillow'

CAY akin, akitaq, akitaq 'pillow'

NSY akin 'pillow'

CSY akin

Sir akəta

SPI ayin

NAI akin^y, akisi

WCI akin

ECI akiti

GRI akit 'pillow, head of bed'

PE akini(C)ar- 'retaliate' [cf. ni(C)ar-]

AAY —

CSY —

NSY —

CSY akiniir- 'retaliate, raise objections'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI akiniaq- 'take revenge'

GRI akiniar-

PE akiit- 'be free or cheap' [cf. ŋit-]

AAY akiitə- 'have no money', C 'be inexpensive' [akiilŋuq 'debt']

CAY akiitə- 'be free or valueless' [akiilŋuq 'debt']

CSY akiitə- 'be free or cheap'

NSY akiilŋuq 'cheap, free'

Sir —

SPI ayiit- 'be inexpensive'

NAI akiit- 'be cheap, lose game' [and akiil^yaq 'debt', as verb 'buy on credit'; akiitcuq 'prostitute']

WCI akiit- 'have no money, lose game' [and Car?

akiittuq 'free, worthless, debt' — Schn. 'adg']

ECI —

GRI akiit- 'be free' [akiitsur- 'get s.th. free or on credit, owe a debt', akiitsuyaq 'debt']

PY akir- 'shine' [cf. lir-?; compare akirur- below]

AAY akir- 'shine, shed light'

CAY [note akəXta 'sun' and akinqar- 'reflect']

NSY [for akiiX^wtə- 'reflect' see akirur- below]

CSY akisqaXtə- 'shine, flash, reflect light (on)'

PI akiraq 'enemy' [cf. qar?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI akiraq 'adversary'

ECI akiraq 'enemy'

GRI akiraq

PE akirur- 'answer back'

AAY akiur- 'echo, fight back'

CAY akiur- 'fight back' [and akiuxtə- 'echo']

NSY akiiX^wtə- 'reflect (light)'

CSY [note akiŋq^waXtə- 'echo', akilruu(r)- 'yell']

Sir [note akəRur- 'shout' — but Vakh. has akəRur- — from the CSY?; Em. also has akətəX 'shout']

SPI ayiuq- 'echo, fight back'

NAI akiuq- 'be opposed, keep responding'

WCI akiuq- 'respond, echo, revenge oneself'

ECI akiuq- 'revenge oneself'

GRI akiur- 'answer back, be unwilling to give in'

PI akisuk- 'reflect' [cf. yuy-]

Yup — [but note CAY akiuxtə- under akirur- above]

SPI —

NAI [note akil^yuk 'beam of light' and akil^yuk(-) 'echo']

WCI akisuk- 'reflect, shine on (sun)'

ECI akisuk-

GRI akisuy- 'reflect, shine, echo', EG ayisiC- 'be white' [and note EG ayittilir- 'dawn', ayiittuq 'copper']

PE akitnar 'wall' [note akin above and nar]

AAY — [but note place name Akitnaq in AP]

CAY Nun akitnax 'wall, modern house' [Lantis — for akitnaX?]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Perry River akinnaq 'mountainside' [Pryde]

ECI akinnaq 'side of mountain, wall'

GRI NG akinnaq 'mountainside'

PE akitmi(C)- 'knock against' [cf. akin under aki(-) and p.b. miy-?]

AAY PWS akitmir- 'sideswipe'

CAY akitmitə- bump into s.th. sideways, be halted', akitmiar- 'bump into' [and akitmiy- 'carry (a burden)']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI Cop akimiyaq- 'jostle, push around' [Pryde]
 ECI akimmi(C)- 'be pushed, knock against', akimmia(q)-
 'be heated by contact, give off heat', Iti 'reflect (image)'
 [and akimmiaq 'reflected, absorbed heat']
 GRI akimmit- [also akingmig- in old ortho.] 'bump into,
 strike against' [and note NG akimmiXXaq- 'be in breath-
 ing hole (seal)']

PE akiviŷ- 'prop up (boat)' [cf. akkir-]
 AAY akiwik 'baidar, open boat with flat bottom and
 protruding bow'
 CAY akivixtə- 'prop up'
 NSY —
 CSY akivixtə- 'prop a boat on its side' [and note Chap
 akəvəxtə- 'turn over']
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI akivik- 'prop a boat on its side'
 WCI —
 ECI [akivik- 'go from one side to another (on swing or
 rollers)']
 GRI —

PE akka 'so much (exclamation)?' [cf. aka(a), but also
 ak(k)uvar — the relat. is obscure]
 AAY —
 CAY akka 'past, a long time, already', akkakika 'so far
 away, so many!' [and NSU akkami'i 'that's all!', prob-
 ably borrowed from SPI]
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir — [for akəvɾarmiraX 'recently' see ak(k)uvar]
 SPI akkaa, akkaka 'how big, so much, be quiet!', akkamii
 'the end (of story)'
 NAI akkaka 'what a lot, enough!' [and note aqqaa,
 Uum aqqaa 'it stinks!']
 WCI Car? akka 'get out of the way and let me work!'
 [Schn. for 'adg', = B. Lake aqqami; Sig aqqali 'my
 goodness (surprise or disgust)']
 ECI Lab akka 'here, catch it!' [perhaps by contam. with ak
 under a(a)ŋ; Schn. has Aiv aqa 'get out of my way' and
 Tar aqali 'goodbye'; note also akau- 'be good, fine' and
 akauyi- 'find agreeable']
 GRI [note kakkaak 'wow!', kakay- 'be very clever, be too
 much', kak(k)ayi- 'be impressed by (s.o.)', perhaps also
 akaari- 'like']

PI akkak 'uncle (paternal)'
 SPI W akkak 'paternal uncle' [Jen.], akkaluuraq 'uncle as
 term of affection'
 NAI akkaaka, Mal akkak 'paternal uncle' [the first form in
 Nu apparently for both maternal and paternal uncle]
 WCI Net akka(k) 'paternal uncle'
 ECI akka(k)
 GRI akka(k)

PE akkir- 'lift up' [cf. aku(ɾ) and lir-?]
 AAY — [for akir- 'shine' see akir- under aki(-)]
 CAY Nun akir- 'hold up, lift'

NSY —
 CSY akir- 'support, prop up'
 Sir akəɾətaX 'lever'
 SPI akkiq- 'help someone up, providing a foothold'
 NAI akkiq- 'catch someone or s.th. from falling'
 WCI —
 ECI akki(q)- 'help s.o. up, pushing from behind'
 GRI akkir- 'lift (from below)', Up 'catch with hook' [there
 is probably contam. with akəɾ in the latter form]

PI aklaq 'bear (brown)'
 Yup [NSY aklaq 'brown bear' is presumably borrowed
 from Inu, but note also NS aklanquXun 'weasel, er-
 mine'; for AAY laqlaq 'brown bear' see aləməqar-]
 SPI aklaq 'brown bear'
 NAI aklaq, Nu aklaq
 WCI aklaq, Cop axxaq 'brown bear' [Lowe has 'grizzly
 bear' for Sig; Pet. distinguishes aklaq 'black bear' from
 akvik 'yellow land bear']
 ECI atsaq 'brown bear'
 GRI aḷlaq

PE aklu- 'be needy'
 AAY aklu(u)q Kod, AP 's.th. picked up and saved', C
 'bead', aklu(u)ɾ- 'pick up and save' [and Kod, PWS
 akluun 'store']
 CAY aklu(q) 'merchandise, clothing, bedding'
 NSY aklu- 'be in need'
 CSY aklu- 'be in need, lack' [and akluŋi 'wealth, riches',
 akluŋaq 's.th. needed, time of scarcity']
 Sir akłə- 'be in need' [Orr]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI atsu- 'be poor' [NBI akluuyaq 'poor person', akluittuq
 'rich person']
 GRI —

PI akłuna(a)q 'rope' [cf. aklu-?]
 Yup — [but note CSY akłunaq 's.th. needed' under aklu-]
 SPI akłunaaq 'rope'
 NAI akłuna<ž>aq
 WCI akłunaaq, axxunaaq 'thong of seal skin'
 ECI atsunaaq 'rope made of bearded seal skin', atsunayaq
 'cord, rope'
 GRI aḷłunaaq, EG atsinaaq 'rope'

PI akmaaq 'flint'
 SPI Qaw akmaaq 'flint'
 NAI aymaaq, Mal, Nu akmaaq
 WCI anmaaq
 ECI ammaaq, Aiv anmaaq
 GRI ammaaq

PI akpəɾ- 'start to sing or talk' [there may be a link to
 aku(ɾ)]
 Yup [note perhaps CSY akuzi- 'speak' if from *akvət-; for
 CAY akuzraXtə- 'fool around, make a commotion' see
 akut- under aku(ɾ)]
 SPI akpit- 'begin to sing'
 NAI akpit- 'begin to talk, sing'

WCI akpit- 'get s.th. off one's chest, make a request or remark' [and akpiuti- 'tell, address'; Schn. has for B. Lake akpik- 'speak out of turn for no reason']
 ECI Lab akpitsi- 'lead the choir' [Peck], SB akpiliq- 'begin a song' [Boas]
 GRI appit- 'start singing, talking' [and appiut(i)- 'reply to, sing in s.o.'s place', NG akpiut(i)- 'scold']

PE aku(ṛ) 'space between or lower part (widening out)' [unless there are two different bases here; note also the flap of the traditional parka (between the legs) for the second sense; note ak(k)uvar and akkir-]

AAY akuq 'skirt'

CAY aku(q) 'skirt, lower part of garment'

NSY akuq 'root, skirt'

CSY akuq 'root of plant'

Sir akəX 'root'

SPI ayuq 'skirt', Qaw aku(q) 'hem of skirt, root', Imaq ayuq 'root'

NAI akuq 'lower part of garment' [for akku 'a while ago' see ak(k)uvar]

WCI aku 'lower part of garment', Cop akuq 'thigh bone of seal' [Pryde], Car 'river flowing into lake' [Dor. for Baker Lake; Ow. has akuq 'mouth of river' for EP]

ECI akuq 'tail of women's parka, seal bone between femur and pelvis' [and akukittut 'Greenlanders' (due to short flaps of the Polar Eskimo parka, apparently), akuilitaq 'waterproof garment covering whole body for kayaking']

GRI aku(q) 'mouth of river, thigh bone of seal, rib of umiak, lower flap of parka', NG akuq 'parka tail' [Holt.; and akuilisaaq 'waterproof half-jacket for kayaking']

PE akulə- 'space between'

AAY akulə- 'amidst' [posit. root]

CAY akula [as posit. root akulə-] 'midsection, area between, tundra'

NSY akulə- '(space) between'

CSY akulə- 'middle, midst, space between' [posit. root]

Sir akələ-

SPI ayulaq 'interval, space between'

NAI akullaq 'distance between'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI akulaaq 'crotch'

PY akulipaq or akulipəq 'middle finger' [cf. akul(l)ir below and vay?; compare qəṭəqliq under qəṭəṛ, also alqiliq; the present set may be a more local innovation]

AAY K akuləpaq, Kod also akulimaq, AP akilipaq, Perry akuləpaq 'middle finger' [compare PWS akulək, akuləkaq 'ring finger']

CAY akulipəq*, akulipXaq 'middle finger' [and note HBC əkiliq, ikilipik 'ring finger' — contam. with source of mikəliaraq under mikə-?]

NSY —

CSY —

PE akul(l)ir 'middle thing' [cf. l(l)ir; compare qulə and its deriv. qullir]

AAY akuləqliq, PWS akuliq 'middle part'

CAY akuliq 'middle'

NSY akuliq 'interval'

CSY akuliq 'middle'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI Nu akulliq* 'middle one'

WCI [Dor. has akuliq 'skin for clothes' for B. Lake]

ECI akulliq 'middle one'

GRI akulliq*

PE akul(l)irar 'bridge of nose' [cf. akul(l)ir above and ar]

AAY —

CAY akuliraaq 'bridge of nose'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI ayuliaq

NAI akuliaq

WCI akuliaq 'bridge of nose' [Cop 'face' acc. Lowe]

ECI akuliaq 'space between eyes'

GRI akuliaq 'bridge of nose'

PY akulqucuk 'gap or crack' [cf. akulə- above]

AAY akulcuqaq K 'groin', C 'fly of pants'

CAY akulqucuk, akuṭtuqucuk 'gap, crack between boards'

NSY —

CSY akuṭqusuk 'crack between boards or rocks'

PE akultu- 'be far apart' [cf. akulə above and tu-¹]

AAY Kod akultu- 'be far apart'

CAY akultu-

NSY —

CSY akultu-

Sir —

SPI —

NAI akuttu-

WCI akuttu-

ECI akuttuyumik 'at infrequent, distant intervals' [and akuttutut 'spread out from one another']

GRI akuttu- 'be far apart'

PI akunnak- 'pass between' [cf. akunnəq below and p.b. nəy-?]

SPI —

NAI akunna(a)q- 'pass between or through'

WCI [Net akunnaaq 'opening or passage between two interlocking snowhouses' — Pryde]

ECI akunna(C)- Iti 'pass between two hills', Lab 'enter' [Bourq.; akunnaaq 'space between two parts of a thing', akunnay- 'put off til later, make a pause']

GRI akunnay- 'take the middle way, be medium large, not quite fit' [akunnay- 'think it too late to begin s.th.']

PI akunnəq 'interval between' [cf. akulə- above and nəṛ¹]

Yup — [note NSY akunəq clan name acc. Av.]

SPI ayuniq 'interval between', Qaw akuniq 'groin'
 NAI akunniq* 'interval between'
 WCI akunniq 'between' [posit. root; 3s poss. akunra-]
 ECI akunniq, akurŋa-
 GRI akunniq*, akurna- 'between' [and note akurnut
 'hindrance']

PE akurak (lower) abdomen' [cf. ar]
 AAY aku<R>aq 'groin'
 CAY akuraq 'lower abdomen'
 NSY [but note akuraat 'knots in wood' — Orr]
 CSY akuraq 'groin'
 Sir [akərcəyax 'groin' — Vakh.]
 SPI Qaw akuaq 'lower belly'
 NAI Nu, PH akuaq 'lower belly'
 WCI Perry River akuaq [Pryde]
 ECI akuaq 'lower belly'
 GRI akuaq, EG ayittat 'abdomen'

PE akut- 'mix' [cf. t-1]
 AAY akuutə- 'mix'
 CAY akutə- 'mix' [note also akuzraXtə- 'fool around,
 make a commotion, commit adultery']
 NSY —
 CSY akuutə- 'mix'
 Sir —
 SPI ayut- 'mix, stir'
 NAI akut- 'mix' -
 WCI Sig akutsi- 'mix' [also 'adg' aku- acc. Schn.]
 ECI akut- 'mix'
 GRI aku-, akut- 'mix'

PE akutar 'edible mixture' [cf. akut- above and ðar]
 AAY —
 CAY akutaq 'Eskimo ice cream'
 NSY akutaq 'mixture, dough' [Av.]
 CSY akuutaq 'Eskimo ice cream'
 Sir —
 SPI ayutaq 'Eskimo ice cream'
 NAI akutaq 'dough'
 WCI Car akutaq 'mixture of contents of caribou stom-
 ach and seal blubber' [Ras]
 ECI —
 GRI [note parallel deriv. akutaq 's.o. with light hair']

PE akur-1 'catch' [cf. aku(r)]
 AAY akur- 'wrestle', C akuqar-, K akiqar- 'catch with hands'
 CAY akuXtur- 'receive', akuqar- 'catch with hands'
 NSY akuqə- 'catch', akuXtur- 'take, receive'
 CSY akuXtur- 'reach, stretch out to reach', akuqar- 'catch,
 grab'
 Sir akuXtur- 'stretch out to reach' [Vakh. from Men. and
 Rub.]
 SPI ayuqtuq- 'receive', akkuaq- 'catch s.th. thrown' [and
 Imaq ayuta(q)- 'wrestle']
 NAI akuqtuq- 'accept, acknowledge', akkuaq- 'catch'
 WCI akuq- 'catch in the air'
 ECI akuq-
 GRI akur- 'catch in the air, play ball with s.o.' [and note
 akuiri- 'agree']

PY-S akur-2 'dip (in liquid)' [cf. aku(r)]
 AAY —
 CAY akuXtə- 'dip into liquid'
 NSY —
 CSY akuXtə- 'apply water, soak, dilute, mix seal oil and water'
 Sir akuqšəskay '(things) dipped or soaked' [Vakh. from
 Men.'s texts]

PE ak(k)uvar 'yesterday or the other day' [cf. aku(r) and
 var- and perhaps dem. root akəm-]
 AAY akx^Waq 'the other day, akxua<R>aq 'evening, night'
 CAY akx^Wauyaq 'yesterday', akx^Waxpak 'forever'
 NSY —
 CSY akuyaq 'the other day, yesterday'
 Sir [akfasitaX 's.th. from today', akəvraX 'recently',
 akəvraX 'the day after tomorrow'; note also akfasitaXnun
 'still more strongly', akfarninun 'as he approached'
 and exclamatory akfa 'and so (as I told you)' — Vakh.
 from Men.'s texts; Em. has akəvyažuxlax (for
 akəvyažuxlax?) 'long ago']
 SPI akkuni 'a while ago' [Jen. has aqquni, Imaq akuni
 'today, now']
 NAI akku 'a while ago', akkupak 'right now', akkusaq
 'a long while ago, earlier in the day' [and akkumman
 'after some time']
 WCI Sig akkuYu 'in a moment, later' [Lowe]
 ECI akuni 'for a long time'
 GRI akuni, SWG akunit 'for a long time' [and note EG akki
 'morning' — unless this goes with akisuk- under aki(-)]

PY ala- 'desire' [cf. Aleut ala- 'want, need (e.g. food)', and
 perhaps ala-X 'whale'; there may be a relat. to alaŋkar-]
 AAY K ala(yuk)- 'be stingy' [emot. root; for alaŋ<R>u- 'be
 critical' see alaŋru-]
 CAY alakə-, alaŋə- 'be attracted to a member of the
 opposite sex' [the former also 'encounter, notice', for
 which see alaŋkar-]
 NSY —
 CSY — [for alaŋru- 'miss, be at a loss' see alaŋru-]
 Sir — [but note alaqa 'vagina?']
 Inu — [but note Qaw alaun 'lover (not spouse)']

alaynaq 'type of red berry' [cf. nar; probably from Aleut
 halayna-X 'salmonberry', though the loan could have
 been the other way; perhaps the NSY form, with an-
 other p.b., is the cognate of the Aleut base]
 AAY K, KP alaynaq 'high bush salmonberry'
 CAY BB alaynaq 'type of red berry'
 NSY [alaylukaq 'bearberry']
 CSY —

PE alaŋkar- 'observe or catch sight of' [cf. p.b.s nəy- and
 k(k)ar- and perhaps bases alaŋru- and alapəŋnar-]
 AAY alaŋkaXtə- AP 'observe (as animal trying not to be
 seen)', Kod, KP 'check up on, go visit'
 CAY [note alakə- 'notice, encounter']
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI alakaq- 'go check on', Qaw 'peek' [also Qaw alakaq-
 'peek']

NAI alatkaq- 'peer over barrier, reach point where one can see, rise over horizon (sun)'

WCI alatkaq- 'go and look' [and Ras. has Cop alakkaq- 'get a view over'; Pet. has alayuaq- 'spy on' and alaŋtaq 'coward' for Sig]

ECI alakka(q)- 'appear, make appear, see what one sought to see'

GRI alakkar- 'catch sight of, rise (sun), look in for a moment', EG alakkaar- 'become visible', NG alikkaq- 'appear (before), go and see'

PY alaŋru- 'be taken by surprise' [cf. alar- (esp. for the Qaw and Cop forms below) and alapənrar-]

AAY [note alaŋ<R>u- 'be critical' — with contam. from naŋru(R)-?]

CAY alaŋru(q) 'unexpected discovery or visitor, ghost' [and note alaŋaar- 'be surprised']

NSY —

CSY [alaŋru(yuŋ)- 'miss, be at a loss' — there appears to be contam. with ala-]

Inu [note Qaw a(a)laaŋaaq- 'find amazing', alaaŋaa 'great!' — from the Yup?; for Qaw alatquq-, Cop alatqu- 'be taken by surprise' see alar- — they could belong directly here]

PE alapənrar- 'surprise' [cf. alar- and alaŋru- and p.b. n(ə)rar(ar)]

AAY —

CAY alapənnəxtə-, alapəŋŋəxtə- 'surprise'

NSY alapaŋiljuq 'talkative (person)' [Av.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI [alapiyi- 'pay no attention to, not notice', alapit- 'become confused, shuffle (cards)', alavzi- 'confuse, become confused', Mal alapyaaq- 'be absent-minded']

WCI —

ECI Lab alapirnaq- 'spy on, do unnoticed' [Peck]

GRI alapirnaat- 'catch the eye, be visible everywhere, be inquisitive, intrusive', NG alupirnaq- 'surprise, creep up on', alupirnaqtaili- 'keep an eye on'

PI alappaa 'how cold (exclamatory)'

Yup [CAY Y, NS alappaa 'oh, it's cold' is from the Inu]

SPI alappaa 'oh, it's cold'

NAI alappaa, alappuu

WCI alappaa

ECI —

GRI —

PI alaq 'sole' [cf. at(ə)- and alu(r)]

Yup — [note NSY has alalyək 'mittens made from caribou leg skins'; Holt. has aLaksat 'moccasins' for Mountain Village CAY — though this is probably for aliqsak under aŋirta]

SPI —

NAI alaaq 'sole of animal's paw, part of mittens covering palm' [and PH alannaq 'palm of hand']

WCI alaq 'piece of skin sewn to bottom of boot or to interior of mitten' [for Cop Pryde has ala, and Ras has alaaxxaq 'skin of caribou head and neck for boot soles']

ECI ala 'sole of shoe', alaq 'sole of boot lining' [in Lab the whole sole, not just inner part]

GRI alaaq [pl. alaššat] 'sole, sledge shoeing'

PE alar- 'look away' [cf. alaŋru-, alapənrar- and EA alaaqaa- 'wonder']

AAY alaXtə- 'make a mistake'

CAY alaXtə- 'make a mistake, be in error'

NSY —

CSY — [for alaŋru- 'miss, be at a loss' see under alaŋru-]

Sir alaXqə- 'make a mistake'

SPI Imaq alaq- 'turn away' [and note Qaw alatquq- 'take by surprise', alatquqtaili- 'be on the alert, watching for s.o.']

NAI alaq- 'look away, give up trying to catch'

WCI alaq- 'look away' [and Cop alatqu- 'pass without being seen']

ECI alaq- 'look away'

GRI alar- 'look away from, not touch', NG alaq- 'cease doing, put aside, let be', NG alaXXinnaq- 'not care about' [and note alaŋŋa(a)r- 'read or know by heart', alaŋŋuq 'shady side e.g. of fjord', NWG alaatsinaat(i)- 'watch']

PY aləy- 'feel confident'

AAY aləy(yuŋ)-, C also aməy(yuŋ)- 'be confident, self-assured'

CAY Nun alay(yuŋ)- 'feel confident, aŋke- 'consider feasible'

NSY —

CSY —

PE aləmqar- 'eat greedily' [cf. alqimar- and alqutaq; the relat. with aluŋ- is obscure]

AAY [note laqtaq 'brown bear' — a deformation of aklaq?; for aXməy- 'be a hog, take more than one should' see arcar-]

CAY aləmqar- 'sneak a taste', Y, HBC almə- 'taste, lick' [and note laqar-, NSU aŋqar- 'gobble up food', Nun, NS amqar- 'eat berries while picking them']

NSY —

CSY [amqəxtə- 'bite']

Sir [note aləqar- 'lick', but Vakh. has amqar- 'bite' from Rub. and Men.]

SPI Qaw aŋXaq- 'eat hurriedly'

NAI apqatak- 'eat quickly'

WCI —

ECI aqqala- 'eat quickly' alumiraq-, 'water (mouth)'

GRI aqqar- [old ortho. avqar-] 'be greedy, wasteful of food', aqqala- 'eat greedily'

PI aləq 'harpoon line'

Yup — [for aliq 'sleeve' see aŋir]

SPI aliq 'rawhide sealskin thong', etc., Imaq alaqpak '(harpoon) line' [probably for aləqpak, and KI, W aliq 'heavy harpoon line for hunting — Jen.]

NAI PH aliq* 'harpoon line'

WCI aliq

ECI aliq

GRI aliq*, pl. arlit

PE aləqa(ɾ) 'older sister (of man)' [cf. aləɾʔ]

AAY alqaq, Perry atqaq 'older sister'

CAY atqaq, HBC alqaq, NSU atəqaq

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI — [but note KI, W aliqara(a) 'he takes care of him' acc. Jen.]

NAI aliqa(q) [Jen.]

WCI aliqak, aliqaq 'older sister of male'

ECI NBI aliqannaq [B.-S. has aliqaa for Igl]

GRI aliqaq, NG aliqa, EG alara 'older sister of male'

PE aləɾ 'other (of pair)' [Aleut a(a)lax, Att ulax 'two' (dual) is probably not related acc. Berg. — cf. rather p.b. ɲu-]

AAY atəq 'its) other, companion, placenta' [Lisianski has az'l'xa 'two', and Veniaminov al'akha 'second']

CAY alləxpak 'placenta' [and note Nun aləX 'file?']

NSY alraxpak 'placenta' [Av.]

CSY aləq* 'other of pair, companion, afterbirth', aalraq 'other of cooperating pair of boats, hunting partner, another family in same clan'

Sir aləX 'companion', aləX 'partner, other of pair' [Orr for former, Em. for latter form; also aləɾa 'second', and Vakh. has alran '(its) other']

SPI arlaaq 'placenta, afterbirth'

NAI alra(i) 'other one of pair', alraaq 'afterbirth'

WCI alraq 'reticulum of caribou used as bag for carrying blood', Cop 'afterbirth' [Ras. for the latter; Met. has alraiɣit 'their equivalent, other of a pair'; Pryde has Car alraaq 'placenta', Ras. has alraa 'two' for Utku and Dor. has alraak 'two' for B. Lake — also 'seven, twelve, seventeen']

ECI Lab axxaak 'placenta' [Bourq.]

GRI arla(ɾ)- 'one of them', arlaaq 'afterbirth' [and arlaanisaq 'land animal in its second year', arlatit, EG artarartit 'several']

PE alrani and **alraku** 'next or last year' [i.e. with 3s poss. locative and p.b. ku respectively]

AAY Kod, KP atXani, PWS aħani 'once in a while'

CAY atXayni 'last year', atXayniku, atXaku 'next year' [and atXakuq 'year'; HBC alXayni, etc.]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI alraani 'a long time ago'

WCI Cop alraani 'a year or more ago or hence' [Jen.], Car 'last year', alraayu 'next year' [Pryde]

ECI arraani 'last year', arraayu 'next year'

GRI NG arlaani 'last year', arlaayu 'next year' [and note WG arlaayut 'at an earlier time']

PY alrapak 'partner' [or alrapaq]

AAY —

CAY alrapak, alrapaq 'back-to-back sitting partner (in kayak)'

NSY —

CSY alrapak 'companion, partner, second wife'

PI alra(a)ruciq '(second) stomach of ruminant' [cf. p.b. ucir]

SPI —

NAI alraarusiq* 'large flat part of caribou's digestive system'

WCI alrausiq 'second stomach of ruminant'

ECI —

GRI —

PY aləɾqur- 'advise (to do s.th.)'

AAY C atəXqur- 'advise'

CAY aləXqur-, HBC alaXqur- 'advise, tell to do s.th.'

NSY —

CSY aləXqur- 'speak to another person, advise'

PY-S alɣu- 'covet' [cf. EA alɣu- 'be jealous']

AAY —

CAY ayluma- 'desire, covet' [contam. with ayluy-?]

NSY alɣuma-

CSY alɣuma- 'be envious, covet', alɣumakə- 'be envious of'

Sir [Vakh. has aləɣyūqə- 'envy' from Rub.'s texts; Em. has aləɣ- 'be envious']

PE ali 'far away' [cf. aliya-, alikə- and alinjit-, but compare also aci²]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY —

Sir aliməŋ 'from afar' [ab. case; Vakh.]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI ali(sik)- 'have gone or be far', alivani 'in the distance' [and note Cop aliaqtuq- 'go by sledge' — Met. p.103]

ECI alivaq- 'retreat a little'

GRI ali- 'move away, distance oneself' [and alikkar- 'have moved away a bit', alimasiy- 'be some distance away']

PE aliya- 'be lonely' [cf. ali; the same (emotional) root is found in ali(C)urtur-, alikə- and alinə-, q.v.; observe the flip-flop 'good/bad' senses within Inu]

AAY alia(yuy)-, Perry alia(yuy)- 'be lonely, depressed'

CAY alia(yuy)-, alai(yuy)- 'be lonesome'

NSY aliatəq 'homesickness' [Av. has aliatə- 'be bored']

CSY aliya- 'long to go somewhere'

Sir —

SPI alianaq- 'be sad, gloomy, dark', aliasuk- 'be sorry to leave an enjoyable situation' [and aliat- 'be eager to go somewhere']

NAI alianaq- 'be boring', aliasuk- 'feel lonely, sad'

WCI Cop aliahuk- 'be happy', Sig aliasuk- 'be sad, scared of being alone', alianaq- Sig 'be boring', Cop, Net 'be nice, splendid' [Ras. for the latter; and aliaɣi- 'long for', Sig aliyanaq- 'have many, be great']

ECI alianaq- NBI 'be frightening', Tar 'be wonderful, fun', aliasuk- NBI 'be timid', Tar 'be happy' [and aliaɣi- NBI 'be afraid of', Tar, Lab 'enjoy', aliaC- 'be happy'; Ras. has alianaq- 'be joyful' also for Igl]

GRI alianar- 'be sad', aliasuy- 'be sad', NG aliahuk- 'be afraid (esp. of ghost)'

PE aliyanarit- 'be amusing or entertaining' [cf. nar- and ɲit-]

AAy alianaitə-, Perry alianaitə- 'be entertaining'

CAY —

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI alianait- 'be cheery, bright'

NAI alianait- 'be amusing'

WCI alianait- Cop 'be boring', Sig 'be amusing'

ECI alianait- Tar 'be unpleasant', NBI 'be pleasant'

GRI alianaat- 'be wonderful'

PI aliɣuq 'rock crystal' [cf. ali(C)urtur-?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI aliɣuq 'hailstone', Car 'glass, bottle' [Pryde — who also has it as 'mouth' in Perry River shaman language; Sch. has alikut 'small hail (stone?)' for 'adg']

ECI aliɣuq 'translucent quartz' [Bourq. has alikut for Lab]

GRI aliɣuq 'rock crystal' [aliɣuqqik 'diamond']

PE alikə- 'be afraid of' [cf. ali, aliŋə-, p.b. kə⁻¹ and perhaps Aleut alitxu-X 'war, warrior, army, crew' — as a verb 'wage war, assault']

AAy alikə- 'be afraid of'

CAY alikə-

NSY [note aliɣnaq 'danger', aliɣnalɤia 's.th. dangerous, shaman', going with the CSY below]

CSY alikə- 'be afraid of' [and note aliɣnaq 'shaman's power', aliɣnalɤii 'shaman', aliɣnar- 'practice shamanism', compare the Yup forms under p.b. yuknar- for the ɣ]

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI aliɣi- 'consider big', alinnar- 'be big' [and NG aliɣnak 's.th. bad or ugly']

PY aliŋə- 'be afraid' [cf. ali, alikə-, aliŋit-, aliya- and p.b. nəɣ-]

AAy aliŋə- 'be afraid'

CAY aliŋə-

NSY aliŋə- 'be afraid'

CSY aliŋə- 'be afraid' [and aliŋnaq 'frightening thing or person']

Sir [Vakh. has aliŋur- 'defend oneself']

PY aliŋtar- 'be cowardly' [cf. (t)tar-]

AAy aliŋtar- 'be fearful by nature'

CAY aliŋtar- 'be cowardly'

NSY aliŋtaq 'coward' [Av.]

CSY aliŋtar- 'be cowardly'

PE aliŋit- 'be fearless' [cf. aliya-, aliŋə- and p.b. ɲit-]

AAy —

CAY aliŋitə- 'be fearless'

NSY aliŋilɲuq 'brave'

CSY aliŋitə- 'be fearless' [as opposed to aliitə- 'be visible' under allar-]

Sir aliŋitəX 'bravery'

SPI [note aliitkun 'pastime, hobby, companion']

NAI aliit- 'not feel lonely though living alone' [aliitkun 'entertainment, pastime']

WCI aliŋit- 'become wild'

ECI aliŋit- 'feel aversion, reject, leave unpleasant place', aliŋiɣi- 'dislike'

GRI [aliikkutaq 'entertainment', NG aliŋiattaq 'wild animal']

PE ali(C)urtur- 'see a ghost' [cf. aliŋə-, and aliya-]

AAy —

CAY aliuXtur- 'be surprised by an unexpected sight, see a ghost' [aliuXtuq 'unexpected sight, ghost']

NSY aliuXtuq 'ghost' [Av.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI aliuqtuq- 'see an apparition'

NAI aliuq- 'be amazed, astonished, marvel'

WCI aliuqtuq 'see a ghost, have a vision'

ECI —

GRI aliuXtur-, NG aliuqtuaq- 'be surprised by an unexpected sight, see a ghost'

PE alivtur- 'miscarry'

AAy —

CAY aliftur- 'miscarry'

NSY aliftuq 'miscarriage' [Av.]

CSY aliftur- 'miscarry'

Sir —

SPI Qaw aliptuq- 'miscarry'

NAI alifsuk- 'miscarry' [and nom. = 'premature baby']

WCI Car? aliptuq- 'have an abortion' [and aliptuɣaq 'abortion' — Schn. 'adg']

ECI Lab aliptuq- 'miscarry' [Peck; Ras. has alubsuanɣu- 'emerge as an abortion' for Igl]

GRI alussur-, alussuɣ- [old ortho. with -gs-] 'abort' [and alussuɣaq 'abortion, child born in concealment']

PI allaq '(s.th.) ripped' [cf. aɬəɣ⁻¹ and q under nəɣ¹]

SPI allaq 'tear, rip, hole in clothing' [for W Jen. has 'breast (meat of bird)']

NAI allaq* 'perforation, hole, breast meat of bird' [and allaiq- 'no longer have any holes']

WCI allaq 'piece ripped off, shred, breast meat of bird' [Pryde]

ECI allaaq 'breast meat of bird'

GRI aɬaq*

PE allar(ɪr)- 'wipe clear' [cf. ɲir- and nominal base ECI allaq below; note the parallel here with av(v)arir- and əpparir-]

AAy alair-, Perry alair-, PWS aliir- 'appear'

CAY alair- 'appear' [also perhaps alarutə- 'approach']

NSY aliar- 'appear, clear up (weather)'

CSY aliir- 'appear, clear up' [note also aɬxər- 'appear, be born']

Sir alarir- 'appear' [Em. has alarəŋəɬɲuX 'invisible'; Vakh.

has also 'see'; note also *aləqir-* 'wipe dry', *alarıqəX* 'newborn' and *aləqizəX* 'thawed patch', Vakh. has also *aləxəqə-* 'appear' from Men.'s texts (from CSY?) and *aləR-*, *aləR-* 'appear, become thus, remain', *aləqə(s)-*, *aləqə(s)-* 'become thus', and Em. has *alənuX* 'similar, thus, equal' and *aləkə(s)-* 'be similar to', perhaps reflecting contam. with *aləR-* and/or *əlir-* under *əti-*

SPI KI, W *allaq-* 'be clear (weather)' [Jen.]

NAI PH *allaq-* 'be clear (weather)' [Jen. has also for B; note Mal *allarun* 'napkin, towel']

WCI *allaq-* 'be clear (weather), wipe', Cop *allaq* 'patch of clear sky' [Pryde]

ECI *allaqi-*, Aiv *allaq-* 'clear up (sky)', *allai(q)-*, Lab also *allaq-* 'wipe' [as nom. *allaq* = 'dirt on an object, humid patch to be wiped' and *allaqi* = 'clearing in sky']

GRI *allār-* 'be clear (sky)' [and *allikar-* 'come out (e.g. sun)' — old ortho. *aglikar-* but Fab. has *allikar-* 'clear up'; EG *attarñit-* 'be dirty', *attinar-* 'be clean']

PY-S *alaritə-* 'be clearly visible' [with *ñit-* rather than *ñir-*]

AAY —

CAY *alaitə-* 'be visible or audible'

NSY *alianəxtaq* '(s.th.) clearly visible'

CSY *aliitə-* 'be visible'

Sir *alaritə(qət)-* 'be visible' [Vakh.]

PI *allaqtəq-* 'wipe off' [cf. *təR-*]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI *allaqtiq-* *allaqsi-* 'wipe (dry)' [and Pryde has Net *allaqtirun* 's.th. to wipe with, cloth']

ECI *allatiq-* 'wipe'

GRI *allartir-* 'wipe off'

PY-S *almiŷzaq* 'bearded seal'

AAY —

CAY NS *almiŷaq* 'bearded seal'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir *almiŷcəX* 'bearded seal' [Orr; Men. *almiržaX*, Amos Pinaya acc. Krauss *almiŷzaX*]

PE *alŋar(-)* 'mark or pattern' [metathesis in Inu]

AAY C *alŋaq* 'natural coloration, pattern', PWS *alŋar-* 'color'

CAY *alŋaq* 'mark, symbol, hanging decoration on parka or boot', Y, HBC, Nun, NS *alŋar-* 'write'

NSY *alŋaq* 'sheet of paper, tattoo on face', *alŋar-* 'write' [and *alŋaruq* 'picture, pattern']

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *aylak-* 'write' [as noun = 'letter, character']

NAI *aylak-* 'write' [as noun = 'letter, printed pattern', *aylayaaq* 'design, stripe']

WCI Sig *aylak-* 'write', *aylait* 'letters', Car (?) 'decorative drawing' [Schn. 'adg'; Cop *aylalik* 'with a pattern' — Ras.]

ECI *allaq* 'letter, sign, decorative drawing', *alla(k)-*, *alla(q)-* 'write' [Bourquin has both forms for Lab, Cape Dorset *aylait* 'religious book']

GRI *allak* 'stripe, pattern' [old ortho. *agdlak*], *allay-* 'write' [and *allakkat* 'book', *allattuuq* 'young Greenland seal']

PE *alŋarun* 'instrument for drawing or writing' [cf. un]

AAY PWS *alŋaun* 'marking pen, crayon'

CAY [Y, NS, HBC *alŋarin*, *alŋaXcuun* 'writing implement']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *aylaun* 'pencil, pen'

NAI *aylaun*

WCI Sig *aylaun*

ECI *allauti*

GRI *allaat* 'piece of chalk, pen'

PE *alpa(ŷ)* 'murre' [cf. *alpay-*, but also perhaps *aləŷ-2*]

AAY *atpaq* 'murre'

CAY *atpa*

NSY —

CSY *atpa*

Sir *atpa*

SPI *atpa*

NAI *atpa*, PH *aqpa*, Mal *akpak*

WCI *atpa*, *atpak* 'murre, guillemot'

ECI *appaq*, NBI *akpa*

GRI *appa*, NG *akpa*

PE *alpay-* 'come through' [cf. *aləŷ-1* and *alpa(ŷ)*, though the relationship is not completely clear — perhaps originally referring to skinning a bird]

AAY *alpay-* 'get over, pull through'

CAY *alpay-* 'rip' [by contamination with *aləŷ-1*?]

NSY *atpar-* 'stick through'

CSY *alpay-* 'pass by'

Sir *atpəyar-* 'go past' [Vakh. has *atpəR-* 'go through' from Rub., who also has *atpəŷ-* in this sense, but in Men.'s texts this is 'approach']

SPI —

NAI *akpak-* 'come up through entrance hole, come through door, reach top, overcome a crisis', Mal 'step up' [compare the shift from PE *alpa(ŷ)* to *akpak* in Mal]

WCI *akpak-* 'overcome s.th.' [Ras. has 'get through' for Sig]

ECI [for *appai-* 'sleep deeply' see *atpaq-* under *at-*]

GRI *appakar-* [old ortho. *agpakar-*] 'come through' [for *appaa-* 'be dying' see *atpaq-* under *at(ə)-*]

PY *alqiliq* 'middle finger' [cf. *atrilŋuq*, with which there is considerable contam., and *alqimar-* and *l(l)ir*; compare also *akulipaq* under *aku(r)*]

AAY for K *qilimaq* 'ring finger' see *atrilŋuq*

CAY *atqiliq* 'middle finger' [note also *alqiliqiaq* 'ring finger' in naming jingle]

NSY [atqilŋə 'middle finger' — contam. with *atrilŋuq*?]

CSY [note atXilək 'middle finger', also *alanŋuq* 'ring finger' — Men. has the two reversed on his comp. list; Miller has *alankoka* '(my) ring finger']

PY *alqimar-* 'lick food from fingers' [cf. *aləmŋar-*, from which this could be metathesized]

AAY —

CAY *atqimar-* 'taste food with one's fingers'

NSY *atqimay-* 'to lick' [Av.]

CSY *atqimar-* 'lick, taste'

Sir [for *aləqar-* 'lick' see *aləmqar-*]

PE alqunar- 'hurt oneself' [cf. *aləy-*?]

AAY —

CAY *atqunaq* 'suddenly', *atqunaqar-* 'die suddenly'

NSY —

CSY [note *alqunaXqə-* 'act carelessly']

Sir [note *atəqurar-* 'dislocate' and *aqənaqə(s)-* 'hurt, maim', perhaps influenced by *aq(ə)nə-* under *atjir-*]

SPI *atqunaq-* 'hurt self severely' [Jen.]

NAI *atqunaq-* 'be numerous, do in excess', PH 'hurt a lot, do too much to someone'

WCI *atqunaq-* 'be severely wounded, have caught many foxes or caribou, be severe (storm)'

ECI *aqqunaq-* 'wound, hurt seriously, have fractured bone, blow hard (storm)' [nominal = 'storm']

GRI *aqqunar-* 'be hurt, injure', EG *aqqinaq* 'storm' [and NG *aqqunaluqi-* 'hurt oneself']

PY-S alqutaq 'spoon' [cf. *aləmqar-* and *un*]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY *atqutaq* 'spoon'

CSY *atqutaq* 'spoon'

Sir [*atqəsəyax* 'spoon' — Vakh.]

Inu [SPI *aatXuutaq* 'spoon' is from the Yup]

PE alu(r) 'sole' [cf. *at(ə)-* and *lu(r)*, also *alaq*]

AAY —

CAY *alu(q)* 'sole of boot or foot'

NSY *alut* 'sole of foot' [Av.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *alu(q)*

NAI *alu* 'sole'

WCI *aluq*

ECI *aluq* 'sole, central runner or keel span of kayak, bottom of sea or lake'

GRI *aluq* 'sole' [and NG *alut* 'underside of sled runners' — Holt.]

PE aluy- 'lick' [cf. *alqimar-* and *aləmqar-*]

AAY *alunə-* 'lick'

CAY *alunə-* 'lap with tongue', *alunə* 'home-made dogfood'

NSY —

CSY *alunə-* 'lick'

Sir *aləy-* 'lick' [and *aluminar-* 'lick s.th.']

SPI *aluk-* 'lick, lap' [and *aluk* 'crowberry', *aluqfik* 'dog dish']

NAI *aluk-* 'lick' [and *aluk* 'dog mush']

WCI *aluk-* 'lick'

ECI *aluk-*

GRI *aluy-*

PI aluməraq- and **alupəq-** 'lick one's lips'

Sir [note *aləvəpiy-* 'eat greedily' — Orr]

SPI —

NAI [note *alumirait-* 'lack hospitality and regard for others' influenced by *alupaq-*?]

WCI Cop *alupiq-* 'lick one's lips' [Pryde]

ECI *alupiq-* 'lick avidly (dog)'

GRI *alumirar-* 'lick one's lips'

PE alu(C)un 'spoon' [cf. *un*]

AAY Kod *alunun* 'spoon' [and *alutaq* 'plate']

CAY *alunun* 'dog-feeding trough', K, BB 'tongue' [and Y *alusiq* 'spoon']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Di, Imaq *aluun* 'tongue'

NAI *aluuttaq*, *aluuttaun*, Mal *aluutaq* 'spoon' [Jen. has *aluun* for Mal]

WCI *aluuttaq* 'spoon' [Ras. has *aluut* for Cop, Net, and Met. has *allun* 'shovel for removing ice from hole']

ECI Aiv *aluut* 'spoon'

GRI [note *aluššat* 'spoon', and EG *alittuut* 'tongue']

PI aluktətnəq 'snow cliff' [cf. *aluy-*]

Yup [note CSY *alunutətnəq** 'area in lee of building without much snow (because it looks licked out)' and *alukanəq** 'wavy surface caused by drifting snow']

SPI —

NAI *aluktinniq** 'snow cliff'

WCI —

ECI *aluttiniq* 'hollow under overhanging ice or snow'

GRI *alutsinniq** 'steep side of snow drift, moist ice'

PI alupaq- or **alupak-** 'look after s.o.' [cf. *alutur-*]

SPI —

NAI *alupaariik* 'pair of whales swimming together' [and Spencer has *alupaak-* 'leave wife with partner or neighbour while one is off travelling']

WCI —

ECI *alupaq-*, *alupak-* 'clean by licking' [contam. with *aluy-*?]

GRI *alupaar-* 'have wife along on sledge, stick together all the time (man and wife, female seal and pups)' [*alupaat*, *alupaariit* 'husband and wife always together']

PY aluqaq 'castor' [cf. *aluy-* and *qar?*]

AAY PWS *aluqaq* 'castor (beaver's scent gland)'

CAY *aluqaq*, *aluqun*, *aluqan*

NSY —

CSY —

Sir — [but note *aləqiqa* 'delicacy', going with *aləqar-* 'lick' under *aləmqar-* — Vakh. from Men.'s texts]

PE alutur- 'be a good provider?' [cf. *alupaq-* and *tur-2*]

AAY —

CAY Y, NS *alutur-*, *alutukə-* 'take care of' [*alutuXta* 'provider']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI aluturnar- 'be wonderful', aluturi- 'think wonderful, admire'

PY aluvik 'tear(drop)' [cf. quniy]

AA Y K, KP alu<w>iq, PWS alu<w>ik, KP also alu<y>aq 'stream of tears'

CAY aluvik, aluwik 'teardrop'

NSY alivik 'tear' [Av.]

CSY —

alayaq 'cutting board' [loan from Aleut alaya-X 'board']

AA Y aḷaq 'cutting board'

CAY ayalaq, Nun alasaX 'cutting board (for skin sewing)'

NSY ayalaq

CSY ayalaxaaq

Sir —

Inu [Imaq has ayalaq 'board for scraping skin on' from Yup]

PE aḷay-¹ 'tear' [cf. allaq]

AA Y —

CAY aḷay- 'tear' [for Eg aḷəxtur- 'wipe dishes' see aḷay-²]

NSY [aləynəq, aləḷaq 'tear on clothes' (Av.)]

CSY —

Sir [note aḷəqurar- 'sprain']

SPI alik- 'tear'

NAI alik-

WCI alik-

ECI alik-

GRI aliq-

PI aləktuq- 'tear up' [cf. tur-²]

Yup [NSY aləxtuḷəq 'tearing' Av.]

SPI aliktuq- 'tear up'

NAI —

WCI aliktuq- 'tear up'

ECI alittu(q)-

GRI alittur-

PY-S aḷay-² 'wipe or sweep' [a possible but unlikely link to aḷay-¹ is suggested by alpa(y), a bird whose skin might be torn off and used for such purposes as cleaning, etc.]

AA Y aḷay- 'wipe, erase, dry (dishes)' [and K aḷxutaq, PWS aḷxuutaq 'cloth for wiping']

CAY Eg aḷəxtur- 'wipe dishes'

NSY aḷay- 'sweep' and aḷxutaq 'broom'

CSY aḷay- 'sweep, brush off' [and compare paḷay- 'brush off snow or dust' — contam. with pəḷuy-?]

Sir aḷxutaX 'broom' [and Vakh. has aḷxiniqə- 'shake off dirt, cleanse (shaman)' from Rub.'s texts]

PE aḷyir 'oldsquaw duck' [cf. EA aalḡaaX, aalḡaaX, Atkan aḡlaaX, aḡlaaaX 'oldsquaw duck', also a(a)-a(a)ḡliḡ and alpa(y)]

AA Y —

CAY aḷxiar(aq*) 'oldsquaw duck'

NSY —

CSY [aḷləkəsəyaq 'Steller's eider']

Sir [aḷləkəsəyaX 'Steller's eider' — Orr]

SPI —

NAI Point Barrow azyiq 'oldsquaw duck'

WCI Net alyiq 'oldsquaw duck' [B.-S.; Pryde has aalyiq for Perry River, Dor. has ayyi'naaq, alyi'naaq 'mallard' for B. Lake]

ECI ayḡiq 'small migratory duck with long tail'

GRI aḷhiq*, NG ayliq 'long-tailed duck'

PE aḷirtə 'stocking' [cf. atliḡ under at-]

AA Y —

CAY NSU aḷiXtət 'pants with attached fur socks' [and note aliqsak, aliqsaq 'woven boot liner']

NSY —

CSY aḷiXta 'sock of deerskin (woman's) or sealskin (man's)'

Sir asiXta 'stocking'

SPI Qaw aliqtik 'old style woman's underpants', Imaq aliqti 'skin stocking' [KI aliqšuzuk 'sock']

NAI aliqsik 'pair of high fur socks', PH 'pair of woman's breeches with fur inside'

WCI Cop, Net, Car aliqti 'stocking' [Ras.]

ECI aliqtiik 'pair of stockings'

GRI alirsi 'stocking' [3s possessed = alirsaa]

PE aḷḡiy 'patch on sole' [there may be a link to aḷay-¹ or at-]

AA Y —

CAY aḷḡik 'patch on sole of boot' [and aḷḡiy- 'patch sole'; note also aḷḡiyuaq 'coltsfoot plant']

NSY aḷḡik 'patch on sole of boot' [Av.]

CSY aḷḡik 'patch on bottom of sole' [and aḷḡiy- 'sew patch on sole']

Sir aḷḡəx 'sole patch' [Orr; note also aḷḡirnaX 'butterfly' — Orr has aḷḡirnaX; note also aḷka 'patch', verbal aḷkə- but the last two items may be influenced by Chukchi

aḷpəḡəḡəḡ 'patch']

SPI aḡḡik 'patch for sole' [also verbal 'patch sole']

NAI aḡḡik

WCI —

ECI aḡḡi(C)- 'sew a patch on sole of boot'

GRI aḡḡik 'patch on sole of boot' [also verbal aḡḡiy-]

PY-S aḷuḡžak 'bottom part (of container)' [cf. at(ə)- and alu(r)]

AA Y —

CAY aḷuḡjak 'bottom part or piece of container'

NSY —

CSY aḷuḡjak

Sir aḷəḡcəx [Orr]

PY-S aḷur- 'take from'

AA Y aḷuXtə- 'take s.th. from'

CAY aḷuXtə-

NSY aḷuquri- 'receive guests' [Tein]

CSY aḷuXqi- 'adopt'

Sir aḷuXqi- [Orr]

PE ama- 'suckle' [cf. also mamar-; there may be only a single proto form here]

AA Y amaar-, AP amamar- 'nurse a baby' [and amaaq, AP amaaq 'female breast']

CAY amamar- 'suckle' [and amaaq 'breast']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI maamak- 'suckle'

NAI amaamak- 'suckle'

WCI amaamak 'mother's milk' [also verbal 'suckle']

ECI amaamak 'breast' [also verbal]

GRI amaama(k) 'breast (child's word)' [also amaamay- 'suckle' — Ordbogêraq]

PI amaaq 'shoot (of plant)'

SPI [note Qaw amaalik 'heel of bread?']

NAI amaaq 'small secondary roots of plant (e.g. spruce root for basket weaving)'

WCI amaaq

ECI ama(a)q 'hard inedible roots' [Peck has Lab amaak 'small root' and Schn. also has amaalik 'turnip']

GRI amaaq 'tree shoot' [pl. = 'wicker basket']

PE amaqur 'wolf' [cf. p.b. qur]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY amaa 'wolf' [apparently with loss of the p.b., the former presence of which is suggested by the (originally rhythmic) lengthening of the final vowel]

Sir —

SPI amaruq 'wolf'

NAI amaruq

WCI amaruq

ECI amaruq

GRI amaruq

PE amar- 'carry on back' [cf. ama-?]

AAY amar- 'carry on back', Kod, KP 'carry in arms' [and amaq 's.th. carried that way' but in AP, PWS also 'amber', perhaps for the 'load' of a ring]

CAY amar- 'carry on back' [and amaq 'load carried on back', also 'stone of ring' — see under AAY; for atmay- 'carry on back' see natmay-]

NSY amar- 'carry on back' [Orr and Av.]

CSY amar-

Sir amar- [Orr]

SPI amaq- 'put baby on back to carry it', amaaq- 'carry baby on back'

NAI amaq- 'put on back', amaaq- 'carry on back' [and amaaq 'load carried on back']

WCI amaq- 'put baby on back' [Pryde], amaaq- 'carry baby on back'

ECI amaaq- 'carry baby on back' [amaq 'baby or object carried on back', but Igl amaaq 'baby carried in amaut' in Ras.]

GRI amar- 'take baby on back', amaar- 'carry baby on back' [and amaaq 'baby carried on back']

PI amaun 'hood for carrying baby in' [cf. un]

SPI amaun 'parka hood, sth. to carry baby on back'

NAI —

WCI amaut 'carrying pouch (hood) for baby'

ECI amaut

GRI amaat

PE amartur 'humpback salmon' [cf. amar-]

AAY amaXtuq 'humpback salmon'

CAY amagsuq, Nun amagsux

NSY amaqtuq

CSY amaXtu

Sir —

SPI amaqtuq

NAI amaqtuq

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE amarutløy '(male) eider' [cf. amaun under amar- and p.b. løy]

AAY —

CAY — [and Jen. has Nun ama·ruLix 'snow bunting']

NSY amarutək 'eider'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Imaq amaruliq 'eider with black breast and white back' [may be loan from NSY]

NAI amaulik 'male common eider' [Ras. has as 'snow bunting' for Nu; Jen. has amarullik for 'Ingl.']

WCI amaulik 'male common eider' [Pryde]

ECI Iti amaulik 'drake' [Lab 'male of eider duck' — Peck]

GRI amaalik 'male eider'

PI amautløyq 'snow bunting' [cf. ar]

SPI —

NAI amautliyaaluk, Nu amautliyaq, Mal amautliyaūzaq 'snow bunting' [Jen. has amauliyaq for B]

WCI amauliyaq, Sig amauliyaaluk 'snow sparrow'

ECI amauliyaq

GRI amaaliya(a)q

PE ama(C)ur 'great grandparent' [cf. əma and compare ap(p)a¹]

AAY PWS amuuq 'great-grandparent'

CAY amauq*, Nun amauXluyaX 'great-grandparent'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI amau 'great-grandparent, great-grandchild'

NAI amau, amautuk

WCI Sig amaukluk 'great-grandparent', Net amauq 'great-grandmother' [Ras.]

ECI amauraq 'great-grandmother'

GRI NG amauq 'great-grandparent'

PE aməcu- 'many' [cf. aməl(ə)ra(r)- and aməyaq-]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY —

Sir aməpiy- 'be many' [Vakh.; Men. has amturəṇ 'much', amtur- 'increase' with tu-¹; Vakh. and Orr also have amtəvaḷaX 'many' and, from Men.'s texts, amtəyaṇəcəX 'big' and amtupixtəyar- 'become much or many']

SPI —

NAI [Jen. has amisut 'many']

WCI Cop, Net, Car amihut 'many', Perry River amilli-

'increase in numbers' [Pryde; Schn. has *amit-* 'be very numerous' for 'adg']
 ECI *amisut* 'many'
 GRI *amisut* 'pod of seals or white whales' [NG *amihuussihut* 'group of seals at hole in ice']

PI aməyaq- 'be insufficient' [cf. *aməcu-*]
 Sir — [but Vakh. has *amkətar-* 'be little (of)', *amkəqizəraX* 'a few' from Men.'s texts]
 SPI *Imaq amiyənəq* 'small part of s.th.' [*amiyaluyu* 'a little'; and note Qaw *amayaqtuužau-* 'be few']
 NAI *amiyaq-* 'be insufficient' [and *amikkit-* 'run short of s.th.']
 WCI Cop *amiyaq-* 'be insufficient' [and *amiyaiq-* 'become numerous, multiply' — Pryde]
 ECI *amiyari-* 'have a shortage of'
 GRI *amiyar-* 'be insufficient' [and *amikit-* 'get nothing']

PY-S amələ 'width or space between legs' [cf. *amtur-* and *amit-*]
 AAY *aməkitə-* 'be narrow', *amətu-* 'be wide'
 CAY *amlək* 'crotch' [and *aməkitə-* 'be narrow', *amətu-* 'be wide']
 NSY —
 CSY *amla* 'crotch and upper leg area' [and *aməkəstaaXaq*, *aməstaaXaq* 'narrow thing' (the second form directly from *amit-*?), *amətu-* 'be wide']
 Sir *amlə-* 'crotch, fork of legs' [*amkəkəraəncəX* 'small' Vakh. from Men.'s texts]

PE aməl(ə)ra(r)- 'be many' [cf. *aməcu-*, also Atkan Aleut *amna-* 'number, set', EA *amnaru-* 'be many, much']
 AAY *amləXtə-*, K, KP *amlər-*, PWS *amlər-* 'be many' [and participial C *amləXqat*, K *amləsqat* 'many']
 CAY *amləq* 'much', *amlər-* 'be much, many'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir [for *amturəŋ* 'much', *amtur-* 'increase' see *aməcu-*]
 SPI *amirlat*, *amirla(q)ut* 'many', *Imaq amarla-*, W *amarla(q)-* 'be many' [and note *amirlauti-* 'gang up on, all work on']
 NAI *amizraq-* 'be many' [a Point Barrow form? — Jen. has *amirlat* 'many'; note also *amilluti-* 'gang up on']
 WCI Cop *amirlat* 'herd of muskoxen', Net, Car 'herd of caribou' [Schn. has Car *amirlait* 'very numerous' and Pryde has *amirlaq-* 'arrive — of caribou migration' for Net, but Ras. has *amirlaq-* 'be many' for the latter]
 ECI —
 GRI *amirla-* 'be many' [and *amirlti-* 'become more']

PY-S amik 'door' [probably a reanalysis of the dual of *amiq* 'skin']
 AAY *amiik* 'door'
 CAY *amiik*, Y *amik*, HBC *avik* 'door' [the latter form by contam. with *avəy-*?]
 NSY *amik* 'passageway in men's house' [Av.]
 CSY *amik* 'door'
 Sir *aməx*

PE amik(k)ur 'octopus or related creature' [cf. *amir* and *k(k)ur?*; also EA *amru-X* 'octopus']

AAY *amikuq* 'octopus' [and PWS *amikurniiljuq* 'squid']
 CAY *amikuk* 'legendary octopus-like creature'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI *amikuq* 'cuttlefish' [for *amiku* 'old skin covering' see *amir*]

PE aminar 'leftover' [for similar dropping of intervocalic *n* in Inuit by dissimilation see *nanit-* and *nunannir-*; the relat. — if any — with *minar-* is obscure]
 AAYC *aminaq*, *aminatXət* 'leftover food' [*aminaqə-* 'have it left over']
 CAY *aminaq*, Nun *aminkux* 'leftover food'
 NSY —
 CSY *aminaqə-* 'leave for someone else'
 Sir —
 SPI *amiaku(q)* 'remainder, s.th. left'
 NAI *amizziaq* 'remainder, food left over from preparing meal'
 WCI *amiakkuq* 's.th. left over, remainder' [Pryde]
 ECI *amiakku*
 GRI *amiakku*

PE amir 'skin' [cf. Aleut *amu-X* 'piece of clothing', *amu-* 'dress']
 AAY *amiq* 'skin, hide'
 CAY *amiq*
 NSY *amiq*
 CSY *amiq* 'skin, hide' [and *amir-* 'cover (skin boat)']
 Sir *aməX* 'reindeer hide' [Vakh.; Men. has *amiX*, *amizaX* 'hide, skin']
 SPI *amiq* 'hide, skin'
 NAI *amiq* 'hide, skin' [as verb = 'cover (skin boat)'; *amiku* 'remainder from cutting skin']
 WCI *amiq* [also verbal]
 ECI *amiq* 'hide, skin, cover' [and Lab 'bark'; *amiq-* 'cover (skin boat)']
 GRI *amiq* 'hide, skin' [and *amir-* 'cover (skin boat)', NWG 'paint'; *amiku* 'stripped off skin covering']

PE amirar 'bark or fish skin' [cf. *ar*]
 AAY *ami<R>ak* 'fish skin', PWS *ami<R>aq* 'dried fish skin'
 CAY *amirraq*, *amirak* 'fish skin for clothing'
 NSY —
 CSY *amirraq* 'skin prepared for use on hull of skin boat, newly covered boat'
 Sir [note *aminraX* 'skin prepared for use on hull of skin boat, newly covered boat' — Orr]
 SPI Qaw *amirraq* 'tree bark, dried fish skin'
 NAI *amirraq* 'tree bark, velvet on caribou antlers, waterproof stitching' [esp. for skin boat, also verbal for such stitching]
 WCI *amirraq* 'bark, velvet on caribou antlers'
 ECI *amirraq* 'skin of fruit, bark, fish scales'
 GRI *amirraq* 'bark, paint'

PY amirluq 'cloud' [cf. amir?]

AAY amirluq 'cloud' [amirlu- 'be cloudy']

CAY amirluq 'cloud' [and amirlir-, amixtu- 'be cloudy']

NSY —

CSY —

PE amit- 'be narrow' [cf. amələ and Aleut am- as in amni- 'be tight, firmly fastened', EA amiðyi-n 'calf of leg, shank' and Atkan amiðyi-s 'metacarpal bones'; this base could have a parallel source to aməkitə- under amələ, i.e. with neg. p.b. ɲit-]

AAY amitə- 'be small in girth, thin'

CAY amitə- 'be small in girth, thin' [with tə~l alternation as for other contrary adj. bases and p.b.s]

NSY amitarəq 'narrow (thing)'

CSY [note amsakaXtaq 'small thing'; for aməstaaXaq 'narrow thing' see amələ] →

Sir amətarəfəX 'narrow (thing)' [amətarəfəX 'thin', aməkəžaraX 'very thin']

SPI amit- 'be narrow', KI amituuzaq 's.th. narrow'

NAI amit- 'be narrow'

WCI amit-

ECI amittukaaq 'oblong'

GRI amit- 'be narrow'

PI amikli- 'get narrower' [cf. li-2]

SPI amili-, Qaw amiyl- 'grow narrower'

NAI amiklyi- 'grow narrower', amiyl'i- 'wane (moon), grow narrower'

WCI amilisi- 'get narrower'

ECI —

GRI amili-

PE amiləqar and **amitə(l)qar** 'radius (bone)' [cf. qar? — there may be contam. with amələ(ə)ra(r)-]

AAY —

CAY amələraq 'ulna, large bone of forearm' [sic]

NSY —

CSY amitəraq 'radius, thin bone in arm'

Sir amitəqaX [Orr]

SPI —

NAI amilyraq, amižraq 'ulna, fibula' [sic], Nu 'radius bone in forearm' [note amižraq- under PE amələra(r)-]

WCI amiliraq 'fibula, bone of lower leg' [Pryde]

ECI amiliraq 'thinner of forearm bones'

GRI amiliraq 'radius, fibula'

PI amilruq 'narrow part' [cf. quṛ]

SPI —

NAI amilyruq 'narrow part'

WCI —

ECI amirruq 'back (narrow) part of beluga'

GRI amirluq 'narrow water course'

PY-S amitatuk 'weasel'

AAY amitatuk 'weasel'

CAY Eg, HBC, amitatuk

NSY amitatuk

CSY [amikluk 'weasel']

Sir amitatux 'weasel'

Inu — [but Men. has amitata 'weasel' also for Imaq]

a(a)miyu(u) 'king salmon' [from EA a(a)miyuun, amiyuX 'king salmon'; reconstruction of the proto-form probably lying behind this and the cognate in CSY is problematical]

AAY K aamasuuk, aamasaaq 'large king salmon'

CAY —

NSY —

CSY awisu 'king salmon' [probably a cognate rather than a loan]

Sir [note acu 'hump-backed salmon']

PE amłur- 'step (over)' [or amłur-?; cf. amələ]

AAY amłir- 'step' [compare under CAY]

CAY amłir- 'step over' [contaminated by amlək 'crotch' under amələ and p.b. lir-?; note aməlvay- 'take a big step']

NSY amłur- 'take a step, step across'

CSY amłur- 'take a step'

Sir amləqar- 'take a step', amləqanəX 'step' [and Orr has amlər- 'have legs spread apart'; Vakh. has amłər- 'spread legs, step across' from Men.'s texts; Em. has amłur- 'step (across)', amłənəX 'step']

SPI avlu(q)- 'take a step'

NAI avluq-, Mal, Nu apluq- 'take a step'

WCI avluq- 'take a step' [Lowe has aabluq- for Sig, also aablurniqtu- 'take a big step', corresponding to Cop aptuniqu-; Ow. has apluraaq- 'run by stepping on stones' for EP]

ECI allu(q)- 'step over' [and allu(r)niqtu- 'make big strides']

GRI ałłur- 'step (over), straddle'

PI avlurəq 'threshold' [cf. yar?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI avluriq 'threshold, doorstep'

ECI alluraq 'doorstep, start of entry porch of snow house'

GRI ałłuriq 'board for tent door'

PE amma 'also' [adverbial/exclamatory form of dem. root am-; cf. Aleut ama 'and'; de Reuse regards Yup a(a)mta as a loan from Chukchi amto 'well, what news?', but this may be coincidence — compare rather enclitic ptauq, which is an ingredient in some of the Inu forms below]

AAY —

CAY [Barnum has am 'again' — but cf. under p.b. (ɲ) am; note also amta 'but', amatiyni 'the day before (the day before) yesterday', and amatiiku 'the day after (the day after) tomorrow' (the unbracketed meanings NI only)]

NSY amati 'of course, indeed' [and a(a)mta 'also, if', amatjani 'the day before yesterday', amatjaku 'the day after tomorrow']

CSY ama 'also' [saama, as if from dem. root sam- is also used this way, but this is apparently from Chukchi čama (cama) of that meaning; note also aamta 'as we know from experience']

Sir ama 'also, and'

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Baker Lake ammalu 'furthermore' [Pryde; note also
Net aapta 'again' in Ras. — note inflected forms aptuma,
etc., from amna]

ECI amma(lu) 'further(more), again, also'

GRI aamma(lu) 'also, further(more)' [and NG aatta —
Holt. aa^wta — 'again, also, and then', from *aapta]

amraq 'sleeve' [from Aleut hamra-X 'sleeve', later EA
amra-X, western EA amXa-X]

AAY AP amraq 'sleeve'

CAY amraq

NSY —

CSY —

PE amu- 'pull' [cf. Aleut amilri-X 'fishing place' and/or
EA amlu- 'draw, bail']

AAY amu- 'pull up, out, off'

CAY amu- 'pull out'

NSY amu-

CSY amu- 'pull (rope, etc.)'

Sir amə- 'pull out' [Vakh.]

SPI amu-

NAI amu-

WCI amu-

ECI amu-

GRI amu-

PE ammun 'net rope' [cf. un]

AAY —

CAY amun 'net rope'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw ammun

NAI ammun

WCI [Met. has Cop ammaun 'net rope']

ECI ammuti 'pulley'

GRI ammut 'net rope'

PE amurar- 'haul up' [cf. raq-?]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY Chap amuraqə- 'pull fishing line out of water'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI amuaq- 'pull up and out'

WCI amuaq- 'pull s.th. requiring effort'

ECI amuaq- 'draw to self with rope, etc.'

GRI amuar- 'haul up'

PY amyak 'mussel'

AAY amyak 'mussel'

CAY amyak 'small clam, black on ends'

NSY amyak 'mussel'

CSY amyak 'mussel'

Inu [SPI avyak 'mussel' is probably borrowed from Yup]

PE a(a)na 'grandmother, mother' [with expressive gemi-
nation of the first vowel? — cf. ana(a)na and NAI aapa
under ap(p)a¹]

AAY aana 'mother'

CAY aana

NSY aana

CSY naa

Sir nana [written by Men. nána; Vakh. has nanə]

SPI aana 'grandmother'

NAI aana 'grandmother', Mal 'mother' [aanaak 'parents',

Nu 'grandparents', aanaluk 'old woman']

WCI Sig aana 'grandmother'

ECI aana 'paternal grandmother, paternal great aunt' [for
homophone meaning 'salmon trout' see aanakliq]

GRI aanak, aanaq 'grandmother'

PY a(a)nakaq 'stepmother' [cf. kōar]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY aanaxkaq 'stepmother'

CSY naakaXqaq

Sir — [note nanəsəx 'stepmother']

Inu [note ECI anaatsaq 'stepmother', also 'adg' in
Schn.]

PE an(n)ay- '(try to) surpass or beat at game' [there may
be a link to annay-]

AAY anaxtə- 'beat in competition'

CAY anaxtə- 'surpass'

NSY —

CSY [note anaxtə- 'miss the mark, irritate, confuse' and
anayŋa- 'be incorrect']

Sir —

SPI anak- 'surpass', anaktauti- 'compete at sport', Qaw
anaktaq- 'play a competition sport' [and Qaw annaušaq-
'play Eskimo football']

NAI anak- 'surpass' [and anarvik- 'beat soundly at a
game' (prob. contam. with anaq), anaktaq- 'hold com-
petitive games']

WCI [note annaaqtuq- 'argue back and forth']

ECI [annaatu(q)- 'contradict', annaatuuti- 'argue']

GRI [annaartur- 'contradict, argue' — old ortho.
angnárto- with spurious ng]

PY-S anayutə- 'overdo it?' [cf. utə-]

AAY ana<ŋ>utə-, Kod also anayua'utə- 'get out of
control, overdo, get worse'

CAY anayutə- 'misbehave'

NSY —

CSY [anaxute- 'be mixed up, confused']

Sir anaxut(ə)-, anayŋa- 'do s.th. wrong' [Em.]

Inu [Qaw anayaruti- 'overdo it' — from Yup?]

PE anayū- 'hit (with club)' [cf. Aleut anax, EA also anax
'club, stick (for clubbing animals or big fish)', anay- 'hit
with club or stick']

AAY KP anuuŋ-, Kod anaur-, Perry anauŋ- 'club, hit'

CAY anau-, Nun, NS anaur- 'hit with stick or club'

NSY anaa(w)-

CSY anayū-

Sir anəŋə- [Vakh. from Rub.]

SPI anau-

NAI anau- 'hit with stick or club' [and note anayŋusimaaq-
'be leaning securely against']

WCI anau- 'hit with stick or club'

ECI anau-

GRI anaa- 'hit with stick or whip' [and anaxxut(i)- 'support firmly against s.th. (e.g. gun, telescope or other long rigid thing)', EG anakkut(i)- 'aim at (with gun)']

PE **anayutar** 'club' [cf. un]

AAy KP anuu'utaq, Kod anau'utaq 'club'

CAY anautaq

NSY anaataq

CSY anayutag

Sir —

SPI anautaq

NAI anautaq 'upper hind leg', anauttaq 'axe'

WCI anautaq 'club'

ECI anautaq

GRI —

PE **ana(a)na** 'older female relative' [cf. a(a)na, of which this could be a doubling, and Aleut ana-X 'mother, mother's sister']

AAy anaana(k), anaanaaq 'maternal aunt'

CAY anaana 'maternal aunt, stepmother'

NSY anaana 'maternal aunt'

CSY anaana

Sir anána [Orr]

SPI —

NAI [Ras. has Nu anaanažuaq 'mother-in-law']

WCI Sig anaanak, Car anaanatsiaq 'grandmother', Cop anaanattiaq 'grandmother', Net anaana 'mother' [also Car acc. B.-S., Cop 'stepmother' acc. Ras.]

ECI anaana 'mother', Lake Harbor anaanatsiaq 'maternal grandmother'

GRI anaana 'mother (hypocoristic)', NG anaanak 'grandmother' [anaanašša 'stepmother']

PI **anaqa** 'later or in the evening' [cf. aqayu]

SPI anaqaqi- 'become evening' [and note naanaan 'wait', naanaakun 'wait, in a while']

NAI anaqami 'in the evening', anaqapak 'this evening' [aannaŷu, aannuŷu, Nu aatnaŷu 'wait a bit, in a while' (Lowe has Uum aatnuŷu) and Nu aatnapak 'this evening' appear to have a different source]

WCI Sig anaqai 'in a moment', anaqan(an) 'later'

ECI —

GRI [Fab. has annaket — for anaqat? — 'later, some time in the evening']

PE **anar(-)** 'excrement' [and as verb 'defecate'; cf. anə-]
AAy anaq 'feces, excrement' [and as verb anar- 'defecate']

CAY anaq 'excrement' [and as verb anar- 'defecate']

NSY anaq 'excrement' [and anaqata(r)- 'rust']

CSY anaq 'excrement, rust' [and as verb anar- 'defecate']

Sir anəX 'excrement' [and anaXtatə- 'rust' (trans.)]

SPI anaq 'excrement' [and as verb anar- 'defecate'; similarly in all other Inu.]

NAI anaq

WCI anaq

ECI anaq

GRI anaq 'excrement'

PY **anaqyartur-** 'go to defecate' [cf. yar(tur)-, also maqyartur- under əmər(-)]

AAy anaqsaXtur-, anaqsatur- 'go to defecate'

CAY anaqsaXtur-

NSY —

CSY —

PY **anaqyuy-** 'feel the urge to defecate' [cf. yuy-, also maqyuy- under əmər(-)]

AAy anaqsuy- 'feel the urge to defecate'

CAY anaqsuy-

NSY —

CSY anaqsuy-

PE **anarir(yar)** 'dung fly' [cf. (C)ir]

AAy Kod anaayak, C anaayaq 'type of small brown fly'

CAY anaiq* 'dung fly', Nun anarariryaX 'fly'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Sig anariatsiaq 'dung fly'

ECI —

GRI anariaq

PI **anarluk** 'impurity in ice' [cf. łuy]

Yup — [but note CAY anaXluk 'feces stain on diaper']

SPI —

NAI anarlu 'black sediment on ice visible when ice melts in spring'

WCI Sig anarluit 'black impurities in ice seen from afar in spring'

ECI —

GRI anarluk 'dirty piece of calved ice'

PE **ana(C)uvay** 'catcher for birds' [apparently from anayu-]

AAy —

CAY —

NSY anaavan 'catcher for birds'

CSY anaavak 'net on pole for catching birds'

Sir anaavax [Orr; long vowel may indicate a borrowing from CSY]

SPI [KI anauvaktuun; Imaq anauvan is prob. from NSY]

NAI PH anauvak

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PI **anaya-** 'be careful with' [cf. aninqə-]

SPI aniyasuk- 'be cautious (with s.th.)'

NAI anaya(suk)-

WCI Sig anaya(suk)-, anayaŷi- 'pay attention (to)'

ECI —

GRING anayaŷi- 'be careful with' [and anayaŷnaŷit- 'be strong or solid']

PI **anə** 'woman's older brother' [cf. anəŷar, also anə-]

Sir — [note anta 'brother' — Vakh. also has antə(X)]

‘sibling’ from Men.’s texts]

SPI —

NAI Nu anik ‘sister’s elder brother’ [Ras.]

WCI ani(k) ‘older brother of female’, Net ani ‘older or younger brother of female’ [Pryde]

ECI ani(k) ‘older brother of female’

GRI ani(k), Up aniq

PE anə- ‘go out’ [cf. anə, anəlyun, annay- and Aleut analuX ‘ladder (to hatchway), hatchway (down through roof)’, anqa- ‘stand up, set out’, aniiḁa-X ‘young of sea animal, pup’ and aniqḁu-X ‘child’]

AAy anə- ‘go, come out’

CAY anə- ‘go out, be born’ [and anətmun ‘out, downriver’]

NSY anə- ‘go out, get free’

CSY aanə- ‘go out’

Sir anə-

SPI ani- ‘go out, be born’ [and aniaqan ‘sibling’]

NAI ani- ‘go out, be born’ [and aniqan ‘sibling’, ania- ‘go out as group’]

WCI ani- ‘go out’

ECI ani- ‘go out, leave’ [and ania- ‘go out as group’]

GRI ani- ‘go out’ [ania- ‘go out as group’]

PE an(ə)carṇəṛ ‘seaward wind or current’ [cf. car- and nər¹]

AAy [anca<y>uxtə- ‘blow out from river or bay (wind)’]

CAY ancarnəq* ‘mist of cold air coming into house when door is open’, Nun ‘outgoing tide’

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI anisa.niq ‘outgoing tide’

NAI atcarṇiq* ‘easterly wind’, atcarṇaq ‘ocean current flowing away from shore’ [and atcarmun ‘out to ocean via a current’]

WCI aksarniq ‘avalanche, landslide, outgoing current’

ECI Labaksa(a)ṛniq ‘seaward current’ [Peck; aksarniq is also the local name for Chesterfield Inlet in NBI; note also Baffin anisarniq ‘east wind’ given by Keenainak for Pangnirtung — Boas has aksarniq]

GRI assarniq* [old ortho. agsarneq] ‘east wind, wind from land or fjord’ [also anisarniq*; note assar- ‘(several) move out’]

PE anəyir- ‘go outside’ [cf. ayṛir- under ayə- and tayṛiq-]

AAy AP anyir- ‘go on a hunting trip’

CAY Y, Nun, NS anyir- ‘go outside for fresh air, play outside’

NSY anyir- ‘go for a walk’

CSY anyir- ‘go outside for fresh air, play outside’

Sir —

SPI aniiq- ‘stay or play outside’

NAI aniiq- ‘be outside’ [aniiqsuaq- ‘relax or play outside’]

WCI aniiq-

ECI aniiqtuq ‘one who deliberately stays outside’

GRI aniir- ‘be outside’ [aniirsuar- ‘go outside for some fresh air’]

PY-S anəlyun ‘sibling’ [cf. lyun]

AAy K anəlyun, Perry antun, C anəṭun ‘full sibling’

CAY anəlyun ‘sibling’

NSY anəlxute ‘brother’

CSY aanəlyun ‘littermate, peer’

Sir anəlxute ‘brother’ [Vakh.]

PI aniciq- ‘depart (suddenly)’

SPI anisiq- ‘depart suddenly’

NAI anisiq- ‘depart because of ill feelings’

WCI —

ECI —

GRI anisir- ‘move one’s tent in the spring, leave one’s house and move in with others (while it is still winter)’

PE anəṭ- ‘put out’ [cf. t-1]

AAy antə- ‘take or put out’ [compare anutə- ‘carry or bring out’, with utə-]

CAY antə- ‘take or put out’ [compare anutə- ‘carry or bring out’]

NSY [compare anutə- ‘take out’]

CSY aantə- ‘take or put out’ [compare aanutə- ‘take out’ with utə-]

Sir antə-

SPI anit- ‘throw out, put out’

NAI anit- ‘put or throw out, begin (speech or song)’

WCI —

ECI anit- ‘take out’

GRI anit- ‘put or throw out, present (one’s thoughts, etc.)’

PI aniyuq- ‘pass through’ [cf. (C)ur-]

SPI —

NAI aniyuq- ‘pass through, come out on other side’

WCI aniyuq- ‘pass’

ECI aniyuq- ‘pass through’ [and aniyṛuq ‘escape hole of bullet or harpoon through body’]

GRI aniyur- ‘pass through unhurt, escape’ [and anixxuq ‘mouth of fjord’]

PE annəviy and anəḁviy ‘place or time of going out’ [cf. ḁviy]

AAy anwik ‘exit’

CAY anvik ‘exit’ [also place name Anvik]

NSY anvik ‘exit, co-uterine sibling (?)’

CSY aanvik ‘outlet, exit’

Sir anvəx

SPI annuik, Qaw anniwik ‘birthday, birthplace’

NAI annivik

WCI annivik ‘birthday, birthplace’ [and Schn. has anivvik ‘exit’ for ‘adg’]

ECI —

GRI annivik, aniffik ‘place or time of going out’, EG annivik ‘mother’

PI annitə- ‘take out’ [cf. utə- — a later derivation than the Yup forms with utə- under anəṭ- above since it presupposes ani- < *anə-, a regular process in Inu — see Intro. C1]

SPI anniti- ‘take out’

NAI annisi-
WCI anniti- 'take out' [Pryde]
ECI —
GRI annit-, annisi- 'take out (with one)'

PE antat 'midden' [cf. anət- above, of which this is a pl. pass. participial form]

AAY —
CAY —
NSY [note Orr has ansiivik and Av. has ansivik for 'dump']
CSY aantat 'dump (for rubbish)'
Sir —
SPI attaq 'dump'
NAI attat 'dumping area for honey buckets'
WCI [Sig aktakkun 'garbage']
ECI [Peck has aktak 'fish or meat brought out of the house to be kept for later' for Lab]
GRI attat 'dump, midden'

PE an(ə)yar(ar) 'woman's nephew or niece' [cf. anəjar and ar — there could be dissimilation in Yup if from *anəjarar, otherwise assimilation in Inu]

AAY KP anṽaaq 'woman's nephew or niece'
CAY anṽaraq 'woman's nephew or niece via her brother'
NSY —
CSY anṽaraq
Sir anṽəX [Orr]
SPI anaja 'younger sibling, cousin (affectionate term)',
Qaw anaja 'younger sibling'
NAI PH anəṽaq 'cousin, sibling' [and note anəṽaa 'how cute!', also PH anaqa 'cousin', B an'n'aq 'female cousin, cousin of opposite sex']
WCI Cop anjaq 'child of brother (or male cousin) of female'
ECI anjaq 'nephew or niece of a paternal aunt (sic)'
GRI anjak 'woman's nephew (through brother)'

PE anəjar '(woman's) older brother' [cf. anə and an(ə)yar(ar); the link to the moon in Inu is to be found in the old Eskimo myth of the incestuous brother and sister who became respectively the moon and the sun — see also under ciqinə]

AAY anjaq, K, PWS anijaq 'older brother' [voc. anjaa, anijaa, Perry also nanjaa]
CAY anjaq, NSU anəjaq 'older brother'
NSY anəjaq
CSY anəjaq
Sir —
SPI [for anaja 'younger sibling' see an(ə)jar(ar)]
NAI anija, anijak 'older brother'
WCI Net, Car anijaq 'the moon' [Ras.]
ECI Igl anijaat 'the moon' [Ras.; Boas has anija 'her brother (the moon)']
GRI anijaq WG 'the moon', NG, EG 'moon, month' [old word from myths in WG — note modern anijaasq 'coin']

PY-S anəq 'spark or ember'

AAY —
CAY —
NSY anəq 'spark'

CSY anəq 'burning or glowing ember' [aanrutə- 'spark from friction']
Sir anəX 'spark, embers'

PE anər- 'breathe (out)' [cf. Aleut anr(i)- 'breathe, blow', as nom. = 'breath, voice, ghost, life, spirit, soul', anrari- 'live, be alive'; there may be a relat. to anə-]

AAY anərnəq 'breath, spirit'
CAY anərnəq* 'spirit, soul, breath'
NSY anərnərik(ar)- 'get out of breath' [and anəXtəkita(a)r- 'gasp']
CSY anəXtə- 'breathe, continue to function normally', anərnəq* 'breath, the way things are'
Sir anəcəcəXtəX 'breath' [and Vakh. and Orr have anəXt(ə)- 'breathe'; Orr has anərnəX 'breath']
SPI Imaq anərnəq 'fountain'
NAI aniq- 'speak', anirniq* 'breath'
WCI anirniq 'breath', Cop also 'soul', Car 'spirit' [Schn.]
ECI anirniq 'breath, spirit'
GRI anirniq*

PE anərtəqə- 'breathe' [cf. p.b. tər-]

AAY anəXtəqə- 'breathe'
CAY anəXtəqə- 'live, breathe'
NSY —
CSY —
Sir [Men. has anəXsaqə(s)- 'breathe']
SPI —
NAI aniqtiri- 'breathe'
WCI aniqtiri-
ECI aniqtiri-
GRI anirtiri- 'breathe deeply, groan'

PE anərya(C)ar- 'take a breath' [cf. yarar-?]

AAY anəryaar- 'sigh'
CAY anəryaar- 'take a breath, sigh'
NSY [note anrayuriṽatəq 'catching one's breath' (Av.)]
CSY —
Sir —
SPI aniqsaaq- 'breathe' [and Imaq anəqsaa- 'mention']
NAI aniqsaaq- 'take a breath'
WCI aniqsaaq- 'breathe'
ECI anirsaaq- 'breathe'
GRI anirsaa- 'breathe', anirsaaq 'spirit, ghost'

PI an(ə)rilək- 'gasp for breath' [cf. ləy-?]

SPI —
NAI —
WCI [note Cop anrayuktuq- 'be out of breath']
ECI arṽilik- 'hurt oneself in pit of stomach' [and as noun = 'pit of stomach'; note Lab anṽayuyak- 'pant because too warm (dog)']
GRI arṽili(y)- 'gasp for breath'

PE aniṽu 'snow (fallen)'

AAY aniu, aniuq 'fallen snow'
CAY NS aniu 'fallen snow' [Jen. has aniu for any kind of snow in Nun]
NSY anii 'fallen snow'
CSY aniṽu 'fallen snow'

Sir anəya 'snow'
 SPI aniu
 NAI aniu 'packed snow'
 WCI aniu 'snow for making water'
 ECI aniu
 GRI [Fab. has anigorvirkssuaq as a shaman's word for
 'snow' = NG aniong acc. Kroeber]

PE aniyutyar 'snow shelter' [compare NAI apuyyaq
 under apun (apə-)]

AAY —

CAY aniyuyaq 'snow shelter' [used even outside of
 NS though aniu (above) is NS only]

NSY —

CSY aziyutaq 'snow or rock shelter', Chap. 'shelter
 around hole in ice for fishing' [perhaps by contami-
 nation with azi- 'get whatever one wants' under
 ayi-]

Sir —

SPI —

NAI aniyuyyaq, Nu aniyutyaq, Mal aniyutyayq
 'snow hut, winter den of female bear'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PY aninqə 'be careful with' [cf. anaya-, also nə¹ and kə-
 (1)?]

AAY KP, Kod aninqə, Perry aninqə [also PWS qayinqə-]
 'be careful or thrifty with'

CAY aninqə-

NSY —

CSY —

PY aninuaq 'boil or abcess' [cf. anə- and η(η)uðar?; cf.
 ayu(ž)aq]

AAY aninua<ə>aq, AP aninuaq 'boil, abcess'

CAY aninuaq 'boil'

NSY aninuaq [Av.]

CSY anin^waaq

PY-S anipa 'snowy owl' [cf. aniyu]

AAY anipaq, KP anipak 'snowy owl'

CAY anipa(q)

NSY —

CSY anipa

Sir anipa

PE anixta 'how fortunate (exclamation)'

AAY anixta, K, KP 'it's a good thing', KP also 'no won-
 der!', PWS 'you remember the time...'

CAY anixta 'how fortunate!'

NSY anixta 'good' [Av.]

CSY anixta 'it used to be (wistfully)'

Sir anixta [Orr]

SPI aniqta 'how fortunate'

NAI aniqsa 'luckily'

WCI Cop aniqtak 'but of course'

ECI aniqta 'luckily', Lab 'at last!, this is good!' [Peck]

GRI anirsa 'that was lucky!, I hope so, I wonder', anirsalu
 'thanks, that was good of you'

PE anlu 'seal's breathing hole in ice' [cf. anə- and lu(r)]

AAY →

CAY anlu 'seal's breathing hole'

NSY →

CSY anlu

Sir —

SPI allu

NAI allu

WCI aylu

ECI allu

GRI aħtu [old ortho. agdlo]

PE anlu(C)ar 'hole in ice for fishing through' [cf. ar]

AAY AP anluaq, Kod anluaq 'hole cut in ice for
 fishing through'

CAY anluaq, NSU anluaq 'fishing hole through ice'
 [contam. from anlutur- in the latter form?]

NSY anluaq 'hole in ice for fishing through'

CSY anluaq

Sir [anluyəX 'hole in ice' — Vakh. has anluyəX from
 Men.'s texts]

SPI alluaq 'hole in ice for fishing'

NAI alluaq 'hole in ice for fishing (or seal's breathing
 hole)'

WCI alluaq 'hole in ice for fishing'

ECI alluaq

GRI aħluaq

PY anləq 'type of tuber' [cf. anə-?]

AAY AP, Kod anləq 'type of tuber'

CAY anləq* 'tuber of tall cottongrass'

NSY —

CSY —

PE annay- 'escape' [cf. anə-, esp. the NSY form, also p.b.s
 nnak- and nəy-?]

AAY annay- 'escape'

CAY annay- 'escape' [and note aniXtur- 'rescue']

NSY →

CSY annay- 'flee, escape'

Sir annay- 'run away, escape'

SPI annak- 'escape'

NAI annak-

WCI annak-

ECI anna(k)-

GRI annay-

PE annayutə 'save' [cf. utə-]

AAY ana'utə- 'escape, get away with'

CAY anautə- 'help escape, deliver from danger'

NSY anaatə- 'save' [and ana(a)siltə 'saviour']

CSY anayutə- 'save'

Sir [Vakh. has anəratə- 'run away with' and Men. has
 anaxtuxta 'saviour']

SPI annauti- 'save from danger'

NAI annauti- 'save'

WCI annauti- [Lowe]

ECI —

GRI annaat(i)- 'save'

PE annut- and **annuci-** 'look serious (having learnt one's lesson)'

AAY anuci- 'learn one's lesson' [and **anucicar-** 'teach s.o. a lesson']

CAY anuciŋə- 'learn one's lesson' [and **anuraqə-** 'feel restrained']

NSY —

CSY anusiŋaa-, anusiŋaa- 'be tired of'

Sir [Em. has **ansəmir-** 'lose patience', also **ansəminŋar-** 'punish' — from **CSY?**]

SPI [note **Qaw anuari-** 'hold one's feelings or intentions back', **anuaqši-** 'force to do s.th.']

NAI annut- 'frown, pout' [and **anuaqšuit-** 'be emotionally vulnerable', **anuqšu-** 'be stoic', **anuaqun** 'reason for being moved to compassion or vulnerability']

WCI annut- 'look serious, sad', **Car annuaq-** 'admonish', **annuaqsaq-** 'persist though tired, obey after refusing', **annutsiyaq** 'one who has had enough' [Schn. 'adg', who also has **annulaqsai-** 'be tired after a long effort' for B. Lake; **Pryde** has **anusi-** 'regain one's appetite' for **Perry River**]

ECI Baffin annuq- 'become bored, sad' [biblical acc. Schn.; **Dorais** has **annutaq-** for **Igl**, also **annuq-** 'frown' for **Lake Harbour**; note also **NBI anullaksiq-** 'be jailed']

GRI annuŋ- 'look serious, cross', **anusiŋi-** 'teach s.o. a lesson' [and **anuliŋiak-** 'be nervous of s.th. one has had a bad experience with']

PY-S anucimir- 'teach (s.o.) a lesson'

AAY —

CAY anucimiXqə- 'repent', **anucimiXqəfkar-** 'make not want to do again'

NSY anusiminŋarvik 'jail'

CSY anusimiXtə- 'have learned one's lesson' [and **anusiminŋar-** 'punish']

Sir anəsimiXtə- 'have learned one's lesson'

PI annucinŋu(q)- 'have learned one's lesson' [cf. **Inu-**]

SPI anusiŋuq- 'be deterred, give up' [Jen.]

NAI anusiŋŋu(q)- 'be so affected by an experience that one doesn't want to repeat it'

WCI Car annusiŋuq- 'have had enough' [Schn.; Met. has **Sig an(n)usiŋuq-** 'be so effected by an experience one doesn't want to repeat it' and **an(n)usiŋuqsaq-** 'punish']

ECI Lab annusiŋ(ŋ)uq- 'have learned one's lesson, be discouraged' [Peck]

GRI NG anuhiŋuXXaq- 'teach a lesson to (child)'

PI anqaluk 'woman's younger brother' [cf. **NAI aniqan** under **anə-** and **p.b. ruluk?**]

SPI —

NAI aqqaluk 'woman's younger brother'

WCI Cop aqqaluaq 'woman's younger brother' [Lowe; B.-S. has **atqaluaq** for **Car** and **Net**, and **Dor.** has **atqaluaqtaaq** 'woman's preferred brother' for **B.Lake**]

ECI —

GRI aqqaluk, aqqaluaq 'woman's younger brother'

PE an(ə)rutar 'stomach of mammal' [cf. **anər-** and **un?**]

AAY —

CAY anrutaq 'stomach of mammal'

NSY —

CSY [note **anruŋitə-** 'eat greedily, gobble food']

Sir —

SPI Qaw arrutaq 'inflated beluga or bearded seal stomach in which food is stored'

NAI arrutaq 'dried stomach or bladder used as a container'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE anu 'harness'

AAY —

CAY anu(k) 'harness'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI anu [as verb = 'put harness on', as in all Inu]

NAI anu 'harness'

WCI anu

ECI anu

GRI anu

PE anuqə 'wind'

AAY K anuqa 'wind' [base **anuqə**]

CAY anuqa [base **anuqə**]

NSY anuqə

CSY anuqa [base **anuqə**]

Sir —

SPI anuri

NAI anuri

WCI anuri 'wind' [anursariktug 'good wind', **Perry River** **anuXXaaq-** 'be a light breeze' — **Pryde**]

ECI anuri 'wind'

GRI anuri 'wind' [and **anuršarissi-**, **Up anirsar-**, **anirsaritsi-** 'have risen (wind)', **NG anuXXaaq-** 'blow (wind)']

PE anuqlir- 'be windy' [cf. **lir-**]

AAY AP anuqlir- 'be windy'

CAY anuqlir- 'be windy'

NSY —

CSY anuqlir- 'get or be windy'

Sir —

SPI anuqliq- 'be windy'

NAI anuqliq-

WCI anuqliq-, **Cop anuXXiq-**

ECI anursili- 'be windy', **Lab anurliq-** 'become windy' [Peck]

GRI anurliq-, **EG anirsir-** 'be windy' [and **EG anirsiq** 'wind']

PE a(a)ŋ 'yes (here you are)' [cf. **Aleut aaŋ** 'yes', **aŋa-** 'say yes' and compare **i(i)**¹; the Inu forms ending in **m/p** probably influenced by **a(a)mi(ila)** below]

AAY aa-a 'yes'

CAY aa-aŋ

NSY aŋ 'here you are'

CSY aŋ 'here you are' [and **aa, aa-a** 'yes']

Sir aŋ 'here you are' [and **Vakh.** has **a-a** 'yes, I don't know']

SPI Imaq aŋ 'here you are'

NAI aarj, aa 'yes', arj 'here you are'
 WCI Cop ak 'here, take it' [Pryde; Lowe has further
 aapkiaq 'maybe' for Sig and Jen. has aam 'yes' for Cop]
 ECI aa, Lab aarj 'yes'
 GRI aap 'yes', NG 'isn't it?' [also WG ak, aak, NWG akki
 'here you are']

PI a(a)mi(ila) 'indeed?' [cf. perhaps enclitic mi, also
 ila²]

SPI —

NAI amii 'that's right, isn't it?', amiami 'well, just
 the same' [and PH amay 'I don't know', Uum
 amiunniin 'OK, you're welcome']

WCI Sig ami 'yes indeed', Car B. Lake aamilaa 'in-
 deed' [Pryde Schn. has amilaq for 'adg' and Ras.
 aamilaung for Sig; Dor. has amiahuk 'I don't know'
 for B. Lake]

ECI amila 'in truth' [marked 'rare' for Wakeham Bay;
 also NBI aamai 'I don't know'; Schn. has ami 'let me
 see!' for Baf.]

GRI NG aamilaa 'yes, indeed' [for EG iimilaa in this
 sense see i(i)²]

PE aṇər- 'say yes' [cf. p.b. (a)ṛ-?]

CAY aṇər- 'say yes, agree'

NSY aṇər-

CSY aṇər-

Sir aṇər-

SPI aṇiq-

NAI aṇiq- 'say yes' [and aṇjaq- 'keep saying or
 nodding yes']

WCI aṇiq-

ECI aṇiq- 'say yes' [and aṇjaa- 'agree']

GRI aṇir- 'say yes, agree' [and aṇjaa- 'say yes several
 times', aṇjaṭay- 'nod yes']

PE aṇa(yəy)- 'sway?' [cf. aṇar- and aṇala-?]

AAy —

CAY aṇayiitə- 'suffer motion sickness', NS aṇazaar-
 'sway', HBC aṇayəxtə- 'slant (s.th. meant to be straight)'
 [and note aṇya(a)q 'swamp']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI [aṇayu- 'perform a religious rite' — compare under
 aṇayu-]

NAI [aṇayu- 'dance Inupiaq style (i.e. move back and
 forth, sway?)' — compare under aṇayu-]

WCI —

ECI —

GRI — [for aṇa- 'hang head, be depressed (because others
 have gone away)' see aṇ(y)a(ṛ)-]

PE aṇay 'maternal uncle' [cf. aṇə-?]

AAy aṇak 'maternal uncle'

CAY aṇak

NSY aṇak

CSY aṇak

Sir aṇax [Orr]

SPI aṇak

NAI aṇak

WCI aṇak

ECI aṇak

GRI aṇak, Up aṇaq

PE aṇala- 'move about' [cf. aṇar-, aṇa(ləy)- and la(ṛ)-]

AAy —

CAY aṇala- 'flutter, wobble, move back and forth'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI aṇala- 'move about'

NAI aṇala-

WCI —

ECI —

GRI aṇala- 'travel, be in motion' [and aṇaṭat(i)- 'carry
 about']

PE aṇalat- 'stir' [cf. t-1]

AAy —

CAY aṇalaci- 'wave', Kaṇulatə- 'stir, mix' [the former
 with p.b. ḍi-, the latter influenced by aṛulat- under
 aṛula-]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI aṇalat- 'stir'

NAI aṇalat- 'stir, manipulate'

WCI aṇalat-

ECI —

GRI —

PE aṇalkur 'shaman' [cf. CSY aṇalkə- under aṇaqə- and/
 or aṇala- and p.b. kə(-)²?; note probably unrelated
 Chukchi eṇeṇələn 'shaman' from eṇeṇ 'spirit']

AAy aṇalkuq 'shaman'

CAY aṇalkuq, aṇalkuk 'shaman' [and aṇarvak 'powerful
 shaman']

NSY aṇalkuq 'shaman'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI aṇatkuq

NAI aṇatkuq

WCI aṇatkuq

ECI aṇakkuq

GRI aṇakkuq

PI aṇatkuaq- 'shamanize'

SPI aṇatkuaq- 'practice magic'

NAI aṇatkuaq-, Nu aṇatkuk- 'work as shaman, cast
 spell on'

WCI aṇatku(a)q- 'perform sorcery on'

ECI Lab aṇakkuaq- 'practice sorcery' [Peck]

GRI aṇakkuar-

PY-S aṇaqə- 'strain to get free' [cf. aṇar-, aṇatu(ṛ)- and
 aṇalkur]

AAy K, KP aṇaqə- 'try hard to reach destination'

CAY aṇaqə- 'strain at leash, eager to go (dog)'

NSY —

CSY aṇalkə- 'jerk on rope to get free (animal)'; [note also
 aṇalqataq 'white wagtail']

Sir aṇalkær- 'jerk on rope to get free, strain to get free, long to go to s.o.' [Orr and Em.]

PY-S aṇar- 'travel or move' [cf. aṇalkur, aṇaqə-, aṇatur- and perhaps Aleut aṇayur- 'steal, appropriate', also PE aṇa(yəy)-]

AAy K, KP aṇṇa- 'travel, behave in a certain way' [continuative = aṇaur-; aṇṇatə-, aṇṇaqur- 'take along with one, manage s.th.']

CAY aṇṇaqə- 'take along' [and aṇaqun 'tow- line']

NSY aṇaXtə- 'take along, carry'

CSY aṇaXqə- 'take along, transport' [for aṇaXqataq 'sling or hook for birds or seals' see iṇilqar]

Sir aṇaXqəR- 'take along, transport'

PY aṇatu(r)- 'be in a hurry'

AAy —

CAY —

NSY aṇaturṇəq '[(doing) quick, in a hurry', aṇaturi- 'hurry' [nom. aṇaturisatəq]]

CSY aṇatuxqə- 'hurry over', aṇatuməṇ 'quickly'

Sir [note aṇəsəqnaməṇ 'in a hurry', aṇəsəqə(s)- 'hurry']

PE aṇayuy 'elder sibling of same sex' [cf. perhaps aṇə- and/or aṇay plus yuy-, also old Atkan Aleut aṇax 'power, steward', aṇay- 'reign']

AAy aṇa<y>uk 'partner, buddy'

CAY BB aṇayuk 'partner'

NSY [note aṇayutə 'priest'] →

CSY →

Sir →

SPI aṇayuk 'older brother', Qaw 'elder sibling of same sex'

NAI Nu aṇayuk

WCI aṇayuk Cop 'elder sibling of same sex', Sig 'older brother of boy'

ECI aṇayuk 'elder sibling of same sex'

GRI aṇayu(q), EG aṇiiq

PI aṇayukliR 'oldest one' [cf. l(l)ir]

Yup [note CAY NS aṇayukliq* 'bearded seal' from Inu]

SPI aṇayuyliq 'oldest child'

NAI aṇayukliq* 'eldest one'

WCI Sig aṇayukliq, Cop aṇayuxxiqun [Lowe]

ECI aṇayutsiq

GRI aṇayukliq*, NG aṇayuyliq

PI aṇayunruq 'senior co-in-law' [cf. nukaunruq under nukar]

SPI —

NAI aṇayunruq 'senior co-in-law, spouse's older same sex sibling's spouse'

WCI —

ECI aṇayunruq

GRI aṇayurnuq

PE aṇayuy(q)ar 'parent or leader'

AAy aṇa<y>uqaq 'leader, boss', aṇa<y>uqak 'parents' [and note Biblical qilam aṇayuyasinaa 'king of heaven']

CAY aṇayuyaq 'boss, chief, parent'

NSY aṇayuyaq 'relative'

CSY aṇayuyaq 'parent, boss'

Sir aṇayuyariy 'parents'

SPI aṇayuraaq 'parent', aṇayurakšaq 'old man'

NAI aṇayuyqaak 'parents', aṇayuyak, aṇayuyakšaq 'old man'

WCI Sig aṇayuyaq [Met.], aṇayuyaksaq 'old man' [Lowe]

ECI aṇayuyqaaq 'boss, head of family'

GRI aṇayuyqaat 'parents'

PE aṇə- 'be big' [cf. Aleut aṇuna-X 'big', aṇuna- 'be big, much']

AAy aṇə- 'be big'

CAY aṇə-

NSY [anluk 'big', aṇənəXpiyaq 'the biggest', and note aiṇitaraq 'small']

CSY aṇə- 'be big' [and a(a)ṇənəq* 's.th. bigger']

Sir aṇəpalar- 'be big' [and aṇur- 'grow'; Vakh. and Orr have aṇəpalaX 'big one']

SPI →

NAI aṇi- 'be big'

WCI aṇi-

ECI aṇi- 'be big' [and annitu- 'be wide and flat, last long']

GRI aṇi- 'be big' [and annirtu- (old ortho. angnertu-) 'be wide, last long, be reliable', anniq* 'bigger or biggest thing', EG 'bearded seal']

PI aṇənaaq- 'make too big' [cf. naaq-]

SPI aṇnaaq- 'make too large'

NAI aṇ(i)naaq-, Nu aknaaq-

WCI —

ECI aṇinaaq- 'be too big for'

GRI annaar- 'make or consider too big'

PY aṇənquq 'big toe' [cf. qur]

AAy AP aṇənquq, Kod aṇənquyuk 'big toe'

CAY NS, Eg aṇənquq, Nun aṇənquyux, HBC aṇunquyuk, Canineq aṇunquq

NSY —

CSY —

PE aṇ(ə)li- 'become bigger' [cf. li-2]

AAy aṇli- 'become bigger, grow'

CAY aṇli-

NSY aṇli-

CSY aṇli-

Sir —

SPI aṇli-

NAI aṇli- 'grow' [aṇlil'aaq- 'enlarge']

WCI aṇli- 'grow'

ECI aṇili-

GRI aṇli- 'grow, have s.th. grow'

PE aṇtuR(ar) 'big thing' [cf. žuaq, tuaq under ḏur?]

AAy AP aṇtu<R>aq 'big thing'

CAY aṇtuaq

NSY —

CSY aṇtaa* 'mature bearded seal', aṇtuXpak 'walrus bull'

Sir *aŋtaX* 'mature bearded seal' [Orr]
 SPI *aktuaq* 's.th. big'
 NAI *Nu akturžuaq* 'fully grown animal'
 WCI *Net, Perry River aktuaqtaq* 'large ringed seal'
 [Ras., Pryde]
 ECI *attuaq* 'adult bearded seal', *Iti* 'big thing'
 GRI —

PY *aŋəq* 'pitch or resin'

AA Y *K aŋəq* 'pitch of tree, resin, chewing gum' [and *K, KP aŋəqcuk*, *K* also *aŋərnak*, *AP* also *aŋərsuk* 'pitch']
 CAY *aŋəq** 'chewing gum' [and *aŋiyaq* 'pitch of tree used for chewing, *aŋəryuk*, *aŋərnak* 'pitch of tree']
 NSY [for *ayŋun* 'blubber chewed as gum' see *ayŋun*]
 CSY [for *ayŋusi-* 'make chewing gum from blubber' see *ayŋun*]

PE *aŋi-* 'loosen (by soaking)' [cf. Aleut *aŋi-* 'start out, begin', but also *PE aŋit-?*]

AA Y *C aŋiqqa-* 'get wet and soft', *aŋitə-* 'soak, dunk'
 CAY *aŋi-* 'come loose', *aŋitə-* 'loosen'
 NSY *aŋitə-* 'wrap, twist, unwrap, unscrew' [and *aŋiqun* 'wrapper, screwdriver']
 CSY *aŋi-* 'come undone' *aŋitə-*, *aŋiqə-* 'untie'
 Sir *aŋitə-* 'untie, release, undo, unwind' [Orr and Em.]
 SPI *aŋivžaq-* 'loosen, untie, undo', *aŋit-* *W* 'wet, soak' [Jen.], *Imaq* 'twist, unscrew'
 NAI *aŋivit-*, *aŋivžaq-* 'become loose, loosen'
 WCI *Cop aŋivit-* 'untie (a knot)' [Ras.]
 ECI *Lab aŋivit-* 'be thoroughly wet' [Peck]
 GRI *aŋit-* 'soak'

PE *aŋit-* 'come back'

AA Y *aŋitə-* 'return (esp. home)', *aŋitmun* 'homewards'
 CAY *aŋimuXtə-* 'go back into original condition'
 NSY —
 CSY *aŋiitə-* 'arrive, finish on time'
 Sir [note *aŋutə-* 'arrive, finish on time' acc. Orr]
 SPI *aŋi-* 'come back to life, revive', *aŋiinaq-* 'fail to make a kill'
 NAI *aŋi-* 'come back to life, revive' [and *aŋil'unaq-*, *aŋiin'n'yaq-* 'fail to obtain']
 WCI *aŋit(i)-* 'return without obtaining anything'
 ECI *aŋiinna(q)-* 'return empty-handed from hunt'
 GRI *aŋiluttur-* 'come home empty-handed'

PE *aŋillur-* 'go in reverse direction (current)' [cf. *lur-*]

AA Y *aŋiluXtə-* 'current reverses direction'
 CAY —
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI *Car? aŋilluqtuq* 'whirlpool in current of pool' [Schn. 'adg']
 ECI *aŋillutaq* 'whirlpool in current'
 GRI *aŋiŋtuq*, *aŋiŋtuq* 'whirlpool, wake', *aŋiŋturtaq* 'cross current (going across main one)'

PE *aŋilra-* 'return home' [cf. *raq-* and compare the relat. between *əylər-* and *iŋilra-* for the variation in the Yup forms]

AA Y —

CAY BB *ilyar-* 'go home after evening activities' [and *Nun anəlrar-*, *alrar-* 'go towards exit, downriver', as if from *anə-*]

NSY —

CSY *aylar-* 'go home'

Sir —

SPI *aŋirlaq-* 'return home from hunting trip'

NAI *aŋil'raq-*, *Mal aŋil'aa-* 'go home' [and compare under *iŋilra-*]

WCI *aŋilraq-* 'return home from hunting trip', *Net aŋižraq-*, *aŋižrau-* [Ras. has *aŋilraq-*, *aŋilrau-* — for the second form note *iyłau-* alongside *iyliq-* 'travel' in NAI under *iŋilər-*]

ECI *aŋirra(q)-*, *Iti anarra(q)-* 'go home, be at home' [and *aŋirraq* 'home', *aŋirramut* 'homewards']

GRI *aŋirlar-* 'go home, travel back' [and *aŋirlamut* 'homewards']

PY-S *aŋla-* 'enjoy' [cf. *aŋnir-*]

AA Y *aŋlanar-* 'be greedy', *aŋlani-* 'watch closely'
 CAY *aŋlani-* 'have fun, enjoy, watch', *aŋlanaXqə-* 'be enjoyable'
 NSY [anlanitəkə- 'watch']
 CSY *aŋlanar-* 'be beautiful (esp. of sounds)'
 Sir *aŋlanitəRəX* 'beautiful, wonderful' [Em.]
 Inu — [but note *Sig aŋiqqi-* 'pass the time agreeably?']

PE *aŋlur-* 'dive into water' [or *aŋlur-?*]

AA Y *aŋlur-* 'dive into water (esp. bird)' [in PWS of any animal, not necessarily diving]
 CAY *aŋlur-* 'dive, be submerged, be baptized'
 NSY [note *anlərnar-* 'be wet' — Orr]
 CSY *aŋlur-* 'dive, submerge' [and *aŋuqayuk* — Men. *aŋuqaq* — 's.th. that has dived down', Rub. 'submarine']
 Sir *aŋlər-* 'dive' [Vakh. has *aŋər-*]
 SPI *ayluq-* 'dive into water (bird)'
 NAI *ayluq-* 'dive into water'
 WCI *ayluq-*
 ECI *allu(q)-* 'dive into water (bird)'
 GRI *aŋlur-* [old ortho. *agdlor-*]

PI *aŋmaq* 'small fish (like capelin)' [cf. *aŋva(r)-*]

SPI —

NAI *aŋmaruq* 'little trout', *Nu aŋmayaužaq* 'smelt'

WCI *Car aŋmaxxak* 'capelin' [B.-S.]

ECI *Fort Chimo ammayaq*, *ammayuq* 'sand eel' [and Peck has *Lab anmayak*, *anmatyak* 'kind of small sea fish']

GRI *ammaššak* [old ortho. *angmagssak*] 'capelin'

PY *aŋnir-* 'arouse interest or be happy?' [cf. *aŋla-*; from **aŋnər* plus *lir-*?]

AA Y *aŋnir-* 'be potentially useful', *aŋniqə-* 'consider potentially useful'

CAY *aŋnir-* 'be happy' [and *aŋniq* 'happiness']

NSY —

CSY —

PI aŋŋi- 'conceal (a secret)'
SPI aŋŋii- 'deny, not say'
NAI aŋŋiqi- 'deny knowledge of', **PH aŋŋikuti-** 'keep s.th. a secret' [and aŋŋiiaq- 'set a situation right with s.o.']
WCI [Met. has aŋŋiyi- 'keep s.th. a secret' and aŋ(ŋ)i(i)yaq- 'confess'; Dor. has aŋŋiniq 'ghost' for Net]
ECI aŋiaq 's.th. one hides, does not want to say'
GRI aŋŋiaq 'child born under concealment of pregnancy (or its ghost)', aŋŋiyi- 'keep s.th. a secret' [and aŋŋiiaq- 'confess', **EG aŋŋi(i)R-** 'steal']

PE aŋŋu 'stop (exclamatory)'
AAY C aŋu, **PWS** also aŋa 'don't!'
CAY aŋu, aŋu, aŋu'u 'don't, no!' [and **Nun aŋuqa** 'or']
NSY —
CSY —
Sir —
SPI Qaw aŋŋu 'don't do it!'
NAI aŋŋuu(ŋ) 'stop that!'
WCI — [Schn. has aŋu 'it's urgent' for 'adg', perhaps by contam. with aŋuður-]
ECI Lab aŋŋuu 'stop, don't!'
GRI NWG aŋŋuuna 'and suddenly there was -' [note also aŋusuu 'exclamation of surprise']

PY-S aŋqaaq 'ball' [cf. aqšaq under aqə- and aŋvalur- under aŋva(R)- — there appears to be contamination between these two here]
AAY AP aŋqaaq 'ball'
CAY aŋqaaq 'ball'
NSY aŋqaaq 'ball'
CSY aŋqaaq 'ball' [and aŋqaaq- 'play ball']
Sir aŋqaX 'ball' [Vakh. also has this as 'stone' from Rub.'s texts]

PY aŋqutə- 'stumble' [there may be a link to aqə-]
AAY K aŋqutə- 'stumble, trip'
CAY Y, NS aŋqutə- 'stumble, fall down'
NSY —
CSY —

PE aŋu- 'catch (up)' [cf. aŋuðar-]
AAY aŋu- 'catch up with, overtake, reach in time'
CAY aŋu- 'catch (after hunting), overtake, have experienced during one's life' [aŋusaay- 'hunt']
NSY aŋu- 'catch up with, reach'
CSY aŋu- 'catch up with, overtake'
Sir aŋə- 'come across, catch' [Men. also has aŋəcəR-]
SPI aŋu- 'catch (after hunting), catch up with'
NAI aŋu- 'catch (up with), have experienced during one's life' [and aŋŋun 'game animal']
WCI aŋu- 'catch, catch up with' [and aŋuniaq- 'go hunting', **Cop aŋŋun** 'game animal', **Net aŋŋutaq** 'game caught' — Dor.]
ECI aŋu- 'catch' [and **NBI, Aiv aŋŋutaq** 'game caught']
GRI aŋu- '(trans.) catch up with, reach, (intr.) catch seal', **NG aŋunialuk-** 'go hunting'

PE aŋuma- 'keep up (with)' [cf. (u)ma-]
AAY —
CAY aŋuma- 'keep up with'
NSY —

CSY [note aumaasitaar- 'search for s.th. lost', aŋumaasqitaXtə- 'be delayed', and **Chap aŋumaasqitar-** 'try to get more than others']

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI aŋuma-, **aŋummat(i)-** 'maintain same speed as'
GRI aŋummat(i)-, **aŋumaršari-** 'keep up with (at full speed)' [and note aŋumiri- 'reach s.o. before he or she leaves']

PE aŋuyu(R)- 'be a good hunter' [cf. yu-, ðu-]

AAY —

CAY aŋuyu- 'be good at catching'

NSY —

CSY aŋuyu-

Sir —

SPI aŋusuq- 'be a good hunter'

NAI aŋusuq-

WCI aŋusuq-

ECI aŋusuqtuq, **aŋusuyuq**, **Iti aŋusuttuq** 'good hunter'

GRI aŋursuy-, **NG aŋuxxuq-** 'be good at catching seals'

PE aŋuðar- 'paddle' [cf. aŋu- and ðar- and Aleut aŋaar-X 'single-bladed paddle for skin boat' from aŋa- 'longitudinal half, side, match', old Atkan also 'adversary', for which compare aŋuyay]

AAY AP, Kod aŋuar- 'row'

CAY aŋuar- 'paddle'

NSY aŋuar- 'paddle, row'

CSY aŋ^waar- 'paddle'

Sir aŋəcəR- 'paddle, row' [Vakh. also has aŋužar- from Rub.]

SPI aŋuaq- 'paddle'

NAI aŋuaq-

WCI Sig aŋuaq-

ECI aŋuaq- 'swim, advance in water' [Peck has 'row' for Lab]

GRI aŋuar- 'paddle'

PE aŋuðarun 'paddle' [cf. un]

AAY aŋua<R>un 'oar, paddle, caudal fin'

CAY aŋuarun 'single-bladed paddle, propeller'

NSY aŋuarun 'oar'

CSY aŋ^waarun 'paddle'

Sir aŋəcəRəta 'oar'

SPI aŋuun 'short oar, paddle, fish fin'

NAI aŋuun

WCI aŋuun 'paddle, lateral fin, propeller'

ECI aŋuuti 'fin, propeller'

GRI aŋuut 'single-bladed paddle, fin'

PE aŋuður- 'urinate or defecate involuntarily' [cf. aŋu-?]

AAY aŋuUR- 'urinate involuntarily'

CAY aŋuUR- 'urinate involuntarily (in one's pants), release amniotic fluid'

NSY —

CSY aŋuUR- 'be stormbound or otherwise delayed by unforeseen circumstances'

Sir aŋur- 'be stormbound' [Orr; for aŋəcəR- 'come upon' see aŋu-]

SPI Qaw aṇuuq- 'urinate or defecate accidentally, give birth before reaching hospital' [and trans. = 'be caught in storm']

NAI aṇuuq- 'urinate or defecate accidentally, give birth before reaching hospital' [not the trans. meaning]

WCI aṇu(u)q- 'need to urinate or defecate urgently'

ECI aṇuuq- 'go in one's pants'

GRI aṇuur- 'need to urinate or defecate urgently, go in one's pants' [and perhaps EG aṇi(i)aar- 'defecate' — Gessain et al. have aṇiir-]

PY aṇukaq 'plant (wild rhubarb?)' [cf. aṇun and kḏar?]
AAY —

CAY K aṇukaq 'wild rhubarb'

NSY [note aṇkužraq 'bistort' (Av.)]

CSY aṇukaq 'dwarf fireweed'

PE aṇula- 'chew (to soften)'

AAY aṇula- 'chew'

CAY aṇula- 'chew on skin to soften for sewing' [for K aṇulatə- 'stir' see aṇalat- under aṇala-]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI aṇula- 'chew' [Jen.]

NAI aṇula- 'scrape (for chew?) fat from bird skin'

WCI aṇula- 'chew to soften (skin or sole)'

ECI aṇula- 'chew fat from skin' [nom. = 'fat of bird or fox']

GRI aṇula- 'soften bird skin by chewing or sucking fat off'

PE aṇun 'man (male human)' [cf. aṇə- and un?; probably not from aṇu-, since there is no gemination in Inu forms — compare NAI, WCI aṇṇun under aṇu-]

AAY aṇun 'old man' [informally also 'husband']

CAY aṇun 'man'

NSY aṇukaraq 'old man'

CSY —

Sir aṇəta 'father'

SPI aṇun 'man, father'

NAI aṇun 'man' [and aṇutaat 'her husband']

WCI aṇun, aṇut 'man, father'

ECI aṇuti 'man, husband, male animal'

GRI aṇut 'man, father'

PE aṇucalluk 'male'

AAY AP aṇusaluk 'male animal'

CAY aṇucaluk 'male animal, woman's lover'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI aṇusaluk 'male animal'

NAI aṇusaluk

WCI aṇusaluk 'male animal', B. Lake aṇuhalluk 'almost adult male caribou' [Dor.]

ECI aṇusaluk 'male bird, whale or seal (except bearded seal)'

GRI aṇusaḥuk 'male fish'

PY aṇukaraq 'old man' [cf. karraq]

AAY K aṇuka<ṛ>aq 'little old man'

CAY aṇukaraq 'old man'

NSY aṇukaraq

CSY —

PI aṇutəkšaq 'stepfather' [cf. kḏar]

SPI aṇitiyžaq 'stepfather'

NAI —

WCI aṇutiksaq 'adoptive father' [Lowe has Cop aṇutixxaq 'step-father' — Car 'male partner in extra-marital sexual acts' acc. Schn.; Dor. has 'stepfather, foster father' for B. Lake]

ECI —

GRI aṇutiššaq 'stepfather' [compare aṇutisiaq 'foster father']

PI aṇutəviaq 'male bird' [cf. piy and ar]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI aṇutiviaq 'male bird'

GRI aṇutiviaq

PI aṇutnaq 'garment for men' [cf. nar]

SPI aṇutnaq 'man's garment'

NAI aṇunnaq 's.th. used by a man'

WCI Car B. Lake aṇunnaq 'man's clothing' [Dor.]

ECI —

GRI aṇunnaq 'short outer half-jacket'

PE aṇutṇunəṛ 'woman's male relative or lover?' [cf. ṇu- and nəṛ¹?]

AAY PWS aṇutṇunəṛ 'woman's younger brother'

CAY Nun, HBC aṇutṇunəṛ* 'brother'

NSY aṇutxunəṛ [for aṇutṇunəṛ?]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI aṇutnuniq 'brother of woman'

NAI aṇunnuniq*, Nu aṇutnuniq* 'husband, male maternal parallel cousin'

WCI Car, Net aṇu'nuniq 'temporary husband' [B.-S.]

ECI Igl aṇunnuniq [B.-S.]

GRI aṇunnuniq* 'adulterer', NG 'woman's husband or lover' [Holt.]

PI aṇuviyaq 'lance' [cf. aṇu-]

SPI aṇuviaq 'toggle harpoon head'

NAI Nu aṇuviyaq [Ras.] 'lance'

WCI —

ECI aṇuviyaq

GRI aṇuiyaq

PE aṇuyay(-) 'enemy, wage war' [cf. aṇu-, but also Aleut aṇaḏuuti-X 'enemy', Atkan 'war', related further by Bergsland to aṇa- 'half, match' — compare aṇuḏar-]

AAY aṇuyak 'warrior' [aṇuyay- 'wage war']

CAY aṇuyak 'battle, warrior' [aṇuyay- 'fight in battle']

NSY aṇuyak 'outsider, foreigner'

CSY aṇuyak 'enemy'

Sir aṇəyax

SPI aṇuyak- 'fight, do battle', Qaw aṇuyak 'warrior'

NAI aṇuyak- 'wage war'

WCI aṇuyak-

ECI —
GRI —

PE aŋva- 'be open'

AAV →

CAY (as in AAY)

NSY —

CSY aŋvanəq* 'hollow beneath shoulder blade'

Sir aŋvanəX

SPI aŋma- 'be open, free of ice (lake)' [aŋmaq 'hole']

NAI aŋma-, Mal aŋma- 'be open' [and Nu, PH aŋmaq 'hole, opening']

WCI aŋma- 'be open' [and aŋmak (for aŋmaq?) 's.th. round or open']

ECI [note ammaniriik 'two snow houses joined by a common passage through a hole where they touch'] →

GRI amma- 'be open'

PE aŋvalur- 'be round' [cf. lu(r)?; compare also aŋqaq]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY aŋvaŋuqəxtaq 'oval-shaped thing'

Sir —

SPI aŋmaluarik- 'be round'

NAI aŋmaluaq- 'be round' [Jen.; MacLean has it as a nom. in Nu = 'bone labret with beads in it'; for 'be round' she has aXfaluq-, which in Mal is aqšavaluq-, by contam. with aqšaq 'ball']

WCI aŋmalurik- 'be round' [Met.], Car, Net aŋmaluqtuq 's.th. round' [Ras.]

ECI ammalurik- 'be round'

GRI ammalur- 'be round' [and apparently EG ammalivatsiaq 'star']

PE aŋvar- 'open' [cf. r- under ŋ(ŋ)ur-]

AAV ampar- 'open (s.th. sealed or sky clearing)'

CAY aŋpar-, Nun aŋvar- 'open' [postural root]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI aŋmaq- 'open'

NAI aŋmaq-, Mal aŋmaq- '(become or make) open'

WCI aŋmaq- 'open'

ECI amma(q)- 'open, be open'

GRI ammar- '(become or make) open'

PY aŋyaq 'open skin boat' [cf. aŋu- and yar]

AAV aŋyaq 'boat'

CAY aŋyaq 'boat (other than kayak)' [aŋyar- 'ride in a boat', aŋyaXtuk 'raft']

NSY aŋyaq 'boat' [aŋyaXtuk 'ship']

CSY aŋyaq 'boat (esp. open skin one)' [aŋyar- 'go hunting with a boat, use a boat', aŋyalək 'captain, boat's owner']

Sir aŋyaX 'boat' [Vakh. also has aŋyir- (for aŋyaX-?) 'go hunting', and aŋyaX 'hunter' from Men.'s texts]

Inu — [note GRI WG aksak (in old ortho.) 'boat' in shaman's language according to Egede and Fabricius as reported by Rink]

PE ap(p)a¹ 'grandfather' [compare ama(C)ur]

AAV apa, apaaq 'grandfather' [and note apaacua<r>aq, AP apaŋcuk 'uncle']

CAY apa(q), appa 'grandfather' [and note Nun apakcux 'sea lion']

NSY apa, apaya 'grandfather' [and apaXpak 'great grandfather' acc. Orr]

CSY apa 'grandfather'

Sir apa 'grandfather' [and apaŋqusiX, apaməX 'great grandparent' acc. Orr]

SPI ava 'grandfather' [and avaak 'grandfather and grandmother']

NAI aapa 'father' [and apaaluk 'grandfather', aapiaq 'elder brother'; Ras. has PH apagssuk — for apayžuk? — 'sea horse' (sic! — for 'sea lion?')]

WCI aappak 'father' [and Pet. has abba 'seal with pointed nose']

ECI [Peck has abba 'kind of sea dog, seal' for Lab and Boas has SB apaa 'bladder-nose seal with white belly and black back']

GRI — [for NG aippaq in the sense 'father' see a(C)ippar]

PY aparurluq and **aparurluŋaq** '(great) grandfather?' [cf. rurluq]

AAV [note Kod apaXtuk, C apaŋu<ŋ>aq 'uncle']

CAY apaurluq*, Nun, HBC apaXŋuŋaq* 'grandfather'

NSY —

CSY Chap aparurluq 'great grandfather'

PE ap(p)a² 'food (child's word)'

AAV —

CAY pappa 'child's word for food'

NSY —

CSY —

SPI [Jen. has W avaapen — for avaapa? — 'child's word when it desires food']

NAI —

WCI Cop, Car, Net aappa 'food' [Ras.]

ECI apaapa 'child's word for food'

GRI apaapa 'child's word for food' [and perhaps EG aammaqqaq, earlier aappaqqaq 'blubber']

PY-S apaŋuk 'words of song' [cf. apər- and ŋu]

AAV apaŋut 'words of a song' [archaic acc. Leer]

CAY apaŋuk 'stanza, lyric of dance song'

NSY apaŋuk 'lyrics' [Av.]

CSY apaŋuq 'chorus of song, reason, cause'

Sir [note apaŋəqəŋmi 'for that reason' — Vakh. from Rub.'s texts]

PY apar- 'gesture to come' [cf. apər-?]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY apar- 'gesticulate'

CSY apar- 'beckon to come' [apaqu- 'gesture, direct, instruct']

PI apcak- 'make loud noise (by pounding)'

SPI —

NAI Nu apsaktaq- 'pound repeatedly' [and note afsak- 'make a noise by falling', afsaluk- 'make a loud noise with s.th.']

WCI Car? apsaq- 'make a noise nearby (ice, ground, thunder)' [Schn. 'adg'; also nom.]
 ECI atsataq- 'call by knocking s.th., drum on s.th. with fingers' [and Iti atsatauti 'drum']
 GRI assay- [old ortho. agsag-] 'beat (drum) to produce sound'

PE apə- 'become covered in snow' [cf. apur-?]

AAy —

CAY →

NSY apə- 'become covered with snow' [and nominal apə 'snow on ground' (Av.)]

CSY apənraan 'fluffy new snow'

Sir apət- 'become covered with snow'

SPI avi-

NAI api-

WCI api-

ECI api- 'become snowed in'

GRI api- 'become covered in snow'

PI apətciq 'female polar bear's den in snowdrift'

SPI —

NAI apitciq* 'snowdrift, female polar bear which bears its young in a hollow snowdrift'

WCI apitsiuvik 'polar bear's den in the snow' [and Pride has Cop apittiq 'birthing den of polar bear']

ECI —

GRI apissiq* 'polar bear's den in snow'

PE apun 'snow (on ground)' [cf. un]

AAy —

CAY NS apun 'snow on ground'

NSY —

CSY [apumək 'soft snow or dirt']

Sir apəta 'snow'

SPI avun 'snow on ground'

NAI apun 'snow on ground' [and apuyyaq, Nu aputyaq 'snow house or shelter']

WCI apun 'snow on ground'

ECI aput 'snow on ground' [and apuyyaq 's.th. snowed in', apuyyasuq- 'shovel out from snow']

GRI aput 'snow on ground' [and apusiniq* 'snow drift' — in EG 'glacier' acc. Ras.; NG apussaXXuq- 'shovel (out)']

PI apəktət- 'be fastened or fit tight?' [cf. apəŋə- and p.b. tət-]

SPI —

NAI apiktīt- 'be fastened or fit snugly, fasten tight'

WCI —

ECI [note apaak- 'come undone (stitches)']

GRI apissit- [old ortho. apigsit-] 'come right in so as to knock against (e.g. bottom)' [and note NG apaussaaq- 'untie, untangle', apəŋniq 'mooring rope' — Holt. also has apak- 'moor' and apak 'bollard']

PY apəŋə- 'bend or fold' [cf. apəktət-]

AAy PWS apəŋə- 'lose rigidity and bend over, drop', apəŋtə 'fold, hem, cross legs'

CAY ap(ə)ŋə- 'bend' [for Y pəŋə- 'return to original shape after being bent' see pəŋəŋə-]

NSY —

CSY apəŋqə- 'be folded over, stooped with age', apəŋtə 'fold'

Inu — [for NG apak- 'moor' see apəktət-]

PY-S apəŋ- 'speak' [cf. apət(ə)- and apəŋə-, though the relat. is not clear — perhaps apət(ə)- contains t⁻¹]

AAy apəŋ- 'say, pronounce'

CAY apəŋ-

NSY apəŋ- 'designate, betray, confess', apəŋəŋaq 's.th. said' [and note apətuqaq 'liar']

CSY apəŋ- 'tell, confess', apəŋtur- 'teach' [and apətaq 'tattle-tale, informer']

Sir apəŋ- 'tell' [Em. and Vakh. from Rub.'s and Men.'s texts], apəŋtəŋ- 'explain, designate' [and apəŋzista 'chatterbox, liar']

PI apəŋə- 'ask' [cf. apət(ə) and rəqə-]

SPI aviri-, aviqšuq- 'ask'

NAI apiri-, apiqšuq-

WCI apiri- 'ask' [and apiqšuq- 'question (insistently)']

ECI apiri- 'ask' [and apirsu(q)- 'interrogate']

GRI apiri- 'ask' [apiršur- 'question']

PY-S apət(ə)- 'ask' [cf. apəŋ-, apəŋə- and Aleut amat- 'ask', aməyaar- 'ask, try to find out']

AAy K ap<ə>tə- 'ask'

CAY ap<ə>tə- 'enquire, ask question'

NSY apətə- 'ask'

CSY aaptə- 'ask'

Sir apət- 'ask' [Vakh.]

PY-S apəqar- 'ask (repeatedly)' [cf. qqar-]

AAy C apqar- 'ask' [continuative apqaur-]

CAY apqara- 'ask about s.th.', apqaur- 'ask questions'

NSY apəqar- 'interrogate'

CSY —

Sir apəqar- 'ask'

PE aprun 'trail' [cf. un; there may be a link to apəŋə-]

AAy apXun 'path, trail'

CAY apXun 'trail'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI apqun 'path cleared through snow', Qaw 'road, well-used trail'

NAI apqun 'road, trail'

WCI apqun

ECI aqquiti

GRI aqqut

PI apqucaa- 'go via' [cf. car-]

SPI apquzaaq- 'stop by and pick up'

NAI apqusaaq- 'travel through, experience, meet by chance'

WCI apqusaaq- 'pass s.o. on the way'

ECI aqqusaa(q)- 'pass on way, land in passing at'

GRI aqqusaar- 'go via, pick up s.o. on the way'

PI apqucinəq 'trail (beaten)' [cf. li-¹ and nər¹]

SPI —

NAI [note apqusi- 'make a trail or road']

WCI apqusiniq 'trail'

ECI aqqusiniq 'road in the snow'

GRI aqqusiniq* 'beaten trail, road'

PE apummar 'gunwale of kayak' [cf. apur-, but also apəktət-?]

AAy apamaq 'gunwale of kayak'

CAY apamaq

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI avumaaq

NAI apummak, apummaa 'side lathe of kayak'

WCI apummaq 'gunwale of kayak'

ECI apummaq

GRI apummak 'side lathe of kayak' [and note apuma- 'knock against', going with apur-]

PE apur- 'knock up against' [cf. apə- and (C)ur-]

AAy —

CAY apur- 'reach, arrive, run up against'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir [Vakh. has apux(ə)- 'stab' from Men.'s texts; Orr has 'get a splinter']

SPI avuq- 'meet s.o.', Qaw also 'bump into'

NAI apuq- 'bump into, reach shore'

WCI apuq- 'arrive, come across, knock into'

ECI apuq- 'bump against'

GRI apur- 'knock into, run up against', apuut(i)- 'arrive'

PE apyur 'smoke or haze'

AAy apsuq 'smoke'

CAY apsuq 'smoke, haze, dust in air' [apsuri- 'be hazy or smoky']

NSY apyuq 'smoke'

CSY ayəpsuq 'smoke, steam' [and ayəpsur- 'be smoky']

Sir apyəX 'smoke'

SPI apyuq 'smoke, haze, mist'

NAI avyuq 'smoke, haze, mist', Mal apyuq 'dust' [verbal = 'smoke, be dusty']

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE aqay- 'sing to or caress (a child)'

AAy — [note aqamiy- 'feel lethargic' — impersonal trans. base]

CAY — [note aaqucuŋuq 'doll']

NSY [aqasaŋalria 'very drunk (person)' (Av.)]

CSY —

Sir aqəmar- 'love, be good, beautiful, happy' [Vakh. also 'strong'; he also has aqəmarur- 'recover, settle down, make better, cure, pacify']

SPI [Jen. has KI, W agrator- 'caress a child' — for araktuq-?]

NAI aqak- 'sing to a baby'

WCI Net aqaq- 'communicate tenderly with s.o. by speech or gesture' [Briggs; Ras. has aqattuaq 'one whom one

sings love songs to'; B.-S. has aq(q)auc'iaq 'made lullaby' for Car]

ECI aqaq- 'sing lullaby to baby'

GRI aqar- 'caress or sing to a child'

PE aqaycuy- 'lull baby to sleep'

AAy —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY aXsuy- 'put baby down to sleep'

Sir əXsəy- [Orr]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Cop aXXuk- 'put baby to sleep during the day'

ECI arsu(k)- 'put a baby to sleep'

GRI aqassuy- [old ortho. aqagsug-], arsu- 'pet, caress'

PI aqayu 'tomorrow or in a while' [cf. p.b. ku, ataku under ata², and anaqa, though the relat. is obscure]

Yup — [but note CAY ataku 'this evening' under ata²]

SPI Qaw arayu(n) 'tomorrow' [the form with n influenced by vialis kun]

NAI aqayu(n), aqaan 'wait a bit, in a while' [Jen. has aqagu; for aannayu, Nu aatnayū in the same meaning and Barrow anaqapak 'this evening' see anaqa]

WCI aqayu 'tomorrow', Cop aqayuani 'the day after tomorrow'

ECI aqayuani 'the day after tomorrow', Aiv aqayu 'tomorrow', Lab aqayuk- 'expect to leave (e.g. tomorrow)'

GRI aqayu 'tomorrow', aqayuani 'the day after tomorrow' [and aqayut- 'put off till next day']

PE aqayay '(s.th.) soft and slimy' [cf. aqit-?]

AAy Kod aqayak 'algae'

CAY HBC aqak, NS aqatak 'mold or fungus on dried fish'

NSY aqayak 'green mold, slime'

CSY aqaža 'frozen layer of ice and snow over the ground'

Sir aqayəX [Orr]

SPI Qaw araya 'slimy mud, e.g. at creek bottom or at hot springs'

NAI aqaya, aqiya 'mud' [Ras. has the latter as 'swamp']

WCI Net aqayak [Ras.], Cop aqayait 'seaweed'

ECI aqayaq 'fine, soft slippery grass growing by rivers or hair-like seaweed'

GRI NG arayak 'slimy seaweed' [Holt.; and note WG ayaraar-, ayaraay- 'be slimy' and shaman's word ayaraq 'spit' — Fab.]

PI aqci- 'have plenty' [there may be a relat. to arcar-]

SPI KI, W aqsi- 'have plenty' [Jen.]

NAI —

WCI Perry River aqsi- 'waste food supply' [Pryde]

ECI arsi- 'have plenty'

GRI arsi- 'have in excess'

PE aqə- 'kick (ball)' [cf. aqu(C)i-]

AAy —

CAY NSU aqə- 'kick' [Jen. also has for Nun]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *ari-* 'kick (a ball)'
 NAI *aqi-* 'kick' [and *aqšaq-* 'kick repeatedly']
 WCI Perry River *aqi-* 'kick' [Pryde]
 ECI *aqi-*
 GRI *aqi-* 'kick (ball)'

PI *aqšaq* 'ball' [cf. *šar* and compare *aŋaq*; note that the northern lights are supposed to contain the souls of the dead playing Eskimo football]
 SPI *aqšaq* 'ball' [verbal = 'play football']
 NAI *aqšaaq*, PH *arzaq* 'ball' [for *aXfaluq-*, Mal *aqšavaluq-* 'be round' see *aŋva(r)-*]
 WCI *aqsaq*, *aXXaq* 'ball' [also 'northern lights' for Net and Car acc. Ras. — for this Jen. has *aXkarniq* for Cop; Cop *aXXaq* (shaman's language) 'weather' acc. Pryde — who also has Perry River *aXXaliŋianni* 'northern lights', corresponding to Lowe's *aXXaliŋiq-* 'for there to be northern lights' in Cop; Jen. has *aXXarniq* rather for the latter]
 ECI Baffin *arsaq* 'ball' [Schn.; and Tar *arsaniq*, Baf *arsarniq* 'northern lights']
 GRI *aršaq* 'ball', *aršar-* 'play football' [and *aršarniq** 'northern lights']

PE *aqəðyir* 'ptarmigan' [cf. Aleut *arðiiika-X* 'ptarmigan', though the relat. is not regular]

AAV —
 CAY *aqəzyiq* 'ptarmigan'
 NSY *aqazyiq*
 CSY *aqəzyiq*
 Sir *aqəzyiX*
 SPI *aražyiq*
 NAI *aqəzyiq*, Nu *qəzyiq*
 WCI Sig *aqiyiq*, Cop *aqilyiq* 'ptarmigan' [B.-S. has Car, Net *aqigžeq*]
 ECI *aqiyiq* 'ptarmigan'
 GRI *aqiššiq*, NG *aqixxiq*

PY-S *aqəlaq* 'stranger or guest' [cf. *aqu(C)i-?*]

AAV —
 CAY NS *aqəlaq* 'stranger' [and note K *aqəqur-* 'go from one point to another', Y *aqəquXtə-* 'fall off']
 NSY *aqəlaq* 'guest'
 CSY *aqəlaq* 'guest', *aqəlaXtə-* 'be a guest'
 Sir *aqəqəX* 'guest, person from another tribe'

PY-S *aqəstə-* 'sneeze' [cf. Aleut *haqisŋa-*, *haqisxa-* 'sneeze' (with secondary h)]

AAV *aqəŋjiir-*, *aqəŋjaar-*, *aqəŋjair-* 'sneeze'
 CAY *aqəstə-*, *aqəŋjaar-*
 NSY —
 CSY *aqəsxiiir-*
 Sir *aqəsxiiir-*

PE *aqəvdiŋ* 'cloudberry' [cf. EA *aqamðə-X* 'cloudberry', also PY *aqəvlər-?*]

AAV *aqəywik* 'cloudberry'
 CAY HBC *aqəvyik*, NS *aqəvzik*
 NSY *aqpik*
 CSY *aqəvzik*
 Sir *aqəvzix*

SPI *aqpik*
 NAI *aqpik*
 WCI *aqpik*
 ECI *aqpik*
 GRI —

PY *aqəvlər-* 'dangle'

AAV Kod *aqəyləXtə-*, AP *aqəy^wləXtə-* 'hang, dangle'
 CAY *aqəvla-*, *aqəvləXtə-* 'dangle, lower on a rope, be ready to penetrate sexually' [and Nun *aqəvyax* 'dangling ornament of wolverine fur and beads on parka']
 NSY *aqəvlər-*, *aqəvləXtə-* 'hang' [and *aqəvləraq* 'hanging ornament on a parka' (Av.)]
 CSY [aqəvləraq 'small dangling decoration on parka']

PE *aqit-* 'be soft'

AAV *aqili-* 'chew'
 CAY [note Y *aqixtə-* 'start melting (snow)']
 NSY *aqitaraq* 'flabby'
 CSY —
 Sir →
 SPI *arituuzau-*, Qaw *arit-* 'be soft, soak'
 NAI *aqit-* 'be soft, tender'
 WCI *aqit-* 'be soft', *aqili-* 'become soft'
 ECI *aqit-* 'be soft', *aqili-* 'become soft' [and *aqittuq* 'lead']
 GRI *aqit-* 'be soft', *aqili-* 'become soft'

PI *aqilluk* 'soft snow' [cf. *luŋ*]

Yup — [but note AAV PWS *aqiluqə-* 'soften (skin by chewing, etc.)']
 SPI [Jen. has KI *ariluq* 'slush ice']
 NAI *aqilyiŋuk* 'bank of deep soft snow' [Ras. has 'swamp' for Nu], *aqilyuqqaq*, Nu *aqilyiŋuq* 'soft snow'
 WCI *aqilluqqaq* 'soft snow'
 ECI *aqilluqqaq* 'bank of soft snow after a snowfall, mixed snow and water that is thawing'
 GRI *aqilluy-* 'have become soft (snow in spring)'

PE *aqilrur* '(s.th.) soft' [cf. *qur*]

AAV —
 CAY K *aqəlruxtə-* 'be gelatinous'
 NSY *aqilruq* 'swamp' [Ras.]
 CSY —
 Sir *aqələtəraX* 's.th. soft' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts]
 SPI —
 NAI *aqilyruq* 'soft spot'
 WCI *aqilruq* Cop 'lead', Sig 'softest part of s.th. (e.g. snow to cross)' [Ras. has 'swamp' for Net, but also *aqer^liroq* 'lead']
 ECI —
 GRI *aqir^luq* 'lead, tin, bullet'

PY *aqitur-* 'be full of food'

AAV K, KP *aqituXtə-* 'be or become full of food'
 CAY *aqituXtə-* 'lack firmness of flesh (fish), be full of food'
 NSY *aqituXtə-* 'eat one's fill, be full'
 CSY —

PI aqiu 'magic song' [cf. un, also aqit-]
SPI ariun 'incantation, magic song' [Jen.]
NAI Nu aqiu 'healing song' [Jen. has this as 'magic song' also for B]
WCI Cop aqiu 'magic song' [Jen.]
ECI —
GRI —

PE aqla- 'be drafty'
AA Y aqlaq 'wind', **aqlaxtə**, **aqlatə** 'be windy'
CAY aqlatə 'be in motion (air), emanate odor', **Nun aqlarnir-** 'get windy' [and **aqlayun** 'fan']
NSY —
CSY aqlar- 'dry up after rain (ground)', **aqlara** 'cold air' [and **aqlaratə** 'be cold outside']
Sir aqlar- 'dry up after rain (ground)' [Orr]
SPI aqlaq- 'be a draft of air, be blown by air'
NAI aqla 'draft' [and verbal = 'be a draft'; **aqlanaaq** 'breeze' — also verbal]
WCI aqlak 'air or atmosphere', **aqlaiq-** 'make a draft', **Net aqla** 'wind' [Ras.]
ECI arsa(C)- 'be windy' [and **arsairaut** 'fan']
GRI arlaarsar- 'fan s.o.'

PI aqpik- 'be encumbered (by)'
SPI aqpii- 'not want s.o. around and send him away'
NAI aqpiyi- 'find s.o.'s presence undesirable, send away, not want', **Nu aqpik-** 'dislike, not want (big load in boat or sled)'
WCI aqpiyi- [for **aqpinjia-**?] 'leave to s.o. else, not want to carry s.th. oneself'
ECI —
GRI arpinjia- 'feel encumbered by s.th.' [trans. **arpinjia-**]

PE aqu 'stern' [cf. **aqumə-** and **Atkan Aleut aqul(a)** 'lee, behind (it)', **EA aquli-X** 'gate, door']
AA Y PWS aqu 'stern of boat'
CAY NS aqu 'stern'
NSY aquq 'stern'
CSY ➡
Sir [note **aqista** 'steersman' (**Vakh.** from **Rub.**, and **Orr**)] ➡
SPI aru 'stern'
NAI aqu 'back part, stern, (as posit. root) time after' [and **aquqq*** 'last']
WCI aqu 'back of sled or boat, lower part of s.th.'
ECI aqu 'back part, stern'
GRI aqu 'stern,' as posit. root 'astern (of)'

PE aqut- 'steer' [cf. p.b. t-1]
AA Y PWS, Kod aqu(tə)-, KP aru(tə)- 'steer a boat'
CAY aquatə 'be last in a race', **NS** 'steer a boat'
NSY aquxtə 'steer'
CSY aquutaq 'rudder', **aquutar-** 'to steer'
Sir [Orr has **aqitaX** 'rudder' (pl. **aqitariy**) and **aqit-** 'steer']
SPI arut- 'steer'
NAI aquut- 'steer, pilot boat'
WCI aquut- 'steer'
ECI aquut-
GRI aquut-

PE aqu(ru)n 'rudder' [cf. un]
AA Y Kod aqun, KP arun 'rudder'
CAY NS aqutaq
NSY aqurun [Taghyuq]
CSY —
Sir —
SPI aruun
NAI aquun
WCI aqu(u)n, aquut
ECI aquuti
GRI aquut

PE aqu(C)i- 'walk around' [cf. **aqva-**?]
AA Y —
CAY aqu- 'play actively (out of doors usually)'
NSY aqu- 'walk, make one's way (e.g. on thin ice or swampy ground)'
CSY aqii- 'take a pleasure trip'
Sir —
SPI arui- 'walk'
NAI aqu- 'travel' [Jen.]
WCI aqu- 'travel to see s.o., visit' [and **Net** 'go to pick up a cache of meat' acc. **Pryde, Car** 'fetch caribou meat in winter cached in autumn' — **Ras.**]
ECI aqu- 'go hunting (for several days)'
GRI NG aqu(luk)- 'go hunting at seal's breathing hole'

PE aqumə- and **aquvət-** 'sit down' [cf. **aqu** and **vət-** under **var-**?]
AA Y aqumə- 'sit down'
CAY aqumə-
NSY aqumə- 'sit down, land (bird)'
CSY aqumə- 'sit down'
Sir — [for **aqəmar-** 'be good, beautiful, happy', **aqəmarur-** 'recover, settle down, pacify' see **aqay-**]
SPI aruvit-
NAI aquvit-
WCI ➡
ECI aquvit- 'squat'
GRI aquit-, aquimi- 'squat'

PY aqumya- 'be sitting' [cf. a- ?]
AA Y aqum<y>a- 'be sitting'
CAY aqumya-
NSY aqumya-
CSY aqumya-

PY aqumləq 'seat' [cf. **ləq**]
AA Y aqumləq 'chair, seat, couch'
CAY aqumləq* 'chair, seat' [also **aqumləin, aqumvik**]
NSY —
CSY —

PI aqup(p)i- 'be sitting'
Yup [note **CSY aqupiləq(yuy)-** 'feel uneasy, be tired of asking']
SPI arupi- 'be sitting'
NAI aquppi-
WCI aqupi- 'lie down (animal)'
ECI aqupi- 'curl up in ball (animal)'
GRI aqup(p)i- 'sit on its tail (animal)'

PE aqva- 'run' [cf. aqui-?]

AAY aqx^{wa}- 'fetch'

CAY aqvə- 'run hard, in straight line', **aqfa-** 'fetch' [also **aqfaqur-** 'run', **aqfautə-** 'run in a race']

NSY aXpatə- 'run'

CSY aqfa- 'fetch', **aqfaatə-** 'run' [also **aqfaqur-**]

Sir —

SPI aqpa- 'run'

NAI aqpat-

WCI Cop aqpat- [and Schn. has **aqpak-** 'run at a trot' for 'adg'; Ras. has **Net aqpaaq-** 'fetch']

ECI aqpasua-, **aqpaniq-** 'run', **Lab appanjik-** 'run' [and **aqpaa(q)-** 'run to fetch']

GRI arpaγ-, **EG appaC-** 'run', **arpat-** 'run after or for' [and **Fab. has akpar-** — for **arpaar-**? — 'inform (e.g. that it is time to set off)']

PE aq(ə)yar 'belly' [cf. Aleut **a(a)qaya-x**, **Attuan aaqiyaaya-x** 'hips']

AAY aqsaq 'belly'

CAY aqsaq

NSY aqyaq

CSY aqsa

Sir aqi 'belly' [Krupnik reports **aqəy**; note also **aqyaX** 'strength?']

SPI →

NAI aqiaq '(upper) belly'

WCI aqiaq 'soft underbelly (just under ribs)'

ECI aqiaq '(lower) belly'

GRI aqayak 'belly'

PE aqyamuy '(underside of) fish belly'

AAY —

CAY aqsamuq 'outside part of fish belly'

NSY —

CSY aqsamuk 'salmon belly'

Sir —

SPI ariamuk 'underside, belly of fish'

NAI —

WCI Cop aqiamuk 'lower belly'

ECI —

GRI —

PE aq(ə)yaqur 'stomach' [cf. **qur**]

AAY AP, C aqsaquq 'stomach, animal stomach used as float'

CAY aqsaquq 'stomach'

NSY aqyaquq

CSY aqsaquq

Sir aqiXqəX

SPI ariaruq

NAI aqiaruq

WCI aqiaruq

ECI aqiaruq

GRI aqayaruq, **NG aqiaruq** 'stomach' [NG also 'ear-lobe' acc. Holt.]

PY-S arar- 'move' [there may be a relat. to **arula-**; for the voiceless fric. in **CSY** compare **ayararar** for example]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY aaXtə-, **aaXaXtə-** 'move a little, budge, convince, change one's mind, be an earthquake', **aaXə-** 'move freely' [also **arəqtə-** 'move a little']

Sir arar- 'go' [within village or immediate vicinity acc. Em., who also has **arər-** 'come loose', and **arəmiqə-** 'turn' — **Vakh.** from **Rub.**'s texts]

Inu [note **NAI aryuk-**, **PH ariyuk-** 'travel around, stroll'?]

PE arcar- 'grab or otherwise act excessively' [cf. **arli(C)-**]

AAY AP aXcar- 'act greedy', **aXcari-** 'get worse' [and **K (Tyzh.) aXcaqə-**, **aXcakə-** 'cast away (Biblical — from God's presence)'; note also **aXcaq AP** 'greedy!', **KP** 'nonsense!', **PWS** 'I dare you!']

CAY [note **aXcaqə-**, **aXcakə-** 'favour, consider important, treat in excessive way' and **aXca** 'hush, stop!']

NSY [**aXsai-** 'be plenty, acquire plenty']

CSY aXsaXtə- 'overdo, act in excessive way, annoy' [and **aXsaan** 'too much', also **aXsarmətə-** 'be good weather, favour']

Sir [note **aXtəəX** 'excess, plenty']

SPI aqsaq- 'make noise', **Qaw** 'be excessive'

NAI aqsak- 'grab from, cheat' [and note **aqtaq-** 'take away from repeatedly']

WCI [**B.-S.** has **Car aXXaraq** 'handle for trials of strength', **Net aXXaraqutut** 'tug-of-war' — **Ras.**; **Ow.** has **aXXaararniq** 'hand-pull game' for **EP**] →

ECI [note **aqtaq-** 'take back s.th. stolen or taken', also **Iti aqtaq** 'shaft of seal harpoon'?] →

GRI [note **EG arsalaar-** 'pull, be drafty', **NG aXXarak** 'handle for trials of strength' (as in **WG arsaarutit** under **arcaa-** below), verbal **aXXaraaq-** for competing with this apparatus — **Holt.**] →

PI aqcaa- 'remove by force from (s.o.)' [cf. **ar-**?]

SPI aqsaaq- 'fight over'

NAI aqsaaq- 'grab away from, play handle-pulling game'

WCI aqsaaq- 'take away from, rob'

ECI arsaa(q)- 'remove by force from'

GRI arsaar- 'take away from' [and **arsaarutit**, **arsaaqqat** 'two bits of wood connected by strap to test strength with' — compare the **NG** under **arcar-** above]

PY ar(car)məy- or **ar(car)məy-** 'be greedy'

AAY aXməy- 'be greedy, a hog'

CAY —

NSY —

CSY aXməxtə- 'take or use all'

PE arða 'ash'

AAY araq 'ash'

CAY araq 'ash from birch fungus, used with chewing tobacco'

NSY ara 'medicine', **arža** 'gunpowder'

CSY ara 'medicine, amulet'

Sir —

SPI arža 'ash, gunpowder' [Jen. has also 'fireplace, coal' for **W**]

NAI arža 'ash, gunpowder'

WCI *arya*

ECI Lab *ayyak* 'ash'

GRI *aršat* 'ash'

PE arənqiγ- 'fix or arrange' [cf. *nqiγ*-¹]

AAy *arənqiγ-*, Kod also *anqiγ-* [Tyzh.] 'be opportune, handy'

CAY *arənqiγ-* 'be or make satisfactory'

NSY —

CSY *arənqiγnəq** 'right hand'

Sir [note *arənəqat-* 'force to do, insist s.o. does s.th.' — Vakh. from Rub.'s texts]

SPI *aaqik-* 'store away'

NAI *aatqik-* 'straighten or make bed', PH 'stand up straight, turn over on back (whale)'

WCI Car *aatqik-* 'repair' [B.-S.; Schn. has *aaqqisuiviksaq* 'notebook for collecting faults to be corrected' for 'adg'; Met. has Cop *a(a)q(q)ik-* 'sweep' and Pryde has P. River *aatqikit-* 'feed (dogs)']

ECI *aaqqi(k)-* 'cure, manage, repair', *aaqqisur-* 'arrange, put in order'

GRI *aaqqiγ-* 'fix, make or get better', *aaqqiššur-* 'arrange, set right' [and note *aaqqiak* 'friend']

PE ari(t)- 'become wet' [cf. *aru-* and *aripa-*]

AAy *a<R>i-* 'become soggy, wet'

CAY *ari-* 'get mashed'

NSY [note *aripaXsit* 'clothing' acc Orr]

CSY *ari-* 'be, become wet'

Sir *arimžukar-* 'become very wet' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts]

SPI — [for *arit-* 'be soft, soak' see *aqit-*: there seems to be conflation here] →

NAI *arit-* 'become wet or damp'

WCI *arit-* 'become wet'

ECI →

GRI →

PE ariilar- 'be damp' [cf. *la(r)-?*]

AAy *a<R>iilaq* 'steam'

CAY Nun *ariila* 'moisture' [verbal = 'be moist']

NSY [*ariilanaq* 'slush, mire' (Av.)]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *ailaq-* 'be damp' [Qaw nom. = 'moisture, dew']

NAI *ail'yaq-* 'be damp' [*ail'yl'yaq* 'dampness, s.th. damp']

WCI Sig *ailaq-* 'be damp, wet' [and nom. = 'dampness, drizzle (esp. penetrating dampness in spring)'; Ras. also has it as 'vapour, dampness' for Cop]

ECI *ailaq-* 'be damp (ground)' [and nom. = 'dew, drizzle, fog' in Lab acc. Peck; Boas has it as 'sweat' for Igl]

GRI *aalar-* [old ortho. *ailar-*], *aařir-* 'get covered in moisture (e.g. window), sweat', *aalaq* 'dampness, vapour, sweat'

PE arinar- 'be rotten or damp' [cf. *nar-*]

AAy *a<R>inaq* 's.th. rotten or smelly (esp. food)'

CAY *arinaq* 'rotten food' [*arinar-* 'be rotten']

NSY —

CSY *arinaq* 'wet weather'

Sir —

SPI *arinaq-* 'become rotten, strong smelling'

NAI *arin'yaq-* 'be soft, damp, remain moist (meat)',

PH *arin'n'yaq-* 'be damp'

WCI Sig *arinaq-* 'be soft'

ECI —

GRI —

PY-S arin 'mitten' [cf. *arri(t)nar*]

AAy *arin*, Perry *a'in* 'mitten'

CAY *arin*, *ariřuk* 'waterproof skin mitten'

NSY —

CSY *ariřuk* 'skin mitten'

Sir *arəřikaX* 'mitten' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts]

PE aripa- 'be raw' [cf. *ari-*]

AAy —

CAY *aripa-* 'be raw, eat raw food'

NSY *aripal'juq* 'damp'

CSY *aripa* 'wetness, moisture' [and *aripata-* 'be wet']

Sir —

SPI *aipa-* 'be raw' [and Jen. has *aipan* 'food']

NAI Mal *aipa-* [and NS *aripažaq* 'fresh, untanned skin']

WCI Net, Car *aipa-* [Pryde, Ras. — the latter also has Net *aip'a:t* 'food' as a shaman's word]

ECI *aipa-* 'be half-cooked' [and Boas has *aipat* 'food' as a shaman's word on Baf.]

GRI *aapa-* 'be raw' [and Fab. has *aipat* 'food', also verbal 'eat', a shaman's word acc. Kroeber]

PE ariva- 'scold or quarrel' [cf. *arri-* and/or *aryur-?*]

AAy AP *arifta-* 'abuse verbally'

CAY *arifta-* 'abuse verbally', NS *ariva-* 'argue'

NSY *ari-*, *arita-* 'shout', *ariva-* 'quarrel, shout at'

CSY *ariva-* 'bawl out'

Sir — [for *aryuXt(ə)-* 'bawl out' see *aryur-*]

SPI [Jen. has KI *aravit-* 'be busy'; Men. has Imaq *arivak* 'loud voice']

NAI Nu *aiva-* 'quarrel' [Met. has *aiviluk-* 'grumble']

WCI Net *aiva-* 'quarrel' [Pryde; Ow. has 'argue' for EP]

ECI *aiva-* 'quarrel'

GRI —

PE arli(C)- 'be overwhelmed or overburdened' [cf. *arcar-?*]

AAy *aXřiar-* 'struggle, be loaded down' [*aXřiaq* 'burden, strain']

CAY Y *arliar-* 'be busy'

NSY —

CSY *arliir(yuy)-*, *arliirnapiy-* 'be overwhelmed'

Sir *arliirnapiy-* [Orr]

SPI —

NAI *arlik-* 'leave behind some part of a load'

WCI [Schn. has Baker Lake *arlia(q)-* 'work hard to finish job, expect to receive a bonus'; Ras. has Net *arliřnaq-* 'make one tired of s.th.'], →

ECI *arli(k)-* 'leave s.th. behind because it is too big for transporting, receive more than expected, be delighted', Iti 'be overwhelmed' [and Peck has for Lab *arlik-* 'for there not to be want', *arliaq-* 'have one's hands full', *arliřnaq-* 'be great, cause surprise']

GRI **arliy-** 'make much of, exaggerate (eg., number of seals)', **arliar-** 'have too much to carry' [and **arliari-** 'cannot take it along']

PI **arliyā-** 'consider (s.th.) to be too much?' [cf. **kə**¹]
SPI —

NAI **arliyi-** 'feel bad about doing so'

WCI Cop **arliyi-** 'be surprised at, wonder at'

ECI **arliyi-** 'leave behind because one considers it too much or too heavy' [Peck has 'esteem as the greatest' for Lab]

GRI —

arli(y)aq 'albatross' [loan from Aleut **arliya-X** 'albatross']

AAY **arliaq** 'albatross'

CAY **arliaq**, Nushagak River **tarliaq** 'mew-gull, black-legged kittiwake'

NSY —

CSY —

PY **ar(ar)naq** 'sea otter' [cf. **arar-** unless there is a link to **arcar-** rather]

AAY Kod **aXnaq** 'sea otter'

CAY BB **aXnaq**

NSY —

CSY —

PE **arnar** 'woman'

AAY **arnaq** 'woman' [and note AP **aryayaq**, Kod (archaic) **arya<y>aq** 'unmarried young woman' with p.b. **yayaq** 'little']

CAY **arnaq** 'woman'

NSY **arnaq**

CSY **arnaq** 'woman'

Sir →

SPI **arnaq**

NAI **arnaq** 'woman'

WCI **arnaq** 'woman' [and note Net **arnaktaq-** 'change into an animal (shaman)' — Ras., who adds 'literally get a mother']

ECI **arnaq** 'woman'

GRI **arnaq** 'woman, (when possessed) mother' [and note **arnay-** 'be possessed by a dead person', NG **arnaktaq-** 'change at will into a seal or dog' — Holt., also given in that meaning for EG by Thal.]

PE **arnacallur** 'female animal' [compare **anjucallur** under **anjun**]

AAY **arnasaluq** 'female animal'

CAY **arnacaluq**

NSY **arnasaluk** [Av., not glossed]

CSY **arnasalək** 'female walrus'

Sir **arnasaləx** 'female animal' [Vakh. from Rub.]

SPI **arnazaluq**

NAI **arnasalluq**

WCI —

ECI [Spald. has **arnalluq** 'female animal' for NBI]

GRI —

PY **arnalyun** 'parallel cousin on mother's side' [cf. **lyun**]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY **arnalyun** 'parallel cousin on mother's side'

CSY **arnalyun**

PE **arnalqu(C)ar** 'old woman' [cf. CSY p.b. **squq** 'small' and **squXaq*** 'tiny']

AAY —

CAY NI, Nun, HBC **arnalquar(aq*)** 'old woman'

NSY **arəlquaraq** 'old woman'

CSY **arnalq^waaq*** 'old woman' [also **arnasq^waaq*** acc. de Reuse]

Sir —

SPI **arnarukšaq**, Qaw **arnatqukšaq**, W **arnirukšaq** 'old woman' [and note **arnaruaq-**, W **arniruaq** 'grow old (woman)']

NAI **aaquk**, **aaquakšaq** 'old woman' [and **aaquaq-**, PH **arnaruaq-** 'grow old (woman)']

WCI **aaquaq**, Sig **aaquakšaq** 'old woman' [and verbal **aaquaq-** = 'be old (woman)'], Net **arnaquaksa(a)q** 'old woman' [Ras.]

ECI Baf **arnaq(q)uakšaq** [Boas], Igl **aaquaksaaluk** 'old woman' [Ras.]

GRI **arnaquaššaaq** 'old woman' [also the mythical figure at the bottom of the sea, = **sanna** on Baf., Cop **kannakaffaaluk**]

PY **arnaraq** 'girl' [cf. **rar**]

AAY —

CAY NSU **arnaraq** 'girl'

NSY **arnaraq**

CSY **arnaraq***

PE **arnarunəṛ** 'man's female relative or lover' [cf. **ṇu-** and **nəṛ**¹?]

AAY AP **arnaunəq** 'man's sister'

CAY Nun, HBC **arnaunəq*** 'sister'

NSY —

CSY **arnaanaq*** 'female bird, fish or seal'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI **arnauniq*** 'wife, woman along on hunting party', Nu 'female maternal parallel cousin of man'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI **arnaaniq*** 'promiscuous woman, whore', NG **arnauniq** 'female lover, wife'

PI **arnaviaq** 'female bird' [cf. **piy**]

SPI —

NAI **arnaviaq** 'female eider duck'

WCI **arnaviaq** 'female duck'

ECI **arnaviaq** 'female bird'

GRI **arnaviaq** [pl. **arnaviššat**] 'female animal'

PE **arniqə-** 'play around sexually with women' [cf. **liqə-**]

AAY —

CAY **arniqə-** 'be obsessed with sex (male)'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *arniri*- 'womanize, play around sexually with a woman'

NAI *arniqi*-

WCI —

ECI —

GRI *arniri*- 'womanize', NG 'make love to (a woman)' [Holt.]

PY *arnaruq* 'small edible sea creature' [cf. *arnar*?]

AAY —

CAY Nun *arnauX* 'small, pinkish, edible sea creature'

NSY [note *arnayuaq* (Av. not glossed)]

CSY *arnaruq* 'edible sea creature found on beaches'

PE *arri*- 'hurry?' [cf. *ariva*- and also Aleut *aXa*- 'dance' if this does not go rather with *arula*-; there may be a further link to *arli*(C)-]

AAY K *ariynaar*-, Perry *arriynaar*-, C *aiynaar*- 'be busy with s.th.'

CAY [for Y *arliar*- 'be busy' see *arli*(C)- and for *avirluXtə*- 'make a noise' see *avi*(R)*lur*-]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *arri*- 'celebrate, have a good time, do Eskimo dance' [and Jen. has *arrisuk*- 'hurry']

NAI *arri*- 'do Inupiaq dance'

WCI Net *arri*- 'play (in song)' [Pryde]

ECI *arri*- 'flow quickly down (blood from wound, water from roof)' [and *arritit*- 'make move rapidly', *arriit*- 'make move slowly, irregularly']

GRI *aXXi*- 'be in a hurry' [and *aXXiit*- 'be slow', EG *aqqi*- 'be homesick' — perhaps influenced by *ar*(ə)*yu*-]

PE *arri(t)nar* 'bag for hunting' [cf. *arin* and *nar*]

AAY —

CAY Y, HBC, NS *arrinaq* 'sealskin hunting bag'

NSY *ariynaazaq* 'bag, sack', *ariknaq* 'bag for hunting' [Av.]

CSY *arin^waaq* 'sealskin bag holding articles used to ensure good whale hunting' [influenced by *ayanru*(Car)]

Sir —

SPI *arrinaq*, Qaw *arritnaq* 'sealskin hunting bag'

NAI *arrinⁿaaq* 'knapsack, bag for hunting gear'

WCI Sig *arrinaq* 'traveling bag'

ECI —

GRI —

PE *artur*- 'be unable' [cf. *arli*(C)- and *ar*(ə)*yu*-?]

AAY *aXtunar*- 'be heavy' [*aXtunaq* 'weight']

CAY *aXtur*- 'be unable to handle or manage' [*aXturnaXqə*- 'be unmanageable']

NSY *aXtur*- 'not be able'

CSY *aXtur*- 'be unable to bear or withstand'

Sir *aXtər*- 'not be able' [Vakh.]

SPI *aqtuq*- 'be unable to manage, lack strength to move'

NAI *aqtuq*-

ECI *aqtuq* 'fat, heavy (person or animal)', Igl, Lab *aqtuq*- 'cannot manage or move' [Ras., Bourq.]

GRI *artur*- 'cannot manage or move' [*arturnar*- 'be impossible']

PE *aru*- 'rot' [cf. *ari*(t)-?]

AAY *aru*- 'rot'

CAY *aru*- 'rot, ripen'

NSY *arunalria* 'rotten'

CSY *aru*- 'rot'

Sir *arə*-

SPI *au*-

NAI *au*- 'rot, decay (tooth, wood, ice, etc.)'

WCI *au*- 'be rotten, suppurate (wound)'

ECI *au*- 'be rotten' [and *auma*- 'be soft']

GRI *aa*- 'be rotten', NG *au*- 'go off, spoil (food)' [and note *aruma*-, *arama*- 'swelter, be immobile from the heat']

PI *auk*- 'melt' [cf. *aūy* for probable source of contamination here]

Yup — [but compare PY *uruq*- 'melt' under *urə*-]

SPI *auk*- 'melt, thaw' [homophonous with 'bleed' under *aūy*; *auksiq*- 'thaw']

NAI *auk*- 'melt' [different from *a<ž>uk*- 'bleed'; *auksiq*, *auksiaq*- 'warm oneself up']

WCI *auktuq*- 'melt, thaw' [Pryde; *auksiq*- 'warm oneself up']

ECI *auk*- 'melt, thaw' [*autsa*(q)- 'thaw, warm self up (with hot drink)']

GRI *aaq*- 'melt, thaw' [and note NG *aunari*(tsiq)- 'warm up']

PI *aunəq* 'rotten ice' [cf. *nər*¹]

SPI Qaw *aunig* 'rotten ice, rotten part of s.th.'

NAI *aunig** 'rotten area of s.th.', *aunniq** 'rotten ice' [the latter apparently with *liir*-; also *aunig*- 'melt, become unsafe (ice)']

WCI *aunig* 's.th. rotten'

ECI *aunniq* 'ground uncovered by melting snow in spring' [and *Iti* *aunig*- 'rot'; note also *aunni*- 'last a long time, be durable' — e.g. unmelted snow?]

GRI *aanniršaq* 'hole caused by current' [and note *aannirtu*- 'last a long time, be durable'?]

PI *aupkarnəq* 'ice that has been melted through' [cf. *vkər*- and *nər*¹]

SPI *aupka(r)niq* 'hole where sea ice has melted through'

NAI *aupkarnig**

WCI —

ECI *aukkaniq* 'stretch of unfrozen water (autumn) or melted sea ice (spring)'

GRI *aakkarnig** 'ice cut by currents, hole in ice' [*aakkar*- 'be cut by currents (ice)']

PI *aužaq* 'summer' [cf. *ðar*-?]

SPI —

NAI Mal *aužaq* 'summer'

WCI *auyaq*

ECI *auyaq*- 'thaw, become summer', *Iti*, Lab, NBI, SB *auyaq* 'summer'

GRI *aašaq* 'summer' [*aašar*- 'become summer']

PE *arula*- 'move' [cf. *arar*-; for Aleut *aXa*- 'dance' see *arri*-]

AAY *arula*-, *aula*- 'move, shake, sway'

CAY *arula*- 'move, be loosely attached' [*arulaq* 'men's Eskimo dance']

NSY **arula-** 'rock, sway'
 CSY **arula-** 'rock back and forth, dance Eskimo style' [for
 arəʔqutə- 'move a little' see arar-]
 Sir **arulanrur-** 'dance' [and Vakh. has arəʔmiqə- 'wave';
 Orr has arəʔmiqar- 'shake']
 SPI **aula-** 'move about'
 NAI **aula-** 'move about'
 WCI **aula-** 'move'
 ECI **aula-** 'move, have gone on a journey'
 GRI **aala-** 'move about'

PE arulat- 'stir or move' [cf. t-1]
 AAY a<R>ulatə- 'cause to move back and forth, shake,
 sway', PWS also 'take charge of'
 CAY **arulatə-** 'stir'
 NSY **arulatə-** 'shake, wave, move'
 CSY **arulatə-** 'shake'
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI **aulat-** 'move, be in charge of'
 WCI [note aulatsi- 'fish with a fising line']
 ECI **aulat-** 'govern'
 GRI **aalat-** 'shake, move'

PE arullar- 'leave' [cf. R- under ɲ(ɲ)ur-]
 AAY **arulaXtə-** 'run away'
 CAY —
 NSY **arulaXquq** 'gathered greens' [Av.]
 CSY **arulaqə-** 'leave', **arulaXqur-** 'go and gather greens'
 Sir **arəlar-** 'leave', **arəlarəʔ(ə)-** 'take away' [and
 arəʔəktəʔtəʔX 'displacement, shift'; Vakh. also has
 arəʔəq(ə)- 'leave' from Men.'s texts]
 SPI **aulari-** 'leave', **aulaq-** 'go berry gathering'
 NAI **aullaq-** 'leave' [aullai- 'have s.th. go out of one's
 control, accidentally fire (gun)']
 WCI **aullaq-** 'leave'
 ECI **aulla(q)-**
 GRI **aall̄ar-** 'leave' [aall̄aa- 'shoot', with ɖi-]

PI aulacaq- 'jig for fish' [cf. car-]
 SPI **aulazaq-** 'jig for fish'
 NAI **aulasaq-**
 WCI **Car aulahaq-** [Pryde]
 ECI **aulasaq-** 'fish through ice'
 GRI **aalisar-** 'fish' [and **aalisayaq** 'fish', **EG aalisaaq**
 'cod']

PI aulait- 'be whole' [cf. ɲit-]
 SPI **aulait-** 'be complete, whole'
 NAI **aulait-** 'be whole, uncut' [aulail̄yaq 'whole, com-
 plete']
 WCI **Sig aulait-** 'be whole'
 ECI [note aulaikkaq 's.th. immobile']
 GRI [aalan̄jaat 'whole, unbroken', **aalaakkaa-** 'be
 firm, whole', **aalan̄jit-** 'be firm, untouched']

PI aulay(y)anjik- 'stop moving' [cf. aulayyak- below
 and ɲir-]
 SPI —
 NAI **aulay(y)aiq-** '(cause to) become motionless or
 secure'

WCI —
 ECI **aulayaiq-** 'be unable to move, make immobile'
 GRI **aalayan̄jir-** 'be motionless, fix, decide'

PI aulayyak- 'be in motion' [cf. ya- and k- under nəy-?]
 SPI **Qaw aulayak-** 'move, cause to move'
 NAI **aulayyak-** 'begin to move, come free, budge'
 WCI **Cop aulayyaq-** 'be unsteady, shaky' [Pryde]
 ECI **aulayya(k)-** 'begin to stir, move, start'
 GRI **aalassay-** [old ortho. **aulagsag-** but Fab. has
 auleisak-] 'become agitated, restless (sea)', make
 sudden movement and dive (seal)'

PI aullaq- 'travel (out to camp)' [cf. arullar- above
 and ar-]
 SPI **aullaq** 's.o. out picking berries or greens'
 NAI **aullaq-** 'go camping'
 WCI **Cop, Net aullaq-** 'leave with all one's gear,
 make a long trip' [Pryde]
 ECI **aullaq-** 'go a long distance, go to summer camp'
 [aullaat 'travellers, people moving']
 GRI **aall̄aar-** 'travel in a group, move out with family,
 move to summer camp'

PI aullarniq- 'begin' [cf. arullar- above, nəR¹ and
 lir-]
 SPI **aula(R)nii-** 'begin'
 NAI **aullarnii-**
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI **aall̄arnir-** 'begin' [aall̄arniivik 'starting point']

PY aruqə- 'distribute shares of catch'
 AAY —
 CAY **aruqə-** 'distribute shares of a catch or gifts'
 NSY —
 CSY **aruqə-**

PE aruvər(ar) 'roof beam or pole?'
 AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY —
 CSY **arvərayətaq** 'pole in center of house'
 Sir **arvəraX** 'roof'
 SPI [Jen. has **W avva** 'roof beam']
 NAI —
 WCI **auviq** 'snow block' [but **Sig** 'pole' acc. Pet., Net
 'roofing timber, pillar, bone' acc. Ras.]
 ECI **auviq** 'snow block for building house' [Lab 'roof
 rafter' acc. Peck; Ras. has Iglshaman's word **auviraksaq**
 'bone']
 GRI **aaviq*** 'piece of timber for roofing' [aavir- 'put roof-
 ing timber on (house)']

PE arvay 'edge of hand' [cf. arrvir-]
 AAY →
 CAY **Nun, HBC arvay** 'palm of hand'
 NSY →
 CSY **arvak** 'edge of hand away from thumb'
 Sir **arvax** [Orr]
 SPI [Jen. has **KI, W arvay** 'outer edge of hand'] →

NAI *arvak* 'edge of hand, fleshy part of palm, balls of fingers and thumb']

WCI *arvait* 'edge of one's fingers'

ECI →

GRI *arfak*, *arfaq* 'outer edge of hand'

PE *arvin(ə)ləy* 'six' [cf. *li*⁻¹, *nər*¹ and *ləy*?; counting above five begins by shifting across to the edge of the second hand in traditional counting; 'seven' and 'eight' in the oldest system were probably *malruynəŋ arvinələy* and *piŋayunəŋ arvinələy*, with respectively *malruy* and *piŋayut*, as in NSY today (and Sig *malruŋnik arvinilik*, *piŋasunik arvinilik* acc. Dor.); it is possible that the GRI and old Lab forms for 'sixteen' given below reflect the original PE form for this number, with *akimiŋar* 'fifteen' under *aki*(-) a neologism from the west — compare Lab *arviquaq*- under *arvir*- though the p.b., may be *ta*- rather than *ðar*-]

AAY *arwinlən* 'six'

CAY *arvinləyən*

NSY *arvinələk*

CSY *arvinlək*

Sir *arvinilit*

SPI *arvinilik* [Men. has *arvinilik* for *Imaq*.]

NAI —

WCI *arvinilik* 'six' [and note Net *qulit arvinmat* 'eleven' acc. Dor.]

ECI Baffin *arvinilik*, Aiv *arviniqtuq* 'six' [Dor.; note Peck has *arvanat* 'six' and *arviquatnat* 'sixteen' for Lab.]

GRI *arfinihit*, NG *arviniylit* 'six' [*arfirsanihit*, EG *appasirniq* 'sixteen' — Gessain et al. *arpirsarnattit*, also *arpiŋiq* 'six' (*arpiittit* in Robbe and Dorais)]

PE *arvər* 'whale (bowhead)' [compare the second syllable of *ayvər* — there may be a link to *arər*-]

AAY *arwəq*, *arwaq*, *arruq* 'bowhead whale'

CAY *arvəq**

NSY *arvəq* 'whale' [and *arəfsaq* 'bowhead whale']

CSY *arvəq** 'whale' [note also *arvəqutə* 'plunge, fall forward']

Sir *arvəX* 'whale'

SPI *arviq* 'bowhead whale'

NAI *arviq** 'bowhead whale'

WCI *arviq* 'bowhead whale'

ECI *arviq*, Lab *affik*

GRI *arfiq** 'whale', EG *arpiq* 'whale, Greenland (bow-head) whale'

PI *arvak*- 'catch a whale' [cf. *k*- under *nəy*-]

SPI *arvak*- 'catch a whale'

NAI *arvak*-, PH *arvaq*-

WCI [note Cop *arviq*- 'catch a whale']

ECI —

GRI *arfay*- 'catch a whale'

PE *arvəpiy* 'bowhead whale' [cf. *piy*]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY *arvəpik* 'gray whale'

CSY *arvəpik* 'bowhead whale'

Sir *arvəpik*

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI *arfivik* 'Greenland (bowhead) whale'

PI *arvərluq* 'grey whale'

SPI *arvaluq* 'grey whale'

NAI *arvirluq* 'grey whale'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE *arvətu(Ca)r* 'porpoise (or dolphin)' [compare the ending of *inutur*?]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY *arvətuq* 'porpoise'

CSY Chap *arvətuq* [on Men.'s comp. list; and note *arvəŋəXtaq* 'porpoise']

Sir [note *arvəqəŋəstaX* 'porpoise' on Men.'s comp. list]

SPI [*Imaq arvətuq* 'grey whale' probably from the NSY]

NAI *arvisuq* 'porpoise' [with unexplained *s*]

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE *arvir*- 'cross over' [cf. *arvay* and p.b. *lir*-?]

AAY *arwir*- 'cross over'

CAY *arvir*-

NSY *arvir*-

CSY *arvir*-

Sir *arvər*-

SPI *arvi(q)taq*- 'go in and out, pace back and forth'

NAI PH *arviqtaq*- 'pace back and forth'

WCI *arviq*- Cop 'go on a visit' [Ras.], Sig 'go over a portage' [Met.; Jen. has *arviqtaqtirluq* for Cop 'seal that goes from one hole to another']

ECI *arvitaqtuq* 'a child who goes here and there all around', Lab *affitak*- 'go from place to place' [and Bourq. *arviqtaq*- 'wander about']

GRI NG *arviq*- 'go visiting'

PE *ar(ə)yu*- 'be tired or homesick' [cf. *artur*-, *aryur*- and *iyaŋa*-, though the relat. is obscure]

AAY AP *aryu*- 'become worn down, ready to collapse'

CAY →

NSY →

CSY *aryur*- 'get old, age'

Sir *aryur*- 'get old' [Vakh.]

SPI *ariu*- 'tire of s.th.'

NAI *ariu*- 'stop, die after lengthy illness, have nothing more to do with', Nu *yara*- 'be lame, crippled'

WCI Perry River *ariu*- 'be tired of' [Pryde — Jen. has it as 'stop' in Cop; also Sig *yara*- 'be tired', Car? *ariuk*- 'play at remaining slumped down' — Schn. 'adg']

ECI *ariu*- 'be rejected by loved one', *ariuk*- 'reject' [*ariuniku*]

's.th. discarded'; Ras. has Igl yaratiyi- 'be tired of'
GRI arayu- [Eg. has ariu(t)-] 'have become tired of s.th.,
'go down and stay down (whale)', NG ariu- (trans.
ariut-) 'not like, be tired of s.th.' [note also arayutsi-
'not notice']

PY-S aryuqə 'be homesick for' [cf. kə-2]

AAY PWS aryuqə 'be homesick for'

CAY aryuqə, iryuqə 'be glad to see s.o. after a long
time'

NSY aryuqə 'miss, be homesick'

CSY aryuqə 'be homesick, tired of s.th.'

Sir aryuqə 'miss, be bored' [listed as aryuqə in Men.;

Orr has the form given here, and Em. has aryuqə(s)-]

Inu [for EG aqqi- 'be homesick' see arri-]

PY-S aryuur 'scold' [cf. ar(ə)yu- but also ariva- — contam.?]]

AAY —

CAY Nun aryuua- 'scold'

NSY —

CSY aryuur- 'scold'

Sir aryuXt(ə)- 'bawl out' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts]

PY asiyarnaq 'white whale' [cf. nar]

AAY AP asi<γ>arnaq 'white whale'

CAY LI, BB asiyarnaq

NSY —

CSY —

PY asir 'be good' [cf. perhaps ata- and lir- and compare
CAY asirnaq under acirnaq (at(ə)-); note also SPI azitnaq-
'be bad' under aci²]

AAY asir- 'be good'

CAY asir- 'be good' [and asqiy- 'be right, satisfactory',
aspiar- 'be excellent']

NSY —

CSY [for asir- 'be tied in bundle' see ata-]

PY asikə 'like' [cf. kə-1]

AAY asikə 'like'

CAY asikə

NSY —

CSY —

PY as(q)iytə 'dance' [cf. CAY asqiy- under asir-?]

AAY Kod asqixtə 'make dancing motions, sway to music'
CAY Nun asixtə 'dance Eskimo style', HBC axixtə 'dance
vigorously' [and note asqiy- 'be satisfactory, right'
under asir-]

NSY —

CSY —

Inu — [but note NAI asiq- 'nod head while watching
others dance']

PE at(ə) 'down' [note aci¹ and Aleut ac-a 'the lower part
of it' (with the regular reflex of at- before a), atmuðaran
'downwards' and ayu-x 'buttocks' (from *aty-x); the
Yup forms go more directly with aci¹ but note that *tət
goes to cət in Alaskan Yup, NSY and HBC sit, so the
combinations with tmən, tmun given below may be a
clue as to the origin of the former]

AAY [note acitmun 'down' from aci with allative case
variant tmən on posit. roots] →

CAY [note acitmun 'down', acitmuXtə 'go downwards',
also Kasiṇaq 'sled runner' and asipaq, asipek 'cutting
board'] →

NSY [note asitmun 'down' — from *atətmun?; also aspik
'anvil', ašpiyaq 'saucer, s.th. put under s.th. else'] →

CSY [note asitmun 'down'] →

Sir [note asəmənu 'down' from asəX '(area) down' under
aci¹ — Vakh. has asitmun, from CSY?], →

SPI at(i)- 'area below' [posit. root; atmun 'downward']

NAI at(i)- 'area below' [anmun 'down']

WCI at(i)- 'area below' [anmun 'down']

ECI at(i)- 'area below' [ammut 'down']

GRI at(i)- 'area below' [ammut 'down']

PY aciytaq or **asiytaq** 'tray or s.th. put underneath'
[cf. atcik- below?]

AAY K acixta, acixtaq 's.th. put underneath, founda-
tion'

CAY asixtaq 'vessel, tray, boat'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir [note asəṇiyətaX 'underlayer']

PE acirnaq 'underside' [cf. lir- and nar¹]

AAY PWS acirnaq- '(its) underside'

CAY asirnaq*, HBC acirnaq* 'sled runner, bottom of
boat or other vessel' [for Kasiṇaq 'sled runner' see
at(ə)- above]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI asirnaq* 'bent bow of sled, snowshoe tip'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI asirniq* 'eaves of roof'

PI ataaq 'go down (towards coast)' [cf. ðar-?]

SPI Qaw ataaq- 'travel downriver'

NAI ataaq- 'travel downriver' [and ataaqtuq- 'be out
whaling, camped on ice', PH 'move down to beach
to hunting camp (inland people)'; note also Nu
atažžatmun 'downriver']

WCI Cop, Net ataaq- 'come to coast from interior'
[Pryde]

ECI ataaq-

GRI ataar- 'come down, e.g. from hunting caribou
inland, ski (down)'

PI atcik 'be far down' [cf. ðiy-, also perhaps aciytaq
above]

SPI Qaw assik-, FR atcik- 'be low'

NAI atcik- 'be far down, be deep or low, be humble'

WCI atsik- 'be far down or low'

ECI —

GRI atsiy- 'be low (down)'

PE atə 'go down (to shore)'

AAY —

CAY Nun, NS atər- 'go down'

NSY atər-

CSY atər-

Sir atər- 'go down' [Vakh. and Orr; Em. has 'go down from ice floe into water (sea mammal)']

SPI atiq- 'go down to shore'

NAI atiq- 'go down after hunting inland, go out to whaling camp on ice' [and atiqtaq 'one-year-old polar bear cub (brought down to coast by mother)']

WCI atiq- 'hunt seals' [and B. Lake atiqtuq 'first caribou after winter' — Dor.]

ECI atiq- 'come down to sea (bear)' [for Igl Ras. has 'go out on ice']

GRI atir- 'go down' [atirtaq 'polar bear cub']

PE atətu- 'be wide below' [cf. tu-¹]

AAY —

CAY atəxtu- 'be deep (net)'

NSY —

CSY aastu- 'be wide'

Sir astəvalaX 'wide thing' [Orr]

SPI atitu- 'be far down (open water from shore)'

NAI atitu- 'be far out or down (lead or open water)'

WCI at(t)itu- 'be wider below' [opp. = at(t)ikit-]

ECI —

GRI atitu- 'have wide lower part (e.g. isthmus), be broad in proportion to height' [opp. = atikit-]

PE atliqar 'underlayer or s.th. put underneath' [cf. atliṛ below and qar]

AAY aliqaq 'mattress, s.th. to lie on'

CAY aliqaq 's.th. used as working surface'

NSY aliqaq 'bowl, vessel'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw aḥiraq 'pad, willow twig tent floor' [KI aḥiaq found below under atliṛar may in fact belong here.]

NAI alliraq 'bottom skin of bedding' [and allirauḥaq 'saucer']

WCI Car? alliraq 'big plate' [Schn. 'adg']

ECI alliraq 'carpet, anything for putting things on'

GRI [for aḥiaq 'foundation, underlayer' see atliṛar below]

PE atliṛ 'lower thing' [cf. p.b. l(l)ir]

AAY atliq, aciqliq 'lower one or part' [note aci¹ for the second, presumably newer form with variant qliq under l(l)ir]

CAY atliq*, Y actiq* 'thing underneath, cellar, saucer'

NSY —

CSY [note asiliq 'one below' and asiliqutaq 's.th. put under to raise, base' from aci¹]

Sir asiX 'lower one' [Em.]

SPI aḥiq 'bottom one'

NAI alliq*, Mal atliq*

WCI Sig alliq 'bottom one' [Ras.; Pryde has alliquatak 'saucer', also Cop a(a)lliniq 'mattress']

ECI alliq 'the lower of two'

GRI aḥiq* 'lower (esp. lower of two lamps in trad. house)' [and aḥiqutaq 'tray, foundation', NG alliniq 'mattress']

PE atliṛar 'bedding' [cf. atliṛ above and ar]

AAY AP aḥiraq, Perry, Kod, PWS aḥi<R>aq, KP aḥiraq 'hide with fur on used for sleeping on'

CAY aḥiraq 'insole, mattress, bedding skin'

NSY aḥiraq 'bedding'

CSY aḥiraq 'mattress'

Sir —

SPI aḥiaq 'mat'

NAI alliaq, Nu atliaq 'floor made of willow twigs, etc.'

WCINet alliaq 'mattress' [Pryde, who also has a(a)lliaq 'sledge (runner)' for Cop — Lowe has alliaq 'sled']

ECI alliaq 'mattress (esp. of twigs)'

GRI aḥiaq 'foundation, underlayer (to lie on)'

PY atnəq 'cape' [cf. atər- above and nər¹]

AAY —

CAY atnəq* 'Cape Darby (place name)'

NSY aknəq 'cape, point'

CSY aatnəq* 'slope near beach, land extending into water', atnəraq 'cape'

Inu [note Qaw place name Atniq 'Cape Derby', from the Yup]

PI atpaq- 'go down or sink' [cf. var-]

SPI atpazik- 'be located far down'

NAI atpaq-, aḥvaq- 'go down'

WCI atpaq- 'go down, sink, lower'

ECI appa(q)- [older akapaq-] 'go down, sink' [and Lab appai- 'sleep profoundly, be dead' — Bourq.]

GRI appar- 'go down, sink' [Fab. akpak- 'go down', akpai- 'lose one's breath by fainting or dying', the latter appaa- 'die of a heart attack' in Oqaatsit]

PE atranələy 'eleven' [cf. atrar- below, nər¹ and ləy: the reference is to moving down to the toes in the traditional counting system; the truncating form of nər¹ here may be due to analogy from arvin(ə)ləy under arvaḥ — compare also GRI isikkaniḥit under itəyar.]

AAY [note atXaXtuq 'eleven' in old sources such as Lis.]

CAY —

NSY atXanilək 'eleven' [and malruḥnəḥ atXanilək 'twelve', piḥayunəḥ atXanilək 'thirteen']

CSY —

Sir — [but note unḥamu 'eleven', from demonstrative root unəḥ- also referring to 'down']

SPI Imaq atqanəlek 'eleven' [prob. borrowed from NSY]

NAI —

WCI Net Utku atqanrat, Car atqaniq 'eleven' [B.-S.; Dor. has atqanaq for B. Lake]

ECI Aiv atqanilit 'eleven' [Schn.; Lab aqqaḥat 'eleven' — Peck, for atqanrat, an old form acc. Dor.]

GRI aqqaniq*, aqqaniḥit 'eleven'

PE atrar- 'go down' [cf. p.b. ar-, also perhaps Aleut asXa- 'die']

AAY atXar- 'go down'

CAY atXar-

NSY atXar- [Taghyuq]

CSY atXar-
 Sir atXar- 'go down' [Vakh. also 'go away']
 SPI atqaq- 'go down'
 NAI atqaq-
 WCI atqaq- 'go down'
 ECI aqqa(q)- 'descend, dive down'
 GRI aqqar- 'descend'

PE ata¹ 'father' [cf. Aleut aḏa-X 'father', though the Aleut ḏ ~ Esk. t correspondence here is not regular — compare however ciḏu- under citu-]

AAy ata 'father'
 CAY ata, aata
 NSY ata
 CSY ata
 Sir ata
 SPI ata
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI aatak, aataq 'grandfather'

PY atakaq 'stepfather' [cf. kḏar]

AAy —
 CAY —
 NSY ataxkaq 'stepfather'
 CSY atakaXqaq

PY atalyun 'parallel cousin on father's side' [cf. lyun]

AAy —
 CAY —
 NSY atalyun 'parallel cousin on father's side'
 CSY atalyun

PE ata² 'listen (exclamation)'

AAy ata 'let's see, listen, excuse me' [and Katam 'you see, but then, and yet']
 CAY ata, ata'a, atak(i) 'let me see, well then' [and atam 'look!', atata 'later on']
 NSY — [ataw 'any way' is from Chukchi a'tab ('ataw) 'on purpose'; also atawqun 'all the same']
 CSY aatak, aataqun 'do it, give it a try!' [also aataw — from Chukchi — and atawa 'you know, you see']
 Sir ataqun 'now' [also ataw 'now' and atam ataw 'sure' — from Chukchi, as is the p.b. qun found also in CSY?; Vakh. has ata 'well then']
 SPI ata 'don't do that!', W 'move!' [and Imaq has ataw 'not in vain' — from CSY? — and ata(a)ka 'now']
 NAI atta, Nu ata(a) 'listen, be quiet', Nu ataq 'look!' [and atakkii 'because', ataxii 'oh, look at that!']
 WCI ata 'listen, be quiet' [and Net atai 'go ahead, let's go' — Pryde; Ras. has atatau 'take care' for Cop]
 ECI atai, atii 'go ahead!'
 GRI ata 'listen, be quiet!'

PE ataku 'let's see' [cf. aqayu and p.b. ku]

AAy —
 CAY ataaku 'this evening' [note aqayu]
 NSY —
 CSY [note aataqun above]
 Sir [note ataqun above]

SPI Qaw atayum, atuyum, Imaq atayun 'hey look!'
 NAI atayuna 'look at this, give it to me!'
 WCI Cop atayu 'look out!' [Pryde]
 ECI attayu 'let's go!'
 GRI atayu 'listen, let's see now' [Fab. has atuyu(t); NG atu(y)ulu 'more!' — Holt.]

PE ata- 'be attached or persisting' [cf. Atkan Aleut ataqi-X, EA atiqi-X 'end part of kayak keel'; the Inu forms with a geminate may be secondary]

AAy ata- 'become attached'
 CAY ata- 'be attached, dependent' [and atawa 'benefit', ataXta- 'copulate'; compare also PY asir-]
 NSY ata- 'consist in'
 CSY [note asir- 'be tied in bundle' — with p.b. lir- attached to a nominalized form *attar?]
 Sir [asiqalmi 'tied together' — Vakh. from Men.'s texts; for atinaX 'together' see atunam] →
 SPI atta- 'be attached', ataniq 'isthmus, attached thing' [and note Qaw attaiq- 'be cute']
 NAI ata- 'be attached' [and atažamik 'continually']
 WCI ata- 'be attached' [and Car ataniq 'portage' — B.-S.; Met. has ataramik 'always' for Sig, corresponding to Cop atayumik in Pryde]
 ECI ata- 'be faithful', SB, Igl 'cling, adhere' [and perhaps atauq 'that's good!' unless this goes with ata²]
 GRI ata- 'be attached, persist, manage' [and ataqqi- 'honor', ataniq* 'coherence, watershed (in place names)', attarmik 'together']

PE atanəṛ 'boss' [cf. nəṛ¹]

AAy atanəq* 'boss, lord'
 CAY atanəq
 NSY [note atanəq 'moon']
 CSY atanəq* 'boss, leader, lord' [Chap also 'head of family']
 Sir atanəX 'boss, beam (wooden)' [and see under ata- above]
 SPI ataniq 'boss, lord, foundation post' [and see under ata- above]
 NAI ataniq* 'boss'
 WCI ataniq 'boss' [but see Car ataniq above]
 ECI ataniq 'king'
 GRI [see above for ataniq]

PI attan 'means for holding s.th. together' [cf. un]

SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI attavik, Cop attat 'hinge' [Pryde for the latter]
 ECI [note atauti 'support']
 GRI attat 'button, splint, means to hold s.th. together' [and attataq 's.th. attached']

PI attaq- 'pay back (in return)'

SPI attaun 'salary', attausiq- 'pay, salary'
 NAI attaqsi- 'borrow', attausiq- 'pay'
 WCI —
 ECI attataq-, Lab attasik- 'borrow'
 GRI attartur- 'borrow, rent', NWG attaat 'compensation for loan, interest, duty'

PI a(a)ta(a)q 'seal (harp)' [cf. Aleut aataax 'bull of fur seal or sea lion' — perhaps related to ataata, hence the lengthened vowels — compare also apakcuk, etc. under apa¹]

Yup [note AAY, CAY aataak 'fur seal' is probably from the Aleut]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI [Boas has ataq 'harp seal' as a shaman's word for Baf.]

GRI aataaq 'saddle-back (harp) seal'

PE atarucir 'one' [cf. ata- and p.b. ucir? — also Aleut ataqan 'one', atuun 'six']

AAY PWS atauciq, atuuciq 'first'

CAY atauciq 'one'

NSY ataasiq

CSY ataasiq

Sir atərəsəX

SPI atausiq

NAI atausiq

WCI atausiq

ECI atausiq

GRI atausiq

PE ataruccikun 'together (at same time)' [vial. case]

AAY —

CAY ataucikun 'all together'

NSY ataasikun

CSY Chap ataasiku 'at once, all together'

Sir atərəsiku

SPI atausiyun 'together, at same time'

NAI atautcikun

WCI atautsikun

ECI [Bourq. has attautsekut 'together' for Lab]

GRI ataatsikkut 'together, at one time'

PI atauciraq- 'do once' [cf. raq-?]

Yup — [but note CSY ataasiraaXtə- 'be only one in number']

SPI atausiaq- 'do all at once, at one attempt'

NAI atausiaq- 'do once, complete at one attempt' [and atausiraq 'individual']

WCI atausiraq- 'get one'

ECI atausiaq- 'do once, get or kill one', Iti atausiraq- 'get one'

GRI ataasiar-, ataasiriar- 'do once' [ataasiraar- 'get one', ataasiaq 'a single one']

PE ata(a)ta 'older male relative?' [cf. ata¹, of which this is probably a doubling, also Aleut taata-X 'father, dad']

AAY ataata, ataaq 'paternal uncle'

CAY ataata

NSY ataata

CSY ataata

Sir atata

SPI ataata 'father' [and Qaw ataatakšaq 'stepfather']

NAI ataata 'grandfather, great uncle', Mal ataata, taata 'father'

WCI Sig ataatak 'grandfather', Cop ataattattiaq

'grandfather', Car ataatatsiaq 'grandfather'

ECI ataata 'father', SB ataatatsiaq 'grandfather, Lab ataatsiak 'grandfather', Tar ataatatsiaq 'great-uncle'

GRI ataata 'father', NG ataatak 'grandfather' [and ataataššaq 'stepfather']

PE atə- 'put on' [cf. atəkə and atur-]

AAY attə- 'put on (garment)'

CAY attə-

NSY atə-

CSY aatə- 'put on' [and atii 'garment one is wearing'; Chap. asiyaľnuq 's.th. that is not put on (garment)']

Sir [Vakh. has asitəkə- 'dress (s.o.)' from Men. and Rub. and asəyũlkə 's.th. not put on; for atəXt(ə)- 'dress' see atur-]

SPI ati- 'put on (garment)'

NAI ati-

WCI ati-

ECI ati-

GRI ati- 'put on (garment)' [and atiššat 'clothes']

PI atnuraaq 'clothing' [perhaps from *atnjuraaq — compare anjutjunəR under anjun]

SPI atnuraaq 'article of clothing'

NAI annuraaq, Nu atnuraaq

WCI annuraaq

ECI annuraaq 'piece of clothing', Iti 'dress with sleeves'

GRI annuraaq 'anorak' [earlier 'clothing, dress', pl. annuraššat], EG arnaṛaat 'clothes', arnaṛaaq 'dress'

PY atsar- or **atyar-** 'put on (fine clothing)' [from *atðar-? — cf. atžuč below and compare also PY atsaqə-, atyaqə-]

AAY [ayyaXtaruat 'jacket' is from a different p.b.]

CAY [azzaXcaraq 'pullover clothing is from a different p.b.]

NSY ayaṛuaṇṛalṛia 'dressed in fine clothes' [Men. writes ašaruaṇṛalṛia, but compare also uayaq mentioned under u(y)atsaq (uṇan)]

CSY aašar- 'dress in fancy clothes' [and note p.b. šar- 'in a fancy way']

PI atžuč- 'put on clothes' [cf. (C)ur- and/or ðurar-]

Yup — [but note CAY azzun 'pullover' perhaps with a different p.b.]

SPI Qaw aššuč- 'keep putting on clothes'

NAI —

WCI ayyuč- 'disguise oneself in another's clothes'

ECI ayyu(q)- 'put on a coat, disguise oneself in another's clothes'

GRI aššur- 'put on clothes — esp. fine Sunday ones'

PE atə(ði)- 'be the same' [cf. Aleut at- 'straight or even position or shape' as in atii akuX 'it is straight' and atxar- 'be straight, even, smooth, right']

AAY —

CAY [NSU atikṇui-, atəkṇui- 'tell stories, illustrating them with story knife']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir atəqinar- 'imitate'
 SPI ati- 'be the same', ašši 'copy, likeness'
 NAI ati- 'be the same, treat equally', ažži, atiži, Mal atži
 'copy, likeness'
 WCI ayyi 'copy, likeness' [and Net a'žiyiit 'similar ones'
 acc. Briggs — Dor. has atži 'picture']
 ECI Aiv ayyi 'likeness, picture, photograph', Lab ayyik
 'likeness', Tar ayyitaaq- 'reflect image, photograph'
 GRI ašši(k), EG atsiq 'picture, photograph' [and note
 aššiŷi- 'be the same as', also perhaps EG atsiŷa 'even']

PI atžili- 'copy' [cf. li-¹]
 SPI aššili- 'copy, imitate'
 NAI ažžil'i- 'draw, photograph, copy'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI aššili-

PE atəkə and atəkuy 'parka' [cf. atə- and p.b. kə², per-
 haps reformulated as a dual in Yup — compare under
 kaməŷ]
 AAY atkuk 'article of clothing, coat, parka' [and atkuy-
 'put on clothes or parka']
 CAY atkuk, NSU atəkuk, atəŷuk 'parka' [atkuy- 'put on
 parka']
 NSY atəkuk 'parka'
 CSY atkuk 'parka' [atkuy- 'put on parka']
 Sir —
 SPI atiyi 'parka'
 NAI atiyi
 WCI atiyi 'parka' [in B. Lake 'with short fur' acc. Dor.]
 ECI atiyi 'inner parka'
 GRI atiyiq 'woman's jacket', NG ati(ŷ)it, EG alinij
 'birdskin inner garment' [Holt. and Gessain et al. for the
 latter two forms]

PI atəkluk 'outer parka' [cf. ŷuy?]
 SPI atikluk 'shirt'
 NAI atikluk 'fur parka cloth cover, snowshirt'
 WCI Sig atikluk 'outer parka of cloth'
 ECI —
 GRI EG alatsuk 'outer fur garment'

PE atəŷ 'name' [cf. Aleut asa- 'name'; there may be a relat.
 to atə(ði)-]
 AAY atəŷ 'name, namesake'
 CAY atəŷ*
 NSY atəŷ 'name'
 CSY atəŷ*
 Sir atəX 'name' [Vakh.; Men. has atiqusŷux (for atəqusŷux?)
 'nickname']
 SPI atiq 'name'
 NAI atiq* 'name, namesake' [atirusiq 'given name rarely
 used']
 WCI atiq 'name' [also 'namesake' in Sig acc. Lowe; Met.
 has atiqqat(i) 's.o. with same name as one']
 ECI atiq 'name' [and Lab atitsiak 'namesake']
 GRI atiq* 'name' [atiiq, atiiik, NG atiqqat, Up atiiisag
 (Søby) 'namesake'; atiqaat 'person s.o. is named after',
 atirusiq 'nickname']

PE accir- 'name' [cf. lir-]
 AAY acir- 'name'
 CAY acir- 'name' [and note acivaqanir- 'curse']
 NSY —
 CSY [atir- 'name, say', atiXtur- 'read']
 Sir [note atiXtur- 'read']
 SPI assiq- 'name'
 NAI atciq-
 WCI atsiq- 'name' [and note atsiqtui- 'insult, call
 names']
 ECI atsi(q)-
 GRI atsir- 'name' [atsiari- 'be named after a dead
 relative']

PE accirutə- 'name after' [cf. accir- above and utə-]
 AAY —
 CAY aciutə- 'give as name to s.o.'
 NSY asiitə- 'name baby after a dead relative'
 CSY [atiiqə- 'name after']
 Sir —
 SPI assiuti- 'name after s.o. else'
 NAI atciuti-
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI atsiut(i)- 'name (child) after s.o. who has died'

PY atriljuq 'ring finger' [cf. ŷit- and ŷuq and com-
 pare Russian безымянный палец (bezymyanny
 palets) 'ring finger (lit. nameless finger)', of which
 the present set appears to be a calque — so not real
 PY; compare alqiliq, with which there is contam.]
 AAY AP atXiljuq 'ring finger' [Kod has qilimaq]
 CAY atXiljuq 'ring finger' [for aquq, qaquq 'middle
 finger' see qaqu(ŷ) and for HBC əkiliq 'ring finger'
 see akulipaq under aku(ŷ)]
 NSY [note atqilaržuk 'ring finger'; for atqilnə 'middle
 finger' see alqiliq]
 CSY [for atXilək 'middle finger' and alanquq 'ring
 finger' see under alqiliq]
 Sir — [aləməŷayaki 'ring finger' (Orr — Men. has
 alima(na)yaki is from or contam. with Chukchi
 энынныки (enənnəki) 'ring finger' (and compare
 also Chukchi алым- (aləm-) 'extra?')]

PI atəraq 'boot (for indoors)' [cf. at(ə)-]
 SPI [note attuaq 'slipper' — influenced by atur- or atunəŷ?]
 NAI atiraq PH 'slipper', Nu 'boot covering calf' [and PH
 atiqqak 'high fur socks']
 WCI atiraq Net 'calf', Cop 'indoor shoe' [Ras.; Jen. has
 'leg-bone, tibia' for Sig; Met. has atiqqak 'long caribou
 skin indoor boots' for Sig]
 ECI — [but note Iti atiraq 'board for scraping skins']
 GRI [Fab. has atterak 'slipper'; note also EG atiraq 'inner
 clothing' in Ras.]

atŷiyaq 'arctic cod' [loan from Aleut atxiḏa-X 'arctic cod']
 AAY K, KP atxiaq 'arctic cod'
 CAY Nun atxiiyaX, BB atxiaq
 NSY —
 CSY —

PE atla 'other' [cf. atə(ði)- and Aleut asl-a 'time, position or point corresponding to or level with (it)', aslixt- 'meet, find, come together with', EA also 'get hold of, catch', aslita- 'be worthy of']

AAY ała '(an)other'

CAY ała

NSY ała

CSY ała

Sir ała '(an)other' [and ałəqət(ə)- 'separate']

SPI ała '(an)other'

NAI alla, Mal, Uum atla

WCI alla '(an)other' [and Net a'latqiit 'dissimilar ones' acc. Briggs]

ECI alla 'Indian'

GRI ała 'other' [old ortho. avdla spurious — Fabricius has adla; note also NG allaXXuaq 'North American Eskimo/Inuk']

PE atlakkar 'alone or strange (thing)'

AAY —

CAY ałakaq 'strange, different thing', ałakar- 'alone, separately' [in indep. relative construction]

NSY —

CSY ałakar- 'alone, separately' [in indep. relative construction]

Sir ałəkar̄mi 'separately'

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI ałakkayaaq '(s.th.) strange'

PE atlanər 'stranger' [cf. nər¹]

AAY C ałanəq, K ałanəXtaq 'stranger, visitor, guest' [and ałanar- 'be unsettling']

CAY ałanəq* 'stranger, visitor'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI [note allanaq- 'be strange']

WCI Cop? allaniq 'stranger' [Schn. 'adg'; Met. has allanitāt for Cop]

ECI allaniq 'stranger'

GRI ałanirtaq 'foreigner, stranger' [and ałannir-, ałanar- 'have become different']

PE atlayuy- 'feel strange' [cf. yuy-]

AAY ałayuy- 'feel out of place'

CAY ałayuk 's.th. strange'

NSY ałayuȳniXtə- 'grow dark'

CSY ałayuy- 'feel strange'

Sir ałayuy- [Orr]

SPI ałayuaq- 'be fearful of strangers'

NAI allayuaq- 'be shy (small child), have a vision, see s.th. strange'

WCI Sig allayuaq- 'be afraid (young child at seeing s.o. he or she doesn't know)'

ECI —

GRI NG allayuaq- 'be shy or embarrassed'

PE atñir- 'be in pain' [with forms like akñir- by assimilation and with forms like aqñir- either influenced by aqə- or due to the final uvular, undergoing metathesis in some languages; compare aṇutñunər under aṇun for the Inu development]

AAY aṇqəXtə- 'be in pain', aṇqiaXtə- 'get hurt (suddenly)'

CAY akñiXtə-, akñiXtə-, Nun aṇqiXtə-, HBC aqñiXtə-, aqñiXtə- 'hurt, get hurt', akñia-, etc. 'suffer pain' [and akñiq 'nerve']

NSY aṇqir- 'be ill'

CSY aqñir-, aṇqir- 'be in pain', aqñiXtə- 'hurt, get hurt'

Sir aqñər- 'be ill' [note also aqənaqə(s)- 'hurt' under alqunər-; Orr has aqənar-]

SPI atniq-, Imaq atñiq- 'be hurt'

NAI anniq-, Mal, Uum atniq- 'hurt, get hurt'

WCI anniq-, Cop aanniq- 'hurt oneself' [the latter acc. Lowe], Net a'niq- 'hurt' [Briggs]

ECI aanni(q)- 'hurt, feel pain'

GRI annir- 'have pain' [and anniq 'pain', EG annikkar- 'suffer']

PI atniaq- 'be ill or in pain' [cf. ar-]

SPI —

NAI anniaq- 'be in pain'

WCI anniaq-, Cop aanniaq- 'be ill' [the latter acc. Lowe]

ECI aannia(q)- 'feel constant pain, be ill'

GRI anniar- 'suffer'

PE atñiqə- 'yearn for' [cf. p.b. kə-¹]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY aqñiqə- 'grieve, yearn for'

Sir — [aqñəqə(s)- 'grieve, be sorry for' — Em.]

SPI —

NAI anniri-, Nu atñiri- 'be protective about, refuse to share'

WCI anniri- 'keep for oneself, not want to part with', annirusuk- 'be protective towards one's things, be miserly'

ECI anniri- 'want s.th.', annirusuk-, anniritta- 'refuse to share one's things'

GRI [note NG annirihuk- 'be in pain']

PY atsaqə- or **atyaqə-** 'keep s.th. secret' [there may be a relat. to at-; compare atsar- under atə-]

AAY —

CAY aasaqə- 'keep a secret, hide' [and aasaqəq 'shield' — there may be contam. with avðar² here]

NSY ayaqə- 'keep s.th. secret' [Enm. et al.; Men. has a voiced y, but compare iliyutə- under əlit-]

CSY aksaqə- 'keep a secret, hide'

PE atunəm 'equally' [cf. EA atuuy- 'both', also PE ata-]

AAY atunəm 'by both sides, in a matching pair'

CAY atunəm 'matching, mutually, conforming'

NSY —

CSY atunəm 'together' [and Chap atunəkitə- 'be equal to or level with']

Sir [note atinaX (for atənaX?) 'together' — Vakh.; Em. has atunəkəsir- 'be equal to or level with']

SPI atunim, W atanim 'equally, the same'
 NAI atunim 'equally'
 WCI atuni(m) 'each'
 ECI atunit
 GRI —

PE atunja 'sole of boot' [cf. at(ə)-]
 AAY —
 CAY Nun atunjaX 'sole of foot or boot'
 NSY atunjaq 'skin of bearded seal'
 CSY atunjaq 'sole of boot', atunjak 'hide of female walrus (for boat covering)'
 Sir —
 SPI atunjak 'boot sole from skin of bearded seal'
 NAI atunjak
 WCI atunjaq Sig 'sole made of bearded seal skin' [Met. has 'bleached seal skin' for Cop]
 ECI atunjaq 'boot sole'
 GRI atunjak 'boot sole', NG atunjaq 'skin for boot sole'

PE atur- 'use' [also 'wear' and 'sing'; cf. atə- and (C)ur-?]
 AAY atur- 'use, wear, experience, follow, sing', atuq 'useful thing, s.th. used'
 CAY atur- 'use, wear, sing, follow (tracks, rules)', atuq 'useful thing'
 NSY atur- 'use, sing'
 CSY atur- 'use, sing' [and atuq 'useful thing']
 Sir atə- 'use, put on (clothing)' [Vakh.; Men. has 'fulfil, carry out', also atəxt(ə)- 'dress', aturar- 'sing' and atəryuqəX 's.th. necessary or set aside for s.th.', atəqya- 'borrow']
 SPI atuq- 'use, sing, wear' [for attuaq 'slipper' see atəraq, aturaq- 'play piano or organ']
 NAI atuq- 'sing, use, wear' [and attuq 's.th. worn out', Nu atuyaq, atukkaq 's.th. borrowed']
 WCI atuq- 'use, sing, be in use, borrow' [and atuyaq 's.th. borrowed', atukkiq- 'be in debt', atukkit- 'lend']
 ECI atuq- 'use'
 GRI atur- 'use, be used, borrow, experience, have intercourse with (woman), sing' [and atukkit- 'lend', Up atinjaq, EG atirniajaq 's.th. borrowed']

PI atuaq- 'follow' [cf. ar-?]
 SPI —
 NAI atuarniq* 'southeast wind (following coast)'
 WCI [note Cop atuaqtaut 'axe', atuaqtaq- 'cut with axe?']
 ECI atuaq- 'repeat, read', atuarniq 'wind following coast'
 GRI atuar- 'read, follow (track)' [and atuyaq 'book'; NG atuarnaq 's.w. wind' — Holt.]

PE atu(r)un 'song' [cf. un]
 AAY atuun 'song, record'
 CAY atuun 'song' [also 'useful thing']
 NSY atu(u)n 'dance song'
 CSY atuun 'Eskimo song'
 Sir [aturarəta 'song']
 SPI Qaw atuun 'song'
 NAI atuun 'song, record' [and atuutuk 'shaman's magic song for hunting']
 WCI atuun 'song'

ECI Igl atuut 'song' [Ras.]
 GRI —

PE atyar 'berry' [cf. at(ə)- and yar and compare tatyur- for the cons. cluster]
 AAY atsaq 'blueberry'
 CAY atsaq, acsaq, NS accaq 'berry, fruit'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir — [for asa 'land, tundra' see aci¹]
 SPI aziaq 'saxifrage' [and Qaw aciacaq 'wild lettuce']
 NAI asi<ž>aq 'berry or fruit (esp. blueberry)' [as verb = 'pick berries'; and note asiaržuaq 'potato']
 WCI asiaq 'berry or other fruit' [asiyyiaq- 'go berry-picking']
 ECI —
 GRI asiarpak 'butterfly orchid', EG asiar- 'pluck berries' [Ras.]

PY a(C)ulukə- 'watch over' [cf. kə-¹]
 AAY aulukə- 'watch over, tend to'
 CAY aulukə- 'watch over, tend to' [and auŭ 'watch out!']
 NSY aluake- 'take care of, tend' [Av.]
 CSY [ažuur- 'watch for sea mammals on the ice, call out for s.o. whose arrival is anticipated']

PE a(C)umar 'ember' [cf. perhaps Aleut amu- 'flash (lightning)' — also nom. 'lightning']
 AAY aumaraq 'ember, glowing coal' [B.-S. has aumaq]
 CAY aumaq, aumiak
 NSY —
 CSY [aamak 'berry species' is perhaps not a cognate]
 Sir —
 SPI auma, aumaq 'ember, glowing coal'
 NAI auma 'ember, coal' [and verbal = 'be live (coal)']
 WCI auma 'ember, coal'
 ECI auma, aumaq 'ember, glowing coal' [aumayaaq- 'be very hot']
 GRI aama(q) 'ember, glowing coal' [aamaar- 'be glowing']

PI aummin 'bedding or blanket' [cf. ayu(C)ummar and un]
 Yup —
 SPI —
 NAI aummisit PH 'bedding', Nu 'caribou skin blanket'
 WCI Car? aummiti 'blanket, mattress' [Schn. 'adg']
 ECI aummiti 'blanket, mattress' [aummisiq- 'go to bed, wrap self in blanket, bandage']
 GRI aammit 'winding cloth (for corpse)'

PI auqcaaq- 'swoop down' [cf. aður- and car-?]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI auqsaq- 'swoop down on (bird of prey)'
 ECI aursaa(q)-
 GRI aarsaar- 'swoop down'

PI auvaq- 'hunt caribou' [cf. aður-?]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI auvaq- 'hunt caribou' [Ras. for Cop, Sig — he also has auv(v)aq 'caribou hunter' for Cop]

ECI Igl auvaq- 'hunt caribou' [Ras.]

GRI aavar- 'go on caribou hunt' [and aaffaq* 'caribou-hunting area']

PI aužvik or aužviq 'caterpillar (larva)' [cf. aður- and ðviq?]

SPI Qaw aužvik 'hairy caterpillar'

NAI aužviq, Nu aužvik 'hairy caterpillar' [Jen. has aur(u)viq 'larva']

WCI Sig auvviq, Cop aulvik 'hairy caterpillar' [Lowe; Pryde has Cop, Net aulviq, and Ras. has Net arveq, also auffeq 'larva' — for aužviq?]

ECI auvvik 'caterpillar'

GRI aaššik [old ortho. āgssik], NG aussiq 'butterfly larva' [also aaffaffak 'legendary creature with short legs and a horn on its nose', contaminated with ayvər?]

PE ava- 'feel faint' [cf. avanjitə-]

AAY K, KP awa- 'become numb, feel faint' [and awatə- K 'numb', KP 'cause to feel faint', perhaps also awarnaq 'pain in chest']

CAY awatə-, avatə-, əvatə- 'strangle (putting pressure on carotid artery)'

NSY —

CSY avar- 'be relieved of pain'

Sir —

SPI Qaw awat- 'strangle' [and awataaq- 'press on carotid artery to cause to feel faint']

NAI →

WCI →

ECI →

GRI avar- 'have had enough, learned one's lesson', avanju- 'feel giddy, tired of s.th.' [and avarut(i)- 'be heartily tired of', avanjunar- 'be boring']

PI avaaq- 'knock out (with blow on head)' [cf. p.b. ar-?]

SPI —

NAI avaaq- 'knock or be knocked unconscious'

WCI avaaq- 'kill outright', Net 'hit on head' [Ras.; also avaaqtaun 'club']

ECI avaaq- 'be killed or hit in vital spot' [and Peck has 'beat, shoot in the head' for Lab]

GRI avar- 'hit on back of head (and kill that way)', avaaq 'back of head' [and avartaat 'club']

PI avaayə- 'be charitable towards' [cf. kə¹, also avalir-?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Car avaayi- 'give food to' [Ras.]

ECI ava(a)yi- 'be charitable towards'

GRI avaayi- 'be good towards', NG avaaxxui- 'show sympathy'

PI avaala- 'shout'

SPI awalak- 'cry out in pain, holler'

NAI avaala- 'yell'

WCI [Jen. and Pryde have avaalaq- 'yell' for Cop]

ECI avaala- 'cry loudly', avaala- 'shout so as to stun seal on ice'

GRI avaala-, avaalaar- 'howl, hoot'

PI avaalaqiaq 'dwarf birch' [cf. avayaq]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Cop avaalaqiaq 'dwarf birch' [Pryde; in pl. 'birch twig mat on sleeping platform']

ECI avaalaqiaq 'dwarf birch'

GRI avaalaqiaq, avaalayiaq

PE avalir- 'take along' [cf. avvaq under avəy- and lir-? — compare also avaqutaq and/or avayə-]

AAY —

CAY awaliq, HBC avaliq 'thing one has with one, foster child', avaliitə- 'be lacking s.th.', avaliŋqəX- 'have s.th. on hand' [and avaliqə- 'watch over']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI [note avvazaq 's.o. with same name as one' under avvaq (avəy-); for Imaq awaliq- 'be removing, separating' compare av(v)ar(ir)-, here with p.b. liq-]

NAI [for PH avvasaaq 'close relative or friend' see avvaq (avəy-)]

WCI Cop avaliq- 'accompany', avalli- 'leave alone', avaliit- 'be left alone' [and note Sig avanj- 'accompany' and avayai- 'leave alone', also avayak 'spouse']

ECI —

GRI —

PE avan (avatə) 'area around' [from demonstr. root av- and p.b. tə; cf. avataq and avayaq]

AAY awatə 'area around' [posit. root; also 'bank (of river)']

CAY awatə 'area around'

NSY awatə 'surroundings, wall'

CSY awata 'area on other side'

Sir [Vakh. has avətə, also avacirənə- 'behind'; for avətə 'cause, reason' see avun] →

SPI avan 'limb, surrounding area'

NAI avan, avati 'limb, surrounding area' [and avat- 'surround', avala- 'move one's arms and legs about']

WCI avat(i) 'surrounding area' [and avatait 'limbs'; Pryde has Cop avalak- 'veer to one side']

ECI avat(i) 'surrounding area' [Lab also 'limb'; avatit 'twenty']

GRI avat(i) 'limb, surrounding area, off from land', EG avat, avaliq 'hand' [the latter also 'pancreas'; note also avalay- 'move out, set off', avannaq 'north wind']

PE aval(l)ir 'outermost or far off thing' [cf. l(l)ir; there appears to be an earlier and a later parallel derivation (the former derived directly from the dem. root) as with civul(l)ir under civu-]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY awaliq 'one on other side'

Sir avəcəX 'far (thing)'

SPI —

NAI avalli- 'one furthest to one side'

WCI avalli- 'outermost'

ECI —

GRI **avattiq*** 'outermost', EG **avattiq** 'little finger' [and **avalıq** 'that which lies outside (e.g. land)'; **avalıqut** 'branch']

PI avalu 'fence or border' [cf. **lu(r)**]

SPI —

NAI **avalu** 'fence, border' [as verb = 'fence or be fenced in']

WCI **avalu** 'fence'

ECI **NBI**, **Lab avaluk**, **SB avaluaq** 'fence'

GRI —

PE avatənjir- 'surround' [cf. **njir-**]

AAY **awatair-** 'go around'

CAY —

NSY —

CSY **awatiir-** 'lose s.th. by its escaping'

Sir **avətənjir-** 'hide (behind s.th.)' [Vakh. — Men. has **avətənjət(ə)-** 'disappear']

SPI **awatənjia-** 'surround'

NAI **PH avatənjia-**

WCI **Cop avatənjik-** 'go around or past, get to the far side off' [Pryde]

ECI **avatənjik-**

GRI **avatənjir-** 'surround, keep close to but outside of'

PY-S avanjitə- 'be absent' [cf. **njit-**; the relat. with **ava-** and/or **av(v)ar(ir)-** and **ay^witə-** is obscure]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY **avaitə-** 'be absent'

CSY **aviitə-**, **Chap** [Men.] **avanjitə-** 'be absent, gone'

Sir **avənjət-** 'not have (any)' [Vakh., who also has **avanjirət(ə)-** 'not have any (left)' — for Men. 'remove'; note **avatənjir-** under **avan** for **avətənjət(ə)-** 'disappear']

PY avaquataq 'offspring' [cf. **avalir-** and **q(q)un?**]

AAY **K awaquataq** 'son'

CAY **Nun awaquataX** 'son' [and **HBC avankuq** 'son']

NSY **avaquataq** 'infant, child'

CSY **avaquataq** 'child, offspring'

Sir [avaquataX 'child, offspring' (Orr) probably borrowed from CSY]

PE av(v)arir- 'remove or be removed (by wiping)' [cf. **allar(ir)-** and **əpparir-** for parallel semantics — the forms with **ir**, etc., from p.b. **njir-**, suggest an original nominal base ***av(v)ar**, like **allar** under **allar(ir)-**, perhaps 'impurity, obscurity', ultimately from **avəy-** plus geminating nominalizer **q** under **nər¹** (see **avvaq** under **avəy-**); there seems to be some entanglement with **ay^witə-** in Yup]

AAY **K awwəwə-**, **C ay^wy^war-** 'move aside', **ay^wair-** 'become clear (sky)', **AP** 'clean off', **C ayuir-** 'clean off', **Kod (Rez.)** [and note **ayuinəq** 'clear sky', **K ay^waitə-** 'be clear (weather)']

CAY **aywywar-**, **Nun ayuyar-** 'come off, remove', **avair-** 'be clear (weather)' [and **aywywaritə-** 'forgive']

NSY **avair-** 'wipe dry'

CSY **aviir-** 'wipe', **aviirutə-** 'not be there any more, die, disappear' [and **avaXqaXiirutə-** 'be nothing left' —

Men. has 'take away'; for **avaar-** 'be relieved of pain' see **ava(C)ur-**]

Sir —

SPI **Imaq awar-** 'separate, remove' [and **await-** **Qaw** 'be clear (weather)', **Imaq** 'be possible, probable']

NAI [note **avarniq-** 'reappear after absence' and nom. **avarniq*** 'time taken to reappear after an absence']

WCI —

ECI [note **SB (Boas) ava(a)-**, **Lab (Peck) avaava-** 'be always out hunting?']

GRI —

PE avatar '(sealskin) float' [cf. **avan**]

AAY **AP awataq** 'sealskin float' [in old sources]

CAY **awataXpak**, **NS awataq** 'seal bladder float' [Lantis has **awata-** for **Nun**]

NSY **awataq** 'sealskin poke' [and **awataXpak** 'sealskin float']

CSY **awataXpak** 'sealskin float'

Sir [ayətəXpəx 'sealskin float' — Vakh.]

SPI **awataq** 'sealskin poke or float'

NAI **avataq**

WCI **avataq** 'hunting bladder (float)'

ECI **Igl avataq** [Ras.]

GRI **avataq**

PY ava(C)ur- 'forget' [cf. **ava-** and **(C)ur-?**]

AAY **C ayuur-** 'forget'

CAY **avaur-** 'forget to take along'

NSY **avaar^w-** 'forget'

CSY [for **avaar-** 'be relieved of pain' see **ava-**]

PY-S avayaq 'branch' [cf. **avaalaqiaq**]

AAY —

CAY **awayaq**, **HBC avayaq** 'branch', **Nun awayaX** 'knot in wood' [the latter by contam. with **avðar¹?** — note also **Nun**, **NSU qiwayuq** 'branch']

NSY —

CSY **avayaq** 'branch'

Sir **avayəx** 'branch' [Vakh.]

Inu [note **Qaw awayak**, **qiwaya** 'branch' — from the Yup? -, but also GRI **avalıqut** 'branch' under **aval(l)ir** (**avan**)]

PE avðar¹ 'wart' [cf. **avðar²?**]

AAY —

CAY **awaq** 'cyst' [for **Nun awayaX** 'knot in wood' see **awayaq**]

NSY —

CSY **ava**

Sir [Orr has **ava**, pl. **avay** 'cyst' — probably borrowed from CSY]

SPI **avžaq** 'mole, wart-like growth on body'

NAI **avžaq**

WCI —

ECI —

GRI **aššaq** 'protuberance (soft and smooth), wart' [old ortho. **agssaq** by contam. with homonym meaning 'load'? — see **ayžaq-**]

PE avðar² 'hindrance or protection' [cf. avðar¹?]
 AAY awar(yuy)- 'feel annoyed at s.th. or s.o. in the way, want to be alone'
 CAY [for aasaqəq 'shield' see atsaqə-], →
 NSY avža 'clothes' [and avžataq 'place for hanging clothes']
 CSY —
 Sir avžaX, pl. avžäy 'clothes' [Orr]
 SPI Qaw avžaiq- 'get out of the way' [and note perhaps KI avžak 'guts']
 NAI PH avžat 'bedding'
 WCI —
 ECI →
 GRI aššaq 'defense, shield, curtain' [also aššiq, see below; and aššaar-, aššiu- 'get out of the way (of)']

PE avðir- 'hinder or protect' [cf. lir-]
 AAY awi<R>ar- 'hinder, get in the way'
 CAY awirautə- 'be in the way', awira(yuy)- 'not want around' [emot. root; note that even HBC has w rather than v here, suggesting contam. with demon. root av- and/or ay^witə-]
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI avžiaq- 'be an obstacle, in the way'
 NAI avžiaq-, Mal avžiaqutau- 'be an obstacle, in the way'
 WCI —
 ECI avvia(q)-, NBI ayviaq- 'be an obstacle'
 GRI aššir- [old ortho. avsser-] 'protect, shield', aššiaq 'obstacle', aššiq 'defense, shield, curtain', aššiar-, aššiu- 'be in s.o.'s way'

PE avəy- 'divide or separate' [cf. av(v)ar(ir)-, also perhaps Aleut amax, amy-X 'night']
 AAY awək 'half', AP, PWS awəy-, AP also auxət-, KP awəxtə-, Kod a'uxətə- 'divide, split'
 CAY avəy- 'divide in two', avək 'half'
 NSY [avəxturaq 'tobacco'; avəxturvik 'kitchen board' (Av.)]
 CSY avəy- 'divide in two', avək, aavnəq* 'half' [and avəxturaq 'pipe tobacco']
 Sir avəy- 'cut up' [Vakh.; also av(ə)nəX 'half', avənər- 'break, smash' and avəqaqəłəX 'piece']
 SPI awik- 'divide in two'
 NAI avik- 'divide' [and aviktaq 'piece cut from s.th.']
 WCI avik- 'divide'
 ECI avik-
 GRI aviγ- 'separate' [and avittar- 'embroider']

PE avət- 'separate' [probably via *avəyt-]
 AAY [cf. awəxtə- under avəy- above]
 CAY aftə- 'divide, separate'
 NSY —
 CSY aaftə- 'separate' [and afta- 'cut up game']
 Sir [note aftalrar- 'work', and Vakh. has aftə- 'fall behind' from Rub.'s texts]
 SPI awit- 'separate, get a divorce'
 NAI awit- 'get a divorce, split one's pants'
 WCI awit- 'separate' [Sig also aptiq-; note also Car, Net avunnivik 'month in which seals miscarry' acc.

Ras. — at B. Lake 'January' acc. Dor.; the latter also has avunniniq 'female caribou with fetus']
 ECI Iti avit- 'separate (from wife), fire (employee)' [and avut(i)- 'be separated (baby seal from mother)', avuyuq 'young seal separated from mother']
 GRI avit- 'halve, give change (for coin), divorce'

PE avγur- 'cut up' [cf. (C)ur-, also EA amyū- 'dig (ground), cut up (wood)']
 AAY —
 CAY avγur- 'cut up or divide with repeated acts'
 NSY —
 CSY aavγur- 'cut up thoroughly'
 Sir —
 SPI Qaw avγuq- 'pick up, collect, slice up'
 NAI avγuq- 'skin, cut up'
 WCI avγuq- 'cut up'
 ECI aγγu(q)- 'share, divide, deal'
 GRI axxur- 'separate, divide, cut up'

PI avvaq 'half' [cf. q under nər¹]
 SPI avvaq 'half'
 NAI avvaq* 'half'
 WCI avvaq 'half'
 ECI avvaq
 GRI affaq* 'half' [old ortho. agfaq with spurious g — Fab. has āuako]

PI avvasaaq 'relative'
 SPI avvazaaq 's.o. with same name'
 NAI PH avvasaaq 'close relative or friend'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE avəłnar 'lemming' [cf. perhaps avət- under avəy- and compare NAI aviŋaaq- 'be undecided between two things', GRI aviŋarut(i)- 'become separated from others']
 AAY AP aṗəłnaq, Perry aṗiŋaŋuaq 'vole' [note KP qupilŋaq with the same meaning, but with qupə- 'split in two' in place of avəy- (as in CAY) which may have been assumed to mean 'split in two', here by folk etymology]
 CAY avəłnaq*, Y, NS aṗəłnaq* 'vole, mouse'
 NSY avəsŋaXaq
 CSY afsəŋaq*
 Sir afsəŋaX
 SPI Qaw awiŋaq 'lemming'
 NAI aviŋaq*, PH aviŋnaq*
 WCI aviŋnaq
 ECI aviŋnaq 'lemming'
 GRI aviŋnaq(*)

PE avi(ṛ)lur- 'make a noise' [from *avirulur-? — cf. aviru- and lur-]
 AAY Kod awirluXtə- 'make a noise, ring, rattle, rumble', awirluq 'noise'
 CAY awirluXtə-, arivluXtə- 'be noisy, clanging' [the latter by contam. with ariva-?]
 NSY aviluy- [aviluXqə- acc. Av.] 'make noise', aviluk 'noise'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw awirluq- 'ring', Imaq awiluk 'thunder'

NAI avil'yuq- 'make a banging noise'

WCI aviluraq- 'sound (bell)'

ECI aviliuq- 'sound, ring'

GRI avilur- 'ring'

PE aviru- 'shout' [cf. avi(r)lur- and Aleut amilyi-X 'voice', amliy- 'shout, cry']

AAY —

CAY aviu- 'scream, yell' [and aviuqaXtə- 'make food offering to the dead', aviurnaXqə- 'be of interest?']

NSY avii- 'cry of seal under water', avii- 'invite to dance (during whale festival)' [and aviza- 'escape danger by shouting']

CSY avii- 'have ringing in one's ears, signal (by shouts or flags)' [and note aviraatə- 'keep thinking about s.th.?']

Sir avəɾə- 'have ringing in ears' [Orr; Em. has avəyə- 'call people to gather for a ceremony']

SPI ayuu-, W awiu- 'cheer, cry out in victory'

NAI aviu- 'shoot, cheep, ring (ears)', PH aviuri- 'call when a catch is made'

WCI Sig aviu- 'ring (ears)' [also Net in Ras.], aviuq- 'groan (bearded seal under water)'

ECI aviuyi- 'have ringing in ears', aviuq- 'cry (male bearded seal)'

GRI aviu- 'have ringing in ears', aviur- 'cry (bearded seal in rut)' [and EG avilaar- 'cry for help (from kayak)']

PE avlər- 'spread one's legs' [cf. avəy-]

AAY avylər- 'spread one's legs'

CAY avlər-

NSY avlər- 'spread one's legs' [and avləqaXtat 'bolas' (Av.)]

CSY avlər- [and avləqaXtaq 'bolas']

Sir avlar-

SPI avlaak- 'spread legs' [Imaq avləvaq-, also avlək 'gusset in trouser crotch']

NAI avlaak-, Nu apla(a)k- 'spread legs' [compare Mal apluq- under PE amtūr-; Jen. has 'fork of legs' as a nominal]

WCI avla(a)ŋa- 'have legs apart'

ECI allaa(k)- 'open legs, straddle', allaŋa- 'have legs apart', Great Whale River 'be bandy-legged'

GRI ałaat-, ałaaŋa- 'stand astride'

PY avŋuq 'burl (in wood)' [cf. avðar¹?]

AAY —

CAY Y avŋuq 'burl' [and NS, Y, LI avŋulək 'balsam poplar']

NSY —

CSY aavŋuq 'burl'

PE avu- 'supplement one's diet (e.g. during pregnancy)' [there may be a link to avur-]

AAY ayuq 'slice of bread to go with tea or coffee, thickener for soup'

CAY awu-, au-, HBC avu- 'supplement, eat bread with tea or coffee'

NSY avuŋaq 'picked up (thing)' [Av.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI au- 'add an ingredient, mix in' [and auŋit 'ingredients']

NAI avu- 'add sugar to' [nominal = 'sugar, extra ingredient'], avusuk- 'crave a change of diet (pregnant woman)'

WCI Sig avu- 'mix' [nominal = 'sugar, s.th. mixed in']

ECI [Peck has avusuk- 'long for s.th.' for Lab]

GRI avu- 'grow lean from giving suck', avusuŋ-, ayusuk- 'crave a change of diet (pregnant woman)' [S.-L. has 'be dainty'; Holt. has avuhuk- 'crave s.th. special to eat' for NG]

PE avun 'reason for blame' [cf. un; there may be a link to avur-]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY avun 'reason', avutkə- 'blame'

Sir avəta 'cause, reason', avətəqə(s)- 'suspect, blame'

SPI autqak- 'reprimand'

NAI avutqak- 'scold, criticize'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI avuqqaari-, aŋuqqaari- [half-trans. avuqqaarŋir-]

PY-S avur- 'gather or sort' [cf. avəy-]

AAY aur- 'gather', Kod 'separate and clean (berries)'

CAY awur-, aur-, HBC avur- 'gather'

NSY avur-

CSY avur- 'sort' [and Chap avuŋiq 'selection, choice']

Sir avur- 'sort (e.g. beads)' [Vakh.]

PE ay 'what did you say'

AAY ai 'what did you say?'

CAY ai

NSY —

CSY ay

Sir —

SPI —

NAI ai 'OK?', aiŋ 'is that so?' [also enclitic]

WCI ai 'OK?', isn't it? [Pryde; also enclitic]

ECI ai 'hi!' [also emphatic enclitic]

GRI ai 'what did you say?', aat [old ortho. ait] 'OK?', won't you?', NG ai(t) 'isn't that so?' [the latter two forms may be enclitic]

PE aya(C)u- 'be blind'

AAY —

CAY —

NSY ayama- 'be blind' [Av.; probably for ayaama-]

CSY ayaa- 'become blind'

SPI ayau-

NAI ayau-

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE ayay- 'thrust or push with a pole' [cf. Aleut ayaquðaax 'sea otter spear, small harpoon', ayaqu-X 'fish spear', EA ayaasaqa-X 'harpoon with float and line']

AAY *ayaŷ*- 'push with pole, go with walking stick'
 CAY *ayaŷ*- 'leave'
 NSY *ayaq* 'shaft of whale harpoon', *ayaqə*- 'lean against'
 CSY *ayaŷ*- 'push off, reject'
 Sir *ayəŷ*- 'push against s.th., raise s.th. above one's head, push away' [Em.; Men. has *ayəŷtəŋ*- 'lean against, chase away']
 SPI *ayak* 'tent pole, house post'
 NAI *ayak*- 'push, launch boat, prop up, depart', *ayak* 'harpoon or spear pole'
 WCI *ayak*, *ayaq* 'support' [and *ayaun* 'pole for pushing boat']
 ECI *ayak*- 'shove', Lab *ayak*- 'lean on, shove'
 GRI *ayaŷ*- 'push away, prop up, hit (in throwing game)' [and *ayašša* 'fork']

PI *ayaŷaq* 'ring-and-pin game'
 SPI *ayaŷaq* 'ring and pin game'
 NAI *ayaŷaq* 'first neck vertebra of caribou, toy made of this', *ayaŷaq* 'game played with this toy (catching neckbone on string through hole in stick)' [also verbal]
 WCI *ayaŷaq* 'ring and pin game'
 ECI [Math. has *Igl ayaŷaq* 'game']
 GRI *ayaŷaq* 'ring and pin game' [and *ayaŷar*- 'play this game'; note also *ayaŷaatit* 'knucklebones (game)']

PE *ayaŷar* 'crosspiece of kayak'
 AAY *aya<ŷ>aq* 'crosspiece of baidarka'
 CAY *ayaŷaq* 'kayak deck stiffener or support'
 NSY —
 CSY Chap *ayaŷaq* 'stone or weights on pole for training in lifting'
 Sir *ayaŷaX* 'stone or pole with weights for lifting' [Em.]
 SPI —
 NAI *ayaarun* 'crosspiece on bed of sled', Nu 'kayak cross-bar'
 WCI [Met. has *ayaq* — for *ayaaq*? — 'support']
 ECI —
 GRI *ayaaq* 'kayak cross-bar'

PY *ayaŷta* 'pole or support' [compare *ayaŷun* below]
 AAY *ayaxta* 'pole, support, prop'
 CAY *ayaxta* 'prop, support, spreader for drying fish'
 NSY [ayatat 'poles in hallway' (Av.)]
 CSY —
 Sir [note *ayaxsirəta* 'support']

PE *ayaŷtur*- 'push away' [cf. *tur*-2]
 AAY [ayaxtur- 'have a miscarriage', AP *ayakutaq* 'prop']
 CAY *ayaxtuutaq* 'prop'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir [ayəxtəŋ- 'support oneself against s.th.']
 SPI *ayaktuq*- 'reject'
 NAI *ayaktuq*- 'pole (a boat), reject, keep at a distance, bend into shape' [ayaktuun 'pole for poling a boat']
 WCI —
 ECI —

GRI *ayattur*- 'push s.o. away, pole boat along with oar, reject'

PE *ayaŷun* 'push pole' [cf. un and compare *ayakutaq* below]
 AAY KP, Kod *aya'un*, *aya'utaq* 'pole for poling boat'
 CAY K, BB *ayaun* 'thumb'
 NSY *ayarun* [for *ayaŷun*?] 'pole'
 CSY *ayaŷun* 'push pole'
 Sir *ayəŷətəX* 'pole supporting trad. dwelling' [Vakh. from Rub.]
 SPI Qaw *ayautaq* 'pole, e.g. to push off boat'
 NAI *ayaŷutaq* 'post, support'
 WCI *ayaŷutaq* Cop 'support', Sig 'rainbow'
 ECI —
 GRI *aya(a)ŷutaq* 'support, prop' [also verbal *ayaŷutar*-]

PY *ayakutaq* 'side of face (temple)' [compare *ayaŷun* above]
 AAY *ayakutaq* Kod 'temple', AP 'support, prop'
 CAY *ayakutar(aq*)* 'temple, side of face' [and LI *ayakuttə*- 'rest one's chin on one's hands (with elbows on table)']
 NSY —
 CSY Chap *ayakutaq* 'side of face'

PE *ayapər*- 'lean against'
 AAY *ayapər*- 'support oneself holding on to s.th.' *ayapəq* 's.th. to lean on']
 CAY *ayapər*- 'lean against (with) hand'
 NSY *ayapər*- [Av.]
 CSY *ayapər*-
 Sir *ay(ə)pər*- 'lean against' [Vakh. has 'attack']
 SPI *ayapiq*- 'lean against with hand'
 NAI *ayapiq*-, *ayappak*-
 WCI —
 ECI *ayapiq*- 'arrive at right time'
 GRI *ayapir*- 'lean against (with) hand' [and EG *ayapirtin* 'knee']

PY-S *ayaprun* 'bone in lower arm' [cf. *ayapər*- above and un]
 AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY *ayəpXun* 'elbow bone'
 CSY *ayapXun* 'bone in lower arm (radius?)' [on Men.'s comp. list as 'elbow bone']
 Sir *ayapXuta* 'elbow bone' [on Men.'s comp. list]

PE *ayarur* and *aya(ru)virar* 'walking stick' [cf. Atkan Aleut *ayaXu-X*, EA *ayaaru-X*, Att *ayaru-X* 'walking stick'; in Inu there seems to be reinterpretation of the second form as containing p.b. *piŷ*]
 AAY *aya<r>uq* 'walking stick, cane'
 CAY *ayaruq* 'walking stick' [NS *azaupiaq* 'walking stick' is surely borrowed from Inuit]
 NSY *ayaviaq* 'walking stick'
 CSY *ayaviiq**
 Sir *ayəvəraX* 'stick'
 SPI *ayaupiaq* 'walking stick'

NAI ayauppiak
 ECI ayauppiak
 GRI ayaappiaq 'walking stick', EG 'ice pick'

PI ayak 'maternal aunt' [compare accay]

SPI ayak 'maternal aunt'

NAI PH ayak, ayauluk 'paternal aunt' [sic — for 'maternal aunt'?; note also ayaayak 'older sister', which Met. glosses as 'older brother' for Alaska]

WCI Sig aya 'maternal aunt' [Pet., who also has ayrauk 'brother in law']

ECI NBI aya(k), Tar ayakuluk 'maternal aunt' [Peck has the former also for Lab]

GRI aya(k), NG ayaaXXuk 'maternal aunt'

PE ayalu(r) 'walk bent over' [cf. PE ayaγ- and lur-?; also perhaps Aleut aya- Atkan 'fall, tumble down', EA 'menstruate', ayu- 'fall, collapse', Att aya-n 'menstrual discharge' and perhaps even Aleut ayaγa-X 'woman']

AAAY AP, Kod ayalu-, PWS ayaluXtə-, Kayalua- 'walk off balance', PWS 'walk bent over', Kod 'walk having to hold onto things', AP 'stagger' [and note Kod aya- 'have one's first menstrual period' (Rez.), ayanaXaq 'girl who has just had her first period']

CAY ayalur- 'lean', ayalua- 'stagger'

NSY —

CSY — [for ayalru- 'stagger' see aya-]

Sir —

SPI —

NAI ayalu- 'collapse'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI ayalu(r)-

PY ayani(r) 'have endurance'

AAAY Cayanir- 'be able to withstand or cope with pain, be tough (physically or emotionally)'

CAY ayani- 'have stamina, endurance'

NSY —

CSY ayaniqə- 'feel nostalgia'

PE ayararar 'string figure' [cf. ayaγ- and rarar-?]

AAAY aixaq, KP also aiXaq 'cat's cradle (string used in telling stories, etc.)' [also verbal aixar-, aiXar-; aixaq may be influenced by ayaγ-]

CAY aiXaq, Nun, BB aaXaq, NSU ayaXXaq 'cat's cradle' [also verbal aiXar-, etc. 'tell a string story']

NSY ayXar- 'make cat's cradle figures' [Em.]

CSY iiXaq* 'string story, cat's cradle' [and iiXaata 'string used for making figures']

Sir icəraX 'string story, cat's cradle' [Orr — from *iyyarar?; and icərarəta 'string used for making figures'; Em. has iXarəta and iXa — from the CSY]

SPI ayaXaaq 'string game'

NAI ayaXaaq, ayaraaq [verbal = 'play string game, tell string story']

WCI ayaraaq 'string game'

ECI [Boas has SB aja'ror- 'play string game' and Math. ajaragtut 'string figures' for Igl]

GRI NG ayaraaq 'string game', ayarraarutit 'string figures' [Holt.]

PY ayari- 'covet' [there may be a link to ayi-]

AAAY aya<R>i- 'covet, envy'

CAY HBC ayari-, ayara- 'covet, desire'

NSY —

CSY —

PY-S ayəmə- 'break in two' [cf. p.b. mə(t)-]

AAAY ayəmə-, aimə-, Kod also ayumə- 'break in two (long, slender objects)' [and aimaaXtə- 'snap off suddenly', ayəmqaq, aimqaaq 'portage']

CAY azmə-, HBC aymə- 'break in two' [and note azvaitə-, ayvaitə- 'be solid']

NSY ayəmə- 'break in two'

CSY ayəmə- 'break off' [and note ayəmqə-, ayəmqur- 'break a long, thin thing', ayəpsuyitə- 'be sturdy', also ayva- 'be gravely ill']

Sir ayəmqur- 'break' [Vakh.]

Inu — [but note NAI aimarraq 'antlerless or barren female caribou']

PY ayəməytə- 'cut hair'

AAAY —

CAY azməxtə- 'cut hair short'

NSY ayməynəq 'haircut' [Av.]

CSY —

PY ayi- 'get whatever one wants'

AAAY —

CAY ayi- 'be satiated, get whatever one wants'

NSY —

CSY azi- 'get whatever one wants'

PE aynun 'rancid oil' [NSY, CSY and Sir meanings by contam. with aṇəq, cf. un]

AAAY —

CAY [and note Y, Nun azṇəXtə- 'rub something against something']

NSY aynun 'blubber chewed as gum' [and aynurusir- 'paint']

CSY [ayṇusi- 'make chewing gum from blubber']

Sir [ayṇusaX- 'make chewing gum from cooked oil' — Orr]

SPI aynun 'rancid oil for caulking boat'

NAI aynun, PH aṇṇuk 'rancid oil for caulking boat'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE ayu- 'go ahead or further' [cf. Aleut aḍu- 'be long', also ayu(ž)aq and perhaps PI ayuktaq-; Aleut ayuy- 'leave (by boat)' and ayyay- 'walk' are probably not related but the PE set could represent a conflation of the two distinct sets in Aleut; for Aleut ayu- 'fall' see ayalu(r)-]

AAAY AP, KP ayu- 'progress, get bigger, spread' [ayu<γ>i-, K, KP also aiwi-, KP also ayyu- 'leave (by boat)' are probably borrowed directly from Aleut ayuy- (pres. ayuyi-kuX, etc.) above; note B.-S. has ayuyi- 'travel, hunt (sea animals)']

CAY ayu- 'progress, go further, spread (e.g. rash)'

NSY ayur- 'hold out, hold on' [and ayunakria 'distant', ayuḷəq 'distance']

CSY ayu- 'progress, keep going'

Sir ayə- 'go far off' [Em.]

SPI ayu- 'get a head's start, progress, die', Qaw ayuuqi- 'put off doing s.th.' [and W ayu- 'carry away (ice)' — Jen.]

NAI ayu- 'go ahead, have head's start, die', ayuuq- 'go far, progress', ayuuqi- 'put off doing s.th.' [and Jen. has ayuk- 'flee', which could go with Aleut ayu- above]

WCI [Sig ayuulyu- 'go far (rock, bullet)' is perhaps rather Uum acc. Met.] →

ECI ayu- 'run away, break loose, run off inland (angry person)' [and ayutit- 'free', ayuurvik 'goal (football)']

GRI ayuut(i)- 'kick towards goal (football)'

PY-S ayumiq 'long ago'

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY ayumiq* 'long ago, year' [ayumiqun 'next year', ayumiXtaq 'thing from long ago']

Sir ayəmiX 'long ago, last year' [and Em. has ayəmiku 'next year', ayəmisitaX 'thing from long ago']

PE ayut- 'extend or enlarge' [cf. t-¹ and Aleut ađut- 'make longer']

AAY —

CAY ayutə- 'enlarge'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir [Vakh. has ayələyar- 'move aside (trans.)']

SPI [note Imaq ayut- 'move away (trans.)']

NAI —

WCI —

ECI Lab ayu(t)- 'enlarge' [Peck]

GRI ayut- 'extend, stretch (shoes)'

PI ayuži- 'have s.th. get away from one' [cf. ži-]

SPI —

NAI Nu ayuži- 'have get away from one'

WCI Sig ayuy(y)i- 'lose ground on s.o.' [Cop ayuXXi- of the same meaning may be due to contam. with ayuq-]

ECI ayuyi- 'have run away from one (one's dogs)'

GRI ayuži- 'have s.th. get away from one'

PI ayu(ž)aq 'boil (sore)' [cf. ayu-?, also aniquaq]

SPI ayuaq, pl. ayužat 'boil'

NAI ayuaq 'boil, sore' [verbal = 'develop a boil']

WCI ayuaq

ECI ayuaq 'boil' [verbal = 'have a boil']

GRI ayuaq 'boil' [pl. ayužsat; ayuar- 'have a boil']

PY-S ayuy- 'be loose' [there may be a link to ayuktaq-]

AAY KP ayuyəq, PWS ayurnəq 'joint (on body)'

CAY [note arivəq* 'hinge, knuckle, joint?']

NSY —

CSY ayuyir- 'tighten', ayuyitə- 'be durable'

Sir ayuyiqət(ə)- 'strengthen, be durable (boat)'

PI ayuktaq- 'play with ball' [the relat. — if any — with ayu- and ayyutar- is obscure; cf. also ayuy-?]

SPI —

NAI ayuktaq- 'play football' [nom. = 'ball'; Jen. has ayuk 'football']

WCI —

ECI ayutta(q)- 'play football' [as nom. = 'football'; ayuttauti 'hockey stick'; Peck has ayuk- 'sling, hit (ball)' and ayuktaut 'sling used by two men, line for beating and playing at ball' for Lab]

GRI NG ayuktaq- 'roll ball up a slope in game' [Holt. — also nom. ayuktaq 'ball made of caribou bone for playing game with']

PI ayuq- 'be unable to reach or do' [cf. Aleut ayqiXta- 'find difficult'; there may be a link to ayurir-]

Yup — [but B.-S. has AAY ayuqenta 'difficult']

SPI ayuq- 'be unable to reach'

NAI ayuq- 'be unable to reach, be in desperate need of s.th.'

WCI Sig ayuq- 'be unable to reach', Cop 'cannot do, be incompetent']

ECI ayuq-, ayuri- 'cannot do' [and ayuyaq 'someone unbeatable, difficulty', NBI, Aiv ayuñjit- 'be clever']

GRI ayur- WG 'cannot, does not, be bad', EG 'be bad', NG ayuq- 'cannot' [note also ayurši- 'cannot manage', ayuri- 'not like', ayuñjit- 'be good', NG 'be able to', ayuyaq 'superior', ayuyaa- 'win', ayuqut 'hindrance']

PI ayuqša- 'suffer want' [compare capəqša- under capə-]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI [Sig ayuqšar- 'try to catch (but cannot)']

ECI ayurša(q)- 'be in need, impoverished'

GRI ayuršar- 'suffer want, lack, lose'

PI ayuqšit- 'become unable to do anything'

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Sig ayuqšit- 'be stuck, unable to do s.th.'

ECI ayuršit- 'become impossible to dislodge'

GRI ayuršit- 'give up'

PI ayurnaq- 'be impossible to do' [cf. nar-]

SPI —

NAI ayurnaq- 'be scarce, hard to catch'

WCI Cop ayurnaq- 'be impossible' [Jen.; Briggs has 'cannot be helped' for Net]

ECI ayurnanjit- 'be possible'

GRI ayurnar- 'be impossible' [and NG ayurnanjuayu 'how good, how clever !']

PE ayuqə- 'resemble' [cf. ayurir-]

AAY ayuqə- 'resemble, be like'

CAY ayuqə-

NSY ayuqə-

CSY ayuqə- 'resemble, be like' [and note ayuqtiq(*) 'mainland Alaskan Eskimo']

Sir —

SPI [for ayuuqi- 'become fixed' see ayurir-] →

NAI →

WCI Car? ayuqasi- 'imitate' [Schn. 'adg'] →

ECI [for Lab ayuyik- 'imitate' see ayurir-]

GRI →

PE ayuqucirtur- 'instruct' [cf. un, lir- and tur-²; the preserved q in Inu suggests the contraction that is involved]

AAY [note Kod ayuqutaXcista 'teacher']

CAY ayuquciXtur- 'instruct'

NSY ayuqəsiXtusi- 'explain, show how'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw ayuqigtuq- 'instruct', KI ayuqatuq- 'show how to behave'

NAI ayuqigsuq- 'give moral instruction' [and ayuqigsuun 'good teachings']

WCI —

ECI ayuqiq-, ayuqigtu(q)- 'teach, preach'

GRI ayuqir-, ayuqirsur- 'instruct', ayuqi, SWGayuqiit 'catechist' [the former nominal a back-formation; note also ayuqirsuut 'teaching']

PE ayurir- 'get used to or fixed' [cf. ayuqə-, also ayuq- and njir-?]

AAY [note Kod asriq 'fool' — Pinart]

CAY [note azriq, HBC ayriq 'brat, mischievous person']

NSY ayurir- 'get used to'

CSY ayurir- 'get accustomed to s.th.' [and Chap. ayriyuyumalrii 'pestering'; note also SLI ayriyuyuniqə-, ayriyuyuniqə- 'be spoiled (child)']

Sir ayurir- 'get used to'

SPI [note ayuuqi- 'become fixed' and Imaq ayu(u)siq 'habit']

NAI ayurak- 'get used to, become fixed', ayurit- 'form a habit'

WCI ayurak- 'go dead (limb), get folded wrongly (garment)', ayurit- 'have the habit of -ing'

ECI ayurir- 'get used to', ayurit- 'get a habit' [and Lab ayuyik- 'imitate']

GRI [ayuriŋjur-, ayururŋjur- 'be stiff, unable to return to earlier shape']

PY-S ayva- 'be weak?'

AAY K asy^waitə-, KP aywaitə-, PWS aywiitə- 'be made to last, sturdy, secure, strong (spiritually)'

CAY azvaitə- 'be solid, stable, immovable', azvair- 'stabilize, solidify'

NSY —

CSY ayva- 'be gravely ill'

Sir ayvatalər- 'be sad' [Vakh. from Rub.'s texts]

PE ayvər 'walrus' [there may be a link to ayay-; compare also the second syllable of arvər]

AAY C ayyuq, AP aswəq, Kod asyuq 'walrus'

CAY azvəq*

NSY ayvəq

CSY ayvəq*

Sir ayvəX

SPI aiviq

NAI aiviq*

WCI aiviq

ECI aiviq

GRI aaviq* [old ortho. auveq spurious] 'walrus' [pl. aaffit, aaXXit, NG pl. aurrit, rel. sing. airrup]

PI aivvak- 'catch a walrus' [cf. nəy-]

SPI aivak- 'catch a walrus'

NAI aivvak-

WCI [Pryde has aiviq-]

ECI aivva(k)-

GRI aaffay-

PE ayyutar- 'play game like hockey' [compare ayuktaq-, though the relat. is obscure — perhaps there is contam. with ayayutar under ayay-]

AAY —

CAY ayyutar- 'play hockey', ayyutaq 'hockey stick'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI ayyutaq 'game like hockey played on ice', Qaw 'hockey stick', ayyutaq- 'play Eskimo ice hockey'

NAI PH ayyutaq- 'play (Inupiaq version of) ice hockey, play golf', ayyutaaq 'hockey stick, etc.'

WCI —

ECI [ayuttauti 'hockey stick' under ayuktaq-]

GRI —

PI ažak- 'comfort or be gentle with'

SPI ažak- 'comfort'

NAI ažak- 'comfort, encourage, soothe, placate' [note the Mal 'half transitive' form ažaknik- with nnək-; ažaari- 'keep encouraging tenderly']

WCI —

ECI [note asa- 'clean (house, self or clothes)'; Dor. reports asak- rather — Schn. cross-references GRI asa- (below), which may have influenced his entry; the s is unexplained, but there may be contam. from uasaq- 'wash' under urar-]

GRI ašattuar- 'go gently', ašattuut(i)- 'spare, bear with s.o.' [and WG, EG asa- 'love', perhaps a NWG or southern SWG form from earlier *aša(γ)- — compare the half-trans. form asanniγ- with the Mal above, suggesting reanalysis of the γ as going with the p.b. (ortho. ngnig — see under nəy-); also ašay- (half.-trans. ašaa-), EG asay- (not expected *alay-, so probably from WG) 'wash (eg., self or floor)', in Fab. 'look after, clean, be economical with', the same as in his ašektor- 'preserve, look after', so clearly the same base]

C

PI caat-1 'be thin' [the intervocalic *y* in NAI may not be historic, so there may be a link to *caək* and/or *canəy(ə)t-*, though the relat. is obscure]

SPI *saatuuzau-*, Qaw *saat-* 'be thin' [and *saaturayak* 'thin, flat stone']

NAI *sa<y>at-* 'be soft, thin, pliable, have thin hair' [and *saalkuq* 'thinner area of s.th.', Nu *sayyutyay* 'snow house made of soft new snow', *saatuquyak*, Nu *saapaqayak* 'thin, flat stone']

WCI *saat-* 'be thin'

ECI *saat-* 'be thin' [Dor. has NBI *saak-*; note also *saatturayaq*, *saattuyay* 's.th. thin (cloth, iron sheet, etc.)']

GRI *saat-* 'be thin' [and *saarkuq* 'bald patch (from bad haircut)', *saattuq* 'thin, flat rock', *saatturalaaq*, *saanniralaq* 'shirting']

PI caakli- 'become thin' [cf. *li-2*]

SPI Qaw *saayli-* 'become thin (esp. ice)'

NAI *saakli-*, *saayli-* 'become thin, make pliable (skin)'

WCI *sayli-* 'become thinner'

ECI *saalli-* 'have thinned s.th. down', *sallili(q)-* 'thin down' [and *sallitaq* 'plank']

GRI *salli-*, *saali-* 'become or make thin' [*sallisaq* 'plank']

PI caavraq 'snipe'

SPI —

NAI *saavraq* 'snipe'

WCI *haavraq* Net 'snipe', Cop 'redshank' [Ras.; Dor. has 'sandpiper' for B. Lake]

ECI *saarvak* 'red phalarope'

GRI *saarfaaršuk* 'snipe'

PY caayur(y)aq 'silver salmon'

AAY —

PWS *caayuaq* 'silver salmon'

CAY Nun, NS *caayuryaq*

NSY —

CSY —

PE caðə- 'front (of body)' [see under *p.b.* *tə* as regards the second syllable; cf. Aleut *sað-* 'outside, side towards sea', Atkan *saðaru-X* 'northwest', and perhaps *sa-* 'blade of knife, face' as in *sam kaðan* 'front of the face' and 'steep promontory' in place names; there may be a remote relat. to dem. roots *cam-*, *cakəm-*, etc.]

AAY *K cai-* 'front of body'

CAY [for *cayaq* 'chest, lungpower' see *caya(y)*]

NSY *sayə-* 'front', *sayət* chest'

CSY *saya* 'front of body' [and Chap *sayəjuržuk* 'chest']
Sir *saca* 'chest' [also *caca* 'front of object or clothing', Vakh. *saca*; and Em. has *lum sacəŋa* 'walrus skin cover over entrance to winter dwelling']

SPI *saa-* 'front of body'

NAI *saa-* 'front of body', *sanmun* 'towards ocean'

WCI Sig *saa-* 'in front, towards sea', Cop *haa-* 'in front, south' [Met.]

ECI *saa-* 'in front', *saa* 'table' [and *savvik*, NBI, SB *sayvik* 'chest']

GRI *saaq*, *saa-* 'front' [and *sammut* 'towards the front or west', *saaqutit* 'implements on front of kayak'; also EG *caaya* 'chest', *caaqqit* 'harpoon', NG *haŋmuak-* 'go out to sea']

PI caat-2 'face' [cf. *t-1*]

SPI *saat-* 'face, turn toward'

NAI *saat-*

WCI *saat-*

ECI *saat-*

GRI *saat-* 'face, turn towards' [and *saaššut(i)-* 'turn in anger towards, attack']

PI caavət- 'go out to sea' [cf. *vət-* under *var-*]

SPI —

NAI *saavit-* 'go out to sea or river, go down to hunt on ice or beach, go out in front of a group, put boat out to sea'

WCI *saavit-*, *saavik-* 'go out to sea (of boat or floating thing)' [Ras. also has for Cop *haavik-* 'drift away from land, (poetic) jump forward to sing a reply in song contest']

ECI *saavik-* 'go out to sea'

GRI *saaviy-*, *saavit-* 'be driven off by wind or current'

PE caðəŋilitar 'apron' [cf. *ŋilitar*]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY [*sayərailitaq* 'apron']

CSY *saayŋiitaq* 'apron'

Sir *sayŋitaX*, pl. *sayŋitary* [Orr]

SPI →

NAI [note *saaru<ž>aq* 'apron, bib']

WCI [note Sig *saamirun*, *saamiruaq* 'apron, bib']

ECI *saarŋilitaq* 'apron'

GRI [note *saaruŋlik* 'sea cod', EG *caarittik* 'murre' with *ləy*, both creatures with 'bibs']

PI ca(a)lliq and **caarliq** 'foremost' [cf. *l(l)ir* — the second form with related *qlir* rather]

SPI *salliq* 'one toward the ocean'

NAI *salliq** 'one in front, most towards ocean'

WCI *saalliq* 'most towards sea'

ECI *saarsiq* 's.th. further ahead' [and note place-name *Salliq* 'Coral Harbour']

GRI *saarŋiq** 'foremost', *salliq** 'foremost, furthest out to sea' [old ortho. *sagdleq* for the latter, but Fab. has *sellek*; EG *cattiq* 'rower nearest steersman']

PI canmi- 'turn towards' [cf. *p.b.* *umi-?*]

SPI [Jen. has KI *saymi-* 'be very fond of']

NAI *sanmi-*, PH *saŋmi-* 'turn to face'

WCI *sanmi-*, *hanmi-*

ECI *sammituq-* 'come towards shore (wave)', *sammiut(i)-* 'face one another'

GRI *sammi-* [old ortho. *sangmi-*] 'turn towards'

PI cažrutə- 'pass in front' [cf. *trutə-*]

SPI *sažrut(i)-* 'pass by in front or along shore'

NAI *sažrut(i)-* 'pass by in front (of)'

WCI Sig *sayrut(i)-* 'pass offshore', Car EP *halruti-* 'pass by without stopping' [Ow.]

ECI **sarrut(i)**- 'pass in front of' [intr. also 'come to surface and pass close in front (seal, whale)']
 GRI **saršut(i)**- 'pass in front of, pass by'

PI **cažvaq**- 'move forwards' [cf. **var**-]
 SPI **savžaq**- 'lay out, put or go forward'
 NAI **sažvaq**- 'move forwards or towards ocean'
 WCI Sig **sa(a)yvakun** 'at large, far out to sea'
 ECI **savva(q)**- 'put in front of, wager, present self as partner (for work)', **sarva(q)**- 'place oneself in front of (another)' [contam. with **carvar**? — see the homonym there meaning 'lie on a slope'; Spald. has **sayuaq**- 'put down in front or nearer to sea' for NBI]
 GRI [**saršar**- 'move forward, bring forward, set out (food)' — influenced by **cažrutə** above?]

PI **cažvasik**- 'be out in front' [cf. **cažvaq**- above and **ðiy**-]
 SPI **savžazik**- 'be nearby, near the edge'
 NAI **sažvasik**- 'lie far out to sea, out of reach' [and **saticik**- 'be far out in front or at sea']
 WCI Cop **halvahik**- 'be out at sea'
 ECI **savvasik**- 'be close in front'
 GRI [**satsiy**- 'be far out to sea or in the west']

PE **caðəy(ik)** 'wormwood (artemesia)'
 AAY C, AP **caik** 'wormwood' [and AP **caixluk** 'bushy place', PWS **caisiq** 'yarrow']
 CAY **caixluk**, NSU **caxluk** 'wormwood, artemesia'
 NSY **sayxət** [Av.]
 CSY **žiixluk**
 Sir **əcixlux** [Orr]
 SPI Qaw **sažyi(q)** 'stinkweed, sagebrush' [and KI **sayžik** 'blade of grass']
 NAI PH **sažyiq**, **sažyiržuaq**, PH **sal'yiržuaq** 'artemesia, stinkweed'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE **caðəyur** 'fence or partition' [cf. **caðə**-]
 AAY K **cažyuq** 'fence'
 CAY **cažyuq**, HBC **cayyuq** 'fence, partition'
 NSY [**sayutaq** 'curtain']
 CSY **saayyu** 'tunnel entrance to semi-subterranean house'
 Sir **sayyu** [Orr]
 SPI [**saayu** 'cache on roof of house']
 NAI [**sairut** 'stockade made of large willows']
 WCI —
 ECI **saiyuq** 'fence, grillwork' [as verb = 'keep captive in cage, behind fence, etc.]
 GRI **saayyuq**, EG **caaŋiq** 'curtain, hanging veil' [and **saayu**- 'pull a curtain in front of', NG **haayuq** 'curtain', **haarut** 'trouser flap' — Holt.]

PE **caðku** 'weapon or tool' [cf. **caðə**-, also EA **sat**- 'pierce, wound (game)' with p.b. t-1, and perhaps Aleut **sayyi** 'bow (for shooting)']
 AAY C **caskuk** 'hunting equipment'
 CAY **caskuk**, **caskuq**, **saskuk**, **saskuq** 'weapon, tool'
 NSY **sayku** 'bow' [Av.; for **saanqutə** 'ware' see **canqun**]

CSY [for **sanqun** 'ware' see **canqun**]
 Sir —
 SPI **satkuq** 'bow'
 NAI **satku(q)** 'weapon' [**satku**- 'strike with harpoon, shoot at animal']
 WCI **satku** 'weapon' [B. Lake **hakku** 'bullet, ammunition' — Dor.; Schn. has **sakkuaq**- 'have wounded (game, with harpoon)' for 'adg']
 ECI **sakku** 'weapon, bullet', NBI also 'tip of sealing harpoon', Frobisher Bay 'ammunition' [and Iti **sakkua(q)**- 'have wounded with weapon', an old word from leg-ends, acc. Schn.]
 GRI **sakku** 'weapon, tool, implement', EG **cakkiq** 'woman's knife', NG **hakkuq** 'thin harpoon blade for harpooning narwhal' [note also **sakkuar**- 'attack, use weapon against']

PY **cayəlmak** 'plover'
 AAY —
 CAY **ciilmak** 'black turnstone, black-bellied plover, American golden plover'
 NSY —
 CSY **sayəlmak** 'plover, turnstone'

PI **cayyamaktaq** 'raised cache or cairn' [the relat., if any — with **cayyaq** — is obscure]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI — [for Baker Lake **hayyamaktiq** 'caribou skin that is almost hairless' see **cayyaq**]
 ECI Aiv **sayyamaktaq** 'cache of food raised on snow' [and note **sayya(q)**- 'unearth by digging or scraping, hoe' — for Iti homonym meaning 'have short fur' see **cayyaq**]
 GRI NG **hakamaktaq** 'cairn' [compare WG **sakamattaq** 'knob on end of s.th.' — Kl. 'a head-shaped knob on the end of s.th., a toy of this kind', **sakamay**- 'put knob on end of, plait straws layed across each other (as a toy)'; also **saxxar**- 'spread, push aside by force']

PI **cayyaq** 'thin-haired skin' [there may be a link to **ciðay**- but see also **caat**-1]
 Yup — [CAY **cayinraq** 'caribou skin taken just after long winter hair has been shed in spring' probably goes with **ciðay**-]
 SPI —
 NAI **sayyaq*** 'caribou or caribou skin with new hair'
 WCI **sayyaq** 'short hair (just beginning to grow)', Car Baker Lake 'skin bitten by insects' [Dor. for the latter, Met. for the former; Met. also has **sanraq** in this sense for Sig — influenced by **kanraq**?; Schn. has **hayyamaktiq** 'caribou skin that is almost hairless' for B. Lake]
 ECI **sayyaq** 'short hair', Iti **sayya(q)**- 'Iti 'have short fur' [for Tar homonym meaning 'unearth' see **cayyamaktaq**]
 GRI **saxxaq*** 'thin-haired skin, light fog, thin layer of snow', EG **cakkaq** 'ringed seal'

cayiq 'halibut' [loan from Aleut **cayi-X**]
 AAY **sayiq** 'halibut'
 CAY **cayiq**, **sayiq** 'flounder', Nun 'halibut'
 NSY —
 CSY —

PY-S cayiqə- 'persist or make an effort' [cf. cayñi- and rqa-, also cakə(t)-]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY sayiqaxtar- 'make effort to do s.th., be difficult, harden oneself physically', sayiqnaq 'difficulty' [and sayiqnaXqə- 'make difficulties']

CSY sayiqə- 'persist, insist, urge on' [sayiqnailnuq 'easy']

Sir saXqə- 'work hard', saXqat(ə)- 'strain, make effort' [saXqənəłəX 'difficult', saXqənəłənuX 'easy']

PI caylu- 'tell a lie'

SPI saylu- 'tell a lie'

NAI saylu-

WCI saylu-

ECI sallu-

GRI saħu-

PI cayluqə(C)- 'tell a lie to' [cf. rqa-?]

SPI —

NAI sayluqi- 'tell a lie to'

WCI —

ECI salluqi(C)-

GRI saħuqittar-

PE caynər- 'ache (have sore muscles)' [cf. cayñi-]

AAY AP saynər- 'have sore muscles'

CAY caynər-

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI sanñiq- 'have sore muscles from hard work'

NAI sanñiq-

WCI —

ECI sanniq(q)- 'be aching all over'

GRI NG hañniq- 'be sore in one's muscles' [Holt.]

PE cayñi- 'be taut or strong' [cf. caynər-, also cayiqə-]

AAY AP sayñi(tə)- 'be taut'

CAY cayñi-

NSY —

CSY sayñiin 'cord sewn along boot sole seam to keep threads taut'

Sir sayñita [Orr]

SPI sanñit- 'tighten', sanñima- 'be taut'

NAI sanñi- 'be strong' [and sanñiqšuq- 'exert great force'], sanñit- 'be taut', PH 'form cirrus clouds', Mal sanñiit- 'be weak'

WCI Sig sanñi- 'be strong', sanñit- 'tighten'

ECI sanñiit- 'be weak' [Dorais], Lab san(ñ)i- 'be strong, mighty' [Peck]

GRI sanñi-, NWG sanñit- 'be strong', sanñiit- 'be weak'

PY-S cayuyaq 'drum' [cf. Aleut caaya-x 'drum' — dual — borrowed from Eskimo and distinct from caxuḁa-X 'conical wooden hat' borrowed into AAY and Nun as saku<ɾ>aq, cayuyax respectively]

AAY cauyat (pl.) 'music'

CAY cayuyaq 'drum'

NSY saayaq

CSY sayuyaq

Sir sayəyaX 'drum' [and sayəłəx 'shaman' — Vakh. has sayiləx 'shaman, helping spirit']

Inu [SPI sauyaq 'drum' probably borrowed from Yup]

PI cayvi(q)- 'become visible' [the relat. with caḁə- is obscure but compare qayvar- — the cluster may reflect a parallel change to the n + C to ŋ + C shift east of Alaska]

SPI [for savžaq- 'lay out, put or go forward' see cažvaq- under caḁə-]

NAI sayviq- 'bring into the open, explain, come into view', Nu sayvi- 'become visible'

WCI sayviq- 'appear' [and Schn. has savviq- 'lose bet, lose sight of' for 'adg']

ECI [for savva(q)- 'put in front of' see under cažvaq-]

GRI —

PI cail(l)i- 'feel at ease' [cf. caima- and caynər-]

SPI —

NAI sailʹlʹi- 'relax, recover after stress'

WCI —

ECI saili- 'feel at ease'

GRI saali- 'be at home (while others are out)'

PI caima- 'become calm' [cf. cail(l)i- and (u)ma-]

SPI saimaq- 'stop crying'

NAI saima- 'be quiet, not cry', saimmaq- 'stop crying' [and notesaɾimasuk- 'feel appreciated'; Dor. has haima- 'be happy']

WCI saimaq- 'become calm, stop crying' [and note B. Lake haɾima- 'be happy to have got what one wanted' — Schn.]

ECI saimmaC- 'calm after anger', saimma- 'be calm, at peace' [and saimmati 'flag'?]

GRI saama- 'be kind, mild, tractable, satisfied'

PI caka- or **cayya-** 'rock back and forth' [compare cayyamaktaq for the geminate]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Car B. Lake haka- 'practice sorcery' [Dor.; but Schn. has sayya- 'perform sorcery on sick person' for 'adg']

ECI Igl saka- 'shamanize' [Ras.; Schn. has sakka- for non-Car 'adg']

GRI saka- 'rock back and forth' [and sakay- 'shove, jostle (into s.o. carelessly)']

PI cakkakiq 'redpoll (or similar small bird)'

SPI —

NAI saksakiq, Nu saksanjiq 'redpoll' [also saksayiaq, saksanjiq]

WCI saksayialuk 'kind of robin'

ECI satsayiaq 'little bird (Hudsonian chaffinch, sparrow)' [Bourq. has 'birch siskin' for Lab]

GRI —

PE cakə(t)- 'struggle or have a hard time' [cf. cakla-, also cayiqə-, cakəvət- with which there appears to be contamination]

AAY cakñər-, Kod cakñiur-, AP cakuuy-, Kod, KP cakuγ-, C caktuuy- 'have difficulty, a hard time' [and note perhaps PWS cakuxtə- 'rummage through s.th.']

CAY cakfiur- 'have a hard time', NSU cakətə- 'work hard' [Eg kaktə- 'be small' is prob. from a different base], also cakṇər- 'struggle to function']

NSY —

CSY sakṇiqə- 'exert oneself, yearn for s.th., be anxious' Sir —

SPI sayiqi- 'have a hard time, work hard'

NAI sakiri- 'feel unable to accomplish', sakirnaq- 'be hard to do' [and sakuuk- 'be busy, work hard', sakkiq- 'begin s.th.', Nu 'work hard, depart']

WCI Sig sakirnaq- 'be a little hard to do' [and sakuq- 'be hard at work']

ECI —

GRI saki- 'struggle to get free (e.g. animal in trap)' [and sakimiri- 'be hard to get (s.th. one likes)']

PE cakəvət- and **caku-** 'scrape skin' [cf. caki(tə)- and also caka(t)-, with which there is contamination; forms like caku(u)γ- may be further influenced by caluy-]

AAY —

CAY NSU cakuuy-, HBC, Nun, NS cakiftə- 'tan by scraping (skin)'

NSY —

CSY sakətə- 'make thinner'

Sir —

SPI sayivit- 'scrape skin', sayuuk- 'stretch, soften skin after tanning'

NAI sakivit- 'scrape skin'

WCI sakipsi-, sakivit- 'scrape sealskin', Nethakuut 'sharp skin scraper' [Ras.]

ECI sakuuk- 'soften a skin with an instrument' [and Iti sakiuti 'instrument for softening skin']

GRI —

PE caki 'father- or mother-in-law' [cf. Aleut cikiḡa- 'wife's brother, (man's) sister's husband']

AAY caki(k) 'father-in-law'

CAY cakiq 'father-in-law, mother-in-law'

NSY saki

CSY saki

Sir saki

SPI sayiq

NAI —

WCI saki 'in-law'

ECI saki 'father- or mother-in-law'

GRI saki, EG cayiq, Up sakiq 'father- or mother-in-law'

PE cakirar 'brother- or sister-in-law' [cf. ar]

AAY C caki<r>aq 'brother-in-law or sister-in-law (only in sense of spouse's sibling)'

CAY cakiraaq

NSY —

CSY sakiiq* 'husband's sister', sakiiraaq* 'wife's brother'

Sir sakiX 'husband's sister', sakəraX 'wife's brother' [Orr]

SPI sayiraaq 'spouse's sibling'

NAI sakiraaq 'spouse's sibling, sister-in-law or brother-in-law, older sister's husband', PH 'in-law' [and sakialuk 'husband's sister']

WCI —

ECI sakiaq 'uncle- or aunt-in- law, brother- or sister-in-law'

GRI [sakiatsiaq 'brother- or sister-in-law']

PY-S caki(tə)- 'chop or cut into' [cf. cakəvət-?]

AAY cakitə- 'hew, carve'

CAY caki- 'cut out a small piece, plane (wood)', cakitə- 'chop, cut into accidentally' [and caki(y)un 'chopping device']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir sakit(ə)- 'chop, dig with front paws (animal)' [Em.; sakitəqəX 'kind of small hoe or hatchet' — Vakh. from Men's texts; Em. has sakita for this]

PE caki(C)ay 'rib cage' [cf. Aleutsakiix, pl. Atkan sakiiyis, EA sakiiyin 'rib (the back bony part)']

AAY caki<r>aq 'rib (of animal, Kod also of boat)'

CAY cakiak, cakiq 'breastbone'

NSY sayiq 'breast' [Jen.]

CSY sakimak 'chest'

Sir sakəməx 'chest'

SPI sayiat, W sayiaiyit [pl. — Jen.] 'chest'

NAI sakiak, pl. sakiayic 'breastbone', sakkiak 'front middle part of animal'

WCI sakiyyat [pl.] 'chest'

ECI sakiat [pl.] 'chest, rib cage, bones of thorax'

GRI sakiak 'rib cage', pl. sakiššat 'chest', NG hakiq '(upper part of) chest' [the šš in the WG form probably does not reflect a historical *ḡ]

PI cakla- 'move about busily' [cf. cakə(t)-]

SPI sakla- 'move about constantly'

NAI PH sayla- 'be constantly busy'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI saḡa- 'move around quickly' [saḡaat- 'be slow, be gentle']

PI caliaq- 'cross hillside' [cf. caḡə- and liyar-?]

SPI [note sanniaq- 'traverse a hillside', influenced by cani-?]

NAI saliaq- 'traverse, walk along a hillside, slope, or beach' [and salik- 'travel swiftly parallel to s.th.' — the Nu homonym meaning 'wave arms when sighting caribou' may not be related; saliuržuk- 'slip sideways (sled)']

WCI [note Sig saliyniuq- 'slip sideways (of sled)'; for saliktaq- 'gesture for s.o. to come' compare the Nu above]

ECI saliaq- 'go along edge of sea, around base of mountain' [and saliak- 'slide to the side (of sled)']

GRI NG haliaq- 'move forward along mountain slope a little way up it' [Holt.]

PY caliyaq 'flat rock' [there could be a link to caat-¹]

AAY PWS saliyrnaq 'flat rock, slab of rock'

CAY Nun caliyaX 'large flat rock'

NSY —

CSY —

Inu — [but compare ECI saliyaq- 'smooth and flatten blocks of snow for snow house' under caliy-²]

PE caluy- 'be dried out or dry out (esp. skin in sun)' [cf. western Aleut saalu-X 'dry weather', also PE caliy-¹, with which there appears to be considerable entanglement]

AAY —

CAY caluxtā- 'tan by scraping'

NSY saluy- 'be dying of thirst' [Taghyuq]

CSY saluy- 'be in dire need of water, dying of thirst'

Sir saluxt(ə)- 'dry, be dried out'

SPI saluk- 'tan, die of starvation'

NAI saluksi- 'clean skin by hitting with stick (tanning process)', Nu saluk- 'scrape skin'

WCI Cop haluk- 'scrape skin' [contam. with caliy-¹?; and Ow. has haluraq 'dry ground' for EP]

ECI saluk- 'have slimmed' [and sallu 'thin thing' — influenced by caat-¹?]

GRI saluy- 'be thin' [and saluar-, salummar- 'have been dried in sun (skin, etc.), saluarsar- 'scrape or wipe dry (skin, etc.)', saḥuu- 'be lean']

PE cała- 'be dozy from heat'

AAY cała- 'be idle, have nothing to do'

CAY [note cała- 'spread open']

NSY —

CSY sałaqi- 'have a comfortable life, be relaxed'

Sir —

SPI Qaw sała- 'sleep fitfully' [Jen. has sala- 'suffer from heat', W salama- 'be dry weather']

NAI —

WCI salai- 'lie on back'

ECI Lab salausuk- 'sleep quietly (child)' [Peck]

GRI sala- 'suffer from heat, lie dozing, be thinly dressed',

NG halayama- 'feel lazy, not want to work'

PY-S całək 'thin ice' [cf. caat-¹?]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY sałəq 'thin ice on sea'

CSY sałək 'rotten ice'

Sir salxiX 'thin ice' [Vakh. from Rub.'s texts]

PE caliy-¹ 'scrape hair or fat from skin' [cf. EA saalikḏaasiX 'scraper (for skin)'; there is some entanglement with caluy- and caliy-²]

AAY —

CAY [note tałəxtā- 'scratch, scour' — contam. with taluy-?]

NSY —

CSY salixtā-, sałəxtā- 'scrape (esp. fat from skin)' [also sałəxtā- 'scrape hairless side of skin, scrub' perhaps by contamination with catə]

Sir salixtā- 'scrape (esp. fat from skin)' [Orr; also sałəxtā- 'scrape hairless side of skin, scrub' perhaps by contamination with catə if not borrowed from CSY]

SPI sali- 'cut with scissors' [and note also Qaw sałik- 'be messy']

NAI sali- 'cut with scissors', saliyuq- 'remove blubber from sea mammal'

WCI Car EP haliyuut 'skin scraper' [Ow.]

ECI sali- 'clean by scraping (ice off snow house window), cut hair short', salik- 'clip hair', saliyuq- 'scrape s.th., thinning it' [for saliyaq- 'smooth, flatten blocks of snow

for snow house' see caliy-²]

GRI sali- 'scrape hair off skin with razor'

PE caliy-² 'sweep or clean away' [cf. caliy-¹?]

AAY [note PWS calixtā- 'sort through s.th.']

CAY calixtā- 'move s.th. out of way, scatter'

NSY —

CSY [note sałəxtā- 'clean in rough, preliminary manner']

Sir salixtā- 'sweep'

SPI —

NAI Mal salikuq- 'sweep the floor'

WCI Net halik- 'remove snow from over-clothes' [Ras.]

ECI [saliaq- 'smooth, flatten blocks of snow for snow house']

GRI saliy- 'clean (e.g. house), brush', saliyar- 'clean', NG halik- 'sweep', halik 'sweepings, dust'

PI caluma- 'be clean' [cf. (u)ma-]

SPI —

NAI saluma- 'be clean'

WCI Sig saluma-, Cop halima- 'be clean' [but Car halima- 'be dry' (Ras.) — influenced by caluy-?]

ECI saluma- 'be clean', Igl 'be dry' [Ras. for the latter, infl. by caluy-]

GRI —

PY całmak 'patch'

AAY całmak 'patch' [also verbal całmay-]

CAY K, BB całmak 'patch on clothing' [całmay- 'patch']

NSY —

CSY sałmak 'patch on sole of boot' [sałmay- 'patch a boot sole']

Inu [note PH salyu- 'patch']

PY cama-i 'greeting' [probably from dem. root cam-]

AAY cama-i 'hello, pleased to meet you (said while shaking hands)'

CAY K, BB cama-i

NSY — [samaa 'what happened?' is presumably from the Chukchi 'below']

CSY — [saama 'also, too' is from Chukchi cama mentioned under amma]

PE cana- 'carve'

AAY K cana- 'make, carve', AP also 'put to use'

CAY cana(r)- 'carve wood, whittle'

NSY sana- 'make, work', sanaXtā- 'manufacture, process'

CSY sanaXtā- 'process, tan a skin'

Sir sanaXtā- 'process, manufacture'

SPI sana- 'carve' [Imaq also 'make']

NAI sana- 'whittle, carve' [sannan 'carving knife']

WCI sana- 'work, make, carve' [sannalrutit 'tools']

ECI sana- 'work, make, carve' [sanaŋaq 's.th. home-made', sannati 'tool']

GRI sana- 'make, carve' [sanaaq 's.th. made', sannat 'tool, whittling knife']

PI cannaq 'shaving or chip' [cf. q under nər¹]

Yup [note AAY canaŋuat 'shavings']

SPI —

NAI sannaq* 'curved chip from whittling'

WCI sannakut, sannait 'shavings'
 ECI sannaku 'shavings, sawdust'
 GRI sannakut, sannarukut

PI can(n)a(r)- 'prepare to leave' [there may be a relat. to cana-]

SPI sanari- 'prepare to travel to mainland from K.I.,' Imaq sanažuaq- 'get ready for s.th.'

NAI sanayi- 'prepare to leave'

WCI Sig sannaiyaq- 'get ready', Cop hannaiq- 'be ready', hannailimaiq- 'take a long time getting ready' [Lowe]

ECI [note Iti sanarvaisima- 'have put in order (many things)', apparently going with Tar sanirva(q)-, sanarva(q)- under canivaq- (cani-), but the second form may be by contam. with the present set]

GRI NWG sanaršur- 'put clothes on, get ready to leave' [and sanaršuiar- 'undress']

PE canəy 'dirt?' [cf. canir-]

AAY —

CAY canək 'grass' [canəxtə-, canəxtar- 'gather grass']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI W sanik 'dust' [Jen.]

NAI sanik 'speck of dust, caribou hair on clothings or floor' [also sanyu- 'be dusty, full of animal hairs', sanniqi- 'shed, lose or remove hair']

WCI sanik, pl. sannit or sanjit 'dust'

ECI sanik, pl. saniit 'dust, dirt, twigs in picked fruit', Lab also 'weeds or dirt in fishing nets'

GRI sanik, pl. sanjit, sannit 'dust'

PI canŋiyaq- or **canŋiyaq-** 'clean (removing dirt or hairs)' [cf. ŋiyar-]

SPI —

NAI sanŋiyaq- 'remove lint, dust or animal hairs from'

WCI sanŋiyaq- 'dust off' [for sanŋiyaq-? — note also san(n)iiq- 'sweep']

ECI saniyaq- 'remove dirt (from eider down)' [saniyauti 'sieve to remove dust from eider down found in duck's nest, vacuum cleaner']

GRI sanŋiar-, sanniar-, saniiar- 'brush off'

PY canəy(ə)t- 'be thin' [with p.b. ŋit- apparently; the relat. — if any — to caat-¹ is obscure]

AAY K canəxtə- 'be thin' [note cannu- 'be thick' — compare əttu- under ətə-]

CAY Y canəxtə-, NSU canəxtə- 'be thin (skin, ice, wall)' [with the tə ~ l alternation; note Y cannu- 'be thick']

NSY sanəxtaraq 'thin thing' [Av.]

CSY —

Inu [note GRI saniyur- 'become emaciated']

PE cani- 'area beside' [cf. Aleut sana- 'be sufficient, equal, amount to?']

AAY cani- 'area beside' [posit. root]

CAY cani-

NSY saniani 'beside (him)' [Taghyuq]

CSY sani- 'area beside' [posit. root; and sani- 'build addition on side of building']

Sir sanə- 'area beside' [posit. root]

SPI sani- 'area beside'

NAI sani-

WCI sani-

ECI sani-

GRI sani-

PE canil(l)ir 'one beside' [cf. l(l)ir]

AAY PWS caniliq 'one beside or next to' [Rez.; elsewhere = caniqi — from caniqar below?]

CAY —

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI saniliriik 'two people side by side'

NAI —

WCI saniliriik 'two dogs side by side'

ECI sanilliq 's.th. situated by the side (of s.th.)', sanilliriik 'neighbors'

GRI saniliq* 'neighbor' [saniliriit- 'be neighbors', saniliqut, saniliaq 'spouse']

PY caniqurtaq 'quiver' [cf. tar and also EA cŋayuXta-X 'quiver' and Att cəyuxta-X 'skin bag' — from the Esk.?]]

AAY —

CAY caniuXtaq 'quiver, gun case'

NSY —

CSY saniŋuXtaq 'quiver'

PE caniqar 'side' [cf. qar]

AAY caniqaq 'side'

CAY caniqaq 'side (of body), appendix, wall'

NSY saniqaq 'side of body' [Taghyuq and Av.]

CSY —

Sir sanəqəX 'side' [Orr]

SPI saniraq

NAI saniraq

WCI saniraq

ECI saniraq

GRI saniraq

PI caniqqiaq- 'sail with sidewind' [cf. caniqar above and liyar-]

Yup [note AAY K caniqi- 'go crosswise, at a slant across']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI saniqqiaq- 'sail with a sidewind'

ECI saniqqia(q)-

GRI saniqqiar-

PE canivar- 'move to adjacent area' [cf. var-]

AAY —

CAY canivar- 'move to side'

NSY sanivaraq 'voyage, trip' [Av.]

CSY sanivar- 'move to side'

Sir —

SPI sanivaq- 'travel to a new place'

NAI sanivaq- 'move to uninhabited place'

WCI —

ECI [note sanirva(q)-, sanarva(q)- 'put to one side']
GRI NG hanivaq- 'go hunting'

PE canniquun and **cannirun** 'crosspiece' [cf. un, q(q)un and cannir- below]

AAY AP, KP caniquun, caniquataq 'crosspiece'

CAY canirun 'axle, crosspiece'

NSY —

CSY saniquun 'centerboard of boat'

Sir —

SPI sanniuataq 'crossbar, boom, horizontal beam'

NAI sannirutaq 'crossbar on door, crosspiece on bed of sled, boom', PH 'cross'

WCI Sig sannirutaq 'crossbar of anchor'

ECI sannirautaq 'anything that crosses s.th. else (like bars of chair)' [influenced by caniqar?]

GRI sannirut 'crosspiece (e.g. on mast), bolt of door',

NG hannirut 'crosspiece between sled uprights' [but Holt. has haniraut 'gunwale']

PE cannir- 'turn on side' [cf. lir-]

AAY canir- 'turn or put on side'

CAY canir-

NSY —

CSY sanir- [saniryaq 'barrier, obstacle, bar across door to prevent entry']

Sir — [saniryax 'barrier, bar' — Em.]

SPI sanniq- 'turn sideways'

NAI sanniq- 'turn or put sideways', Nu 'cross (e.g. road)'

WCI [Cop hanninayulik 'cross']

ECI sanni(q)- 'cross a vertical line or form a horizontal base to', sannaŋa- 'lie across' [and sanninayulik 'cross']

GRI sannir- 'turn sideways', sannaŋa- 'lie across, be parallel with coast (e.g. island)' [and sannaŋašulik 'cross']

PE canir- 'sweep' [cf. canəy and p.b. ŋir-?]

AAY —

CAY canir- 'sweep'

NSY sanitəq 'sweepings, dust' [Em.]

CSY [note sanixtə- 'wipe, clean up']

Sir [note samixtə- 'wipe, clean up' — Orr]

Sir —

SPI saniq- 'clean (house)', Qaw 'sweep'

NAI —

WCI saniq- 'sweep'

ECI saniq- 'sweep', NBI 'scrub (floor)' [saniku 'garbage']

GRI sanir-, EG canii- 'sweep, clean (house)'

PY cannu- 'be thick' [cf. canəy(ə)t-]

AAY K cannu- 'be thick'

CAY Y cannu-

NSY sanu- [Av.]

CSY —

PY-S canqun 'ware or object' [cf. q(q)un and also catqummiq-?]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY saanqutə 'ware' [Em.]

CSY sanqun Chap 'ware', SLI 'tool, equipment, weapon' [meaning of the latter perhaps by contam. with caḍku]

Sir sanquta(X) 'goods, ware, object'

Inu [Imaq satqun 'ware, object' may be from Yup — the tq rather than qq perhaps under the influence of satkuq under caḍku]

PY caŋay- 'object to s.th.' [cf. caŋiak-]

AAY AP caŋay(yuŋ)- 'object to s.th.'

CAY caŋa(yuŋ)- 'dislike or reject s.th.' [and note caŋatə- 'have s.th. amiss' with the tə ~ l alternation]

NSY —

CSY —

PI caŋiak- 'be jealous' [the relat. — if any — to caŋiy- is not clear; compare also caŋay- and caŋimmir-]

SPI saŋiak- 'be jealous (man of woman)'

NAI saŋiak- 'be sexually jealous'

WCI saŋiak- 'be jealous (man)'

ECI [for saŋiak- 'delouse' see caŋiy-]

GRI saŋiay- 'be jealous (man)' [and note saŋiut(i)- 'be jealous of']

PE caŋiy- 'delouse'

AAY caŋiy- 'fondle, feel with fingers (formerly esp. for lice)'

CAY caŋiyar- 'massage'

NSY —

CSY [for saŋixtə- 'wipe, clean off' see canir-]

Sir —

SPI saŋik- 'delouse' [Jen.]

NAI saŋik-

WCI —

ECI saŋiak- 'delouse'

GRI saŋiy- 'delouse' [for saŋiut(i)- 'be jealous of' see caŋiak-]

PE caŋimmir- 'want more' [cf. caŋiak-]

AAY AP caŋimiXtə- 'want more'

CAY caŋimiXtə-

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw saŋimiq-

NAI saŋimmiq-

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE caŋu- 'turn (to the side)' [cf. caŋur- and ca(C)u-]

AAY caŋu- 'swerve, turn to the side'

CAY Nun, NS caŋu- 'turn back', Nun also 'walk', HBC 'look for eggs'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir [saŋəXpaqar- 'rock or sway from side to side']

SPI Imaq saŋu(žak)- 'make way (across difficult terrain)', KI, W 'twist, wind, be tortuous' [Jen.]

NAI —

WCI Sig saŋu- 'go from side to side', Net 'turn aside' [Ras.]

ECI saŋu- 'change direction' [saŋuyaraq- 'change direction all the time']

GRI saŋu-, EG caŋiC- 'turn (to the side), curve, wind' [and saŋuyuraar-, saŋuyaar- 'meander, wind']

PY-S caŋur- 'be twisted or bent down' [cf. caŋu- and Aleut saŋuXta- 'have a wry mouth' and saŋus (pl.) as a name of bays]

AAY caŋur- 'bend, twist, distort' [postural root]

CAY caŋur-, caŋuŋqa- 'lack symmetry, pull a face' [postural root]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir saŋuXtə- 'bend down, incline' [and saŋurmalŋuX 'tilted'; Em. has saŋurən 'crooked, bent']

Inu [note GRI saŋuŋa- 'be crooked' and NAI saŋut- 'gossip maliciously about']

PY caŋyar- 'be hard to move' [cf. perhaps Atkan Aleut saŋaXta- 'honour, respect' with p.b. Xta-]

AAY K caŋyar-, C saŋyar- 'be hard to move' [and caŋyaitə-, saŋyaitə- 'be easy to move']

CAY —

NSY —

CSY saŋyar- 'be hard to move, slow of learning', saŋyitə- 'not slide easily because of friction'

PI capaŋaq 'bead' [there may be a link to capək-]

SPI —

NAI [sapaŋiak, sapaŋižžaq 'piece of wood or bone to hold when throwing seal line']

WCI Car hapaŋaqtalik 'bead' [Ras.; Pet. has Sig siapaŋa 'bracelet']

ECI sapaŋaq 'bead'

GRI sapaŋaq, EG capaŋaq

PE capə- 'block' [cf. Atkan Aleut caŋit-, EA ciŋit-, cimit- 'block, plug', also capəŋnar-]

AAY sapu- 'fence off, dam up', saputə- 'confine by blocking off' [and sapur- 'be weathered in']

CAY capa [base: capə] 'barrier, curtain', capə- 'block (ice), cover up'

NSY sapə- 'cover'

CSY saapə- 'cover, herd to a new place (reindeer)', saŋkaar- 'block (view)'

Sir sapuXt(ə)- 'cover', sapurəta 'curtain' [and Vakh. has sapur- 'plug' from Men.'s texts; savləX 'winter, year' may also belong here — compare quvə- under qupə-]

SPI savi- 'block', savak 'door' [and verbal = 'close door'; note also Di savək- 'block' — influenced by savak?; Imaq savəq- 'close' (for savək-?)]

NAI sapi- 'block, obstruct, be blocked' [savzi- 'block, prevent', sappit- 'give up, quit']

WCI sapi- 'block'

ECI saput(i)- 'protect, defend'

GRI sapi- 'block, drive together' [sašši- (old ortho. savssi-) 'find crowd of sea mammals trapped in ice — esp. narwhales', saššar- 'catch sea mammals in open hole in ice']

PI capiqšaŋ- 'be inhibited or in need' [cf. capir- below and compare ayuqšaŋ- under ayuq-]

SPI saviqšaŋ- 'be apprehensive of asking s.th. of s.o.'
NAI sapiqšaŋ- 'be reserved, shy' [sapiqšalait- 'be bold']

WCI sapiqsait- 'can do anything, be omnipotent'

ECI sapirsait-

GRI sapiršar- 'cannot do or get s.th., be in need'

PE capir- 'block or be blocked' [cf. lir-?]

AAY —

CAY capir- 'impede, block'

NSY sapir- 'block' [and sapiXsar- 'lose desire to do s.th., give up']

CSY —

Sir —

SPI saviq- 'feel one cannot do s.th.'

NAI sapiq- 'not try to do from feeling that it's impossible, be weary of'

WCI sapiq- 'be unable to do', Car 'be lazy' [Ras. and Schn. for Baker Lake]

ECI sapiq- 'become discouraged and not want to do', Aiv 'cannot do' [and sapirria(C)- 'not want any more, give up']

GRI sapir- 'cannot, not dare', NWG, Up 'be extremely fond of' [and sapiit- 'be bold']

PE cap(p)un 'fish weir' [cf. un]

AAY sapun, saputaq, KP, Kod sapuq 'gate, barrier, dam'

CAY capun 'weir' [and capu- 'cover' — also nominal]

NSY sapun 'partition, wall, obstacle' [Av.]

CSY sa(a)putaq 'cover, lid'

Sir [note sapurəta 'curtain' and sapur- 'cover']

SPI sappun 'dam, blockage, barrier'

NAI sapun 'dam, barrier, fence', Nu saputit 'fish weir'

WCI saputit 'fish weir'

ECI saput

GRI saputit

PI capək- and **capkut-** 'drop' [cf. Aleut saŋi- 'jerk to the side', saŋiisa- 'fling (to side or ground)']

SPI saviktuq- 'have s.th. slip from one's grasp'

NAI [note sipiksaŋ- 'come undone, slip off, grow suddenly or quickly', sipiksaa(ŋa)q- 'not engage (arrow on bow), not get a grip on' — contam. with cipkiq- under cipə(ŋ)-?]

WCI Car? sapku- 'release' [Schn. 'adg.']

ECI sakku(C)- [half tr. sakkui-, Lab sakkutsi- in Peck] 'release', sapiyyi(C)- 'drop'

GRI sapaŋit-, sapašši(t)- 'drop, release' [and note sikkar- 'lose hold of support']

PE capəŋnar- 'be difficult or formidable' [cf. nar- and probably capə-]

AAY —

CAY capəŋnaXqə- 'be difficult'

NSY [sapŋaq 'emergency stop in bad weather' (Av.)]

CSY sapəŋnar- 'be very cold', sapəŋnaq 'very cold weather'

Sir —

SPI *savirnaq*- 'be strong', Qaw *sapirnaq*- 'be talented, be difficult'
 NAI *sapirnaq*- 'be formidable, seem impossible', PH 'be strong'
 WCI *sapirnaq*- 'be impossible, be difficult'
 ECI —
 GRI *sapirnar*- 'be difficult', NWG 'be great'

PE *caqə*⁻¹ 'turn or move' [cf. *caqu*⁻¹, *caqələkitar*, and *caqviy*]

AAV *cari(tə)*- 'tilt, swerve, weave'
 CAY *caqir*- 'turn' [and see *caqəlna*- 'hop, flit' under *caqələkitar*]
 NSY *saqiy*- 'push aside' [Enm.]
 CSY —
 Sir [note *saqitux* 'tundra animal']
 SPI *sarit*- 'put outside', Qaw *sarik*-, Imaq *sarit*- 'push aside'
 NAI *saqit*- 'push, move out of the way'
 WCI Sig *saqi*- 'change direction', *saquraq*- 'zig-zag'
 ECI *saqi*- 'change direction (wind), push away because it is embarrassing', Lab *saqitsik*- 'scatter, knock down'
 GRI *saqi*- 'wander about, serve', NG *haqi*- 'change direction', EG *cari*- 'be out hunting in kayak' [and *saqiallay*- 'change direction', *saqiy*- 'move aside', *sarmiy*- 'push, jostle', also EG *caqqit* 'kayak']

PY *caqə*⁻² 'break or chip' [cf. *caqšanəkut*?]

AAV *caqtə*- 'rip, tear'
 CAY *caqətə*- 'chip' [and note Nun, HBC *caqəxtə*-, Eg *caqixtə*- 'rip']
 NSY [saqšək 'fragment, shell' (Av.)]
 CSY *saqəXqə*-, *saqixqə*- 'break to pieces, chip off bits', *saqəxtə*- 'chip off a piece' [and note also *saqəmə*- 'crumble to pieces' — by contam. with *ciqumə(t)*-?]

PE *caqələkitar* and ***caqəlnataq*** 'butterfly' [cf. *caqə*⁻¹ and *ləy*-, referring to the zig-zag path of the insect; with different final p.b.s in Yup and Inu?]

AAV KP *caqəlnataq*-, PWS *caqəlnatak*-, Kod *saqəlnatak*-, AP *saqilnatak* 'butterfly, moth'
 CAY *caqəlnataq** [note *caqəlna*-, Nun *caqitna*- 'hop, flit']
 NSY *yaqəlnusiq* [influenced by *yaquq* 'wing' (under *iyay*-); Av. has *yaqəlnusiq*]
 CSY *yaqəlnətaq* [influenced by *yaquq* 'wing'; for *səqəlnəqə*- 'hop' see *cəqələ*-]
 Sir — [note *siyəsəqətatar*- 'hop' — Em.]
 SPI *sarəlnataq* 'butterfly' [Jen. has *siriniritaq* for W]
 NAI Nu *taqalukisaq* 'butterfly' [and note B *taqilakisaq* 'northern buttercup']

WCI Sig *saqalukitaq* [Met.], *saqalikitaq* [Lowe], Cop *haqalikitaq* [Lowe], Net *haqalikitaq*-, Utku *taqalikitaq* [Ras.], Car *taqalikitaq* [B.-S., but Dor. has *taralikitaq* for B. Lake]

ECI *taqalikitaq*-, *taralikitaq*-, *saralikitaq*-, Igl *tarralikisaq* [B.-S. — several of these forms seem to indicate contamination with *tarraq* 'shade']

GRI NG *taqulikihaaq*-, NWG *taqaliquisaq* 'butterfly', SWG *taXXaliquisaq* 'moth, ray (fish)' [EG *isaqqiiq* — Thal. *isaqqiliq* 'butterfly' is influenced by *iyaaqi*- under *iyay*-]

PE *caqlay* 'roseroot' [may be PY borrowed into SPI, or PI borrowed into NSY and CSY; cf. *cuqlay*]

AAV —
 CAY —
 NSY *saqlak* 'roseroot' [Av.]
 CSY *saqlak*
 SPI *saqlak*
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI —
 NAI —

PI *caqšanəkut* 'waste' [cf. *caqə*⁻², *ḍar*-, *nər*¹ and *k(k)ur*?]

SPI [note Qaw *saXiq*- 'clean (a place)']
 NAI *saqšanikut* 'waste, offal, leftovers'
 WCI [note Sig *saqaq* 'dirt, s.th. dirty?']
 ECI —
 GRI *sarlanikut* 'waste, offal, leftovers'

PE *caqu*⁻¹ 'veer to the side' [cf. *caqə*⁻¹]

AAV —
 CAY —
 NSY —
 CSY *saqustə*- 'glide to side (bird)'
 Sir —
 SPI *saru*- 'swerve, veer, change direction'
 NAI *saqu*- 'change direction', *saquṇa*- 'be crooked or bent'
 WCI *saquṇayuq* 'oblique, crooked (road)'
 ECI —
 GRI —

PY-S *caqu*⁻² 'wrap around' [there may be contam. with *iyaqu* under *iyay*- in NSY and CSY here]

AAV *saqun* 'diaper'
 CAY *caqu*- 'wrap' [as noun = 'container, poke, mother']
 NSY [saqumitəq 'underarm' — Enm. has *saqumik* and Av. has *saqumiaq* 'armload']
 CSY [saqumiy- 'hold in crook of arm', perhaps also *saquk* 'edge of skin cut off and discarded', *saquynəq** 'tri-angle']
 Sir *saqəməy*- 'embrace, surround'

PE *caqviy* 'tail of whale' [cf. *caqə*⁻¹]

AAV K *caqX^wik* 'tail of whale, propeller'
 CAY →
 NSY *saqpik* 'whale's tail, propeller'
 CSY →
 Sir —
 SPI *saqpik* 'tail of whale'
 NAI *saqpik*
 WCI *saqpik*
 ECI *saqpik*
 GRI *sarpik* 'tail of whale, propeller' ['propeller' is *haqpinaq* in NG]

PE *caqvir*- or *caqviy*- 'walk splay-footed'

AAV Kod *caqX^wiy*-, Perry *caqir*-, PWS *caqX^wir*- 'walk splay-footed' [post. root]
 CAY *caqfir*- 'walk splay-footed, put shoes on wrong feet' [post. root]

NSY —

CSY saqfir- 'walk splay-footed' [post. root]

Sir —

SPI Qaw saqpiṇa- 'be splay-footed', KI saqpilik- 'turn one's feet out, cross one's legs'

NAI saqpik- 'turn feet out' [also nom. of one with feet that way]

WCI Sig saqpiluaq- 'turn feet out' [Jen.]

ECI saqpiṇa- 'have feet turned out' [and saqpikut(i)- 'shoot past too far to right']

GRI sarpiṇa- 'walk with feet turned out' [and note NG haqpit- 'be cross-eyed' — Holt.]

PI caraq- and **caqaq-** 'make a loud noise' [there appears to be contam. with ciqər- here]

SPI Imaq saraq, saqaq 'noise'

NAI saraaluk- 'make splashing or crashing sound', sarralliqsiq- 'make a splashing sound (water)' [and sarmak- 'talk loudly', saqlak-, Nu saqmak- 'shout']

WCI saraq- 'yell, make noise (child)'

ECI [note sakraa(C)-, saraliq- 'wet s.th. by splashing']

GRI —

PI carat- 'be moist or slippery on surface'

SPI —

NAI [note sarayak- 'be spoiled (food)']

WCI —

ECI sarat- 'be lightly dampened on surface (waterproof object)' [also 'adg' acc. Schn.; sarait- 'be dry on surface']

GRI sarat- 'glisten (with moisture)', sarayaṇ- 'be slippery to touch, be silly or peculiar' [and sarassi- 'slip out of one's hand']

PY carayak 'monster'

AAY K caraayak 'monster, apparition'

CAY carayak 'monster, ghost, bear'

NSY —

CSY [note sariirayuy- 'be shocked?']

PE carliyar 'child held in lap' [cf. Aleut caralix, caraliyi-X 'young seal that has (just) left its mother']

AAY carliaq 'child, baby, young (of animal)' [as verb carliaq- = K 'have a child', KP 'hold (child) on lap or belly']

CAY LI, HBC carliaq 'last child in family'

NSY sarliiq 'young child (on lap)' [Enm.], sayliaqsiaq 'bitch with pups' [Av.]

CSY sarliyaq 'female dog or other quadruped'

Sir —

SPI Qaw sarliaq 's.th. held on the lap'

NAI sarliaq 's.th. or s.o. sitting in one's lap' [Jen. has also 'child'; as verb 'rock on the lap']

WCI Net sarliaqtuq 'bitch with pups' [Ras.]

ECI sarliaq- 'carry in front of one', Lab saarliak 'animal with young' [Peck]

GRI sarliaq 'infant in arms, dog with young' [as verb sarliar- = 'have a child (or s.th.) in lap']

PE carumiṇ 'left (hand)' [cf. miṇ-?]

AAY —

CAY carumik 'left hand or side'

NSY [for saqumik 'armpit' see caqu-2]

CSY sarumik 'left side' [saruya 'left hand']

Sir —

SPI saumik 'left hand or side'

NAI saumik

WCI saumik

ECI saumik

GRI saamik

PE carvar 'current' [cf. Aleut car- in Atkan carna-X 'outgoing surf', EA carat- 'go out to the open sea, fall down (into pit), sink (into snow)']

AAY carwaq 'current' [and KP carru-, PWS car<γ>u- 'slide (snow, earth, mud)']

CAY carvaq 'current, rapidly flowing stream' [and note carvə-, carvar- 'flow (of current)']

NSY [note sarəvə- 'topple down']

CSY [note sarəvə- 'crumble, tumble, collapse']

Sir sarvətəṭəX 'drift'

SPI sarvaq 'current', sarvaq- 'flow (of current)'

NAI sarvaq 'current', sarvaq- 'have a strong current, be carried away by current'

WCI sarvaq 'current' [and Baker Lake as verb = 'go downstream']

ECI sarvaq 'river rapids' [also 'bed on a slope' and as verb 'lie on a slope']

GRI sarfaq 'current, river rapids', sarfar- 'have a current (river)'

PY-S catə 'inside or skin-side of a pelt'

AAY AP, KP cata 'inside or skin-side of a pelt'

CAY cata

NSY —

CSY sata

Sir sata [borrowed from CSY?]

PI catqaq 'front part' [cf. caḏə- and qar?]

SPI —

NAI satqak 'one side of chest', Mal 'chest'

WCI satqak 'front (e.g. of chest)', Net, Cop satqaq 'breast'

ECI saqqaq 'exposed, visible part, part of a place that can be seen in all directions to the horizon' [for saqqit- 'show, appear' see catqummiq-]

GRI saqqaq 'front, sunny side (e.g. northern side of fjord)', EG also 'visible part of s.th., face' [saqqar- 'turn (front) towards s.o.', saqqisaar- 'bask in sun']

PI catqummiq- 'display or appear' [there may be a link to caḏə- and/or canqun though the t in SPI is problematic in the latter case; compare the p.b. in anucimir- under annut-]

SPI satqumiq- 'display, get ready'

NAI satqummiq-, satqummiq- 'show, display'

WCI satqum(m)iq- 'appear'

ECI [saqqit- 'show, appear', as if from saqqaq 'exposed place' — see catqaq — and p.b. hit-; note also saqqiyaaq- 'show or appear for a while', corresponding to GRI saqqisaar- under catqaq]

GRI saqqummir- 'appear, be displayed' [and saqqumi- 'be exposed, visible']

PI catuq- 'take back'

SPI satuuti- 'give up on'

NAI tasuq- 'repossess, take back, redeem, ransom', Mal satuq- 'take back'

WCI sattu- 'take back what one has given, regain s.th. lost'

ECI satuq- 'recover, regain possession'

GRI —

PI cau- 'strew (with earth or snow)' [the relat. — if any — to ciru- is obscure]

SPI sau- 'bury, cover with earth or snow' [Jen. has as noun 'loose earth or snow covering s.th.']

NAI sau- [and as noun 'snow, sand or earth covering']

WCI sauk- 'earth, stones, or snow covering s.th., skirting of house', sau- 'cover with earth'

ECI sau- 'cover with earth or snow'

GRI saa- 'sprinkle, cover or be covered (e.g. with earth)', saaq 'fine earth or snow strewn on s.th., humus, soil on a traditional Greenlandic house roof'

PY ca(C)u- 'turn and face' [cf. carju-]

AAY cau- 'turn and face'

CAY cau-

NSY saaw- 'turn' [and saak^War- 'look back, look around']CSY [note saaq^W 'side']**PI caulluq-** 'remove marrow' [cf. caunəq]

SPI —

NAI saulluq 'spinal cord (esp. of caribou)' [as verb = 'remove through a narrow opening like marrow from a bone, PH saulluk- 'extract marrow']

WCI saulluq- 'take marrow from a bone'

ECI saullu(C)- 'remove contents with a long instrument through a narrow opening (brain from skull, marrow from bone)'

GRI —

PI caunəq 'bone or pit' [cf. nər¹]

SPI sauniq 'bone'

NAI sauniq* 'bone, pit, seed in fruit', [in pl. saunnic is also 'boat frame'], saunaaq 'eggshell, pit, seed of fruit, small fishbone'

WCI sauniq 'bone, pit'

ECI sauniq 'bone, fishbone, eggshell', saunaaq 'seed, pit'

GRI sauniq* 'knuckle, bone, pit (in fruit)' [old ortho. = sauneq; note saarni 'its bones, ribs of boat']

PI caunnit- 'have a bone stuck in one's throat' [cf. lit- or tit-; compare CAY (n)ənritə- at nənəq]

SPI saunit- 'have a bone stuck in throat'

NAI saunnit-

WCI saunik- [for saunnit-?]

ECI saunnit-

GRI saannit-

PE cavaɣ- 'work'

AAY [AP caway- 'do what so hard?' from ca- 'what' and way 'hard', can hardly be related since ca- corresponds to su- in Inuit (see cu(na))]

CAYNS cavəɣ- 'work' [by contamination with cavət-? — see cavizra- 'make s.th.' under cavət- 'touch']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI sawaaq 'work, job', W sawak- 'work' [Jen.; for sawit- 'work' see cavət-]

NAI savak- 'work (on)'

WCI savak-

ECI Iti savak- 'succeed'

GRI —

PE cavəɣ 'harpoon or spear head' [the relat. to caviɣ is obscure]

AAY Kod cawək 'type of arrow or spear for small sea animals'

CAY Y, HBC cavək 'harpoon, big spear'

NSY savək 'harpoon'

CSY savək 'head of whaling harpoon', savəɣ- 'harpoon'

Sir savəɣəX 'spearhead' [for homonym in sense 'knife' see caviɣ]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI — [for Car havɣut 'snow probe' see cavət-]

ECI savik- 'mount harpoon head on harpoon'

GRI saviɣ- [half-trans. savittur-] 'mount harpoon head', saxxuśšaar- [old ortho. savgússaer-] 'take harpoon head off shaft', EG caviɣattaq, cavuyattaq, cavaɣattaq 'harpoon head', cavattarpik 'base of harpoon tip', NG havɣut 'short strap for attaching line to breathing hole harpoon' [Holt.; note also WG suuyaq, Up sanjaq 'iron head of bird dart']

PE cavət- 'touch or feel' [cf. Aleut cam- 'scrape, clean (skin) by scraping']

AAY cauxtə- 'touch' [and note witə- 'switch around, rearrange?']

CAY caftə-, caaftə-, LIsaftə- 'touch' [and note NSU cavizra- 'make s.th.'; for NS cavəɣ- 'work' see cavaɣ-]

NSY →

CSY saaftə- 'touch, feel'

Sir —

SPI sawit- 'work, palpate, adjust' [contam. with cavaɣ-?]

NAI savit- 'touch' [and savitu- 'be handy', savinnaq- 'be time- consuming']

WCI savit- 'touch, work on s.th. guided by touch (e.g. in poor light)' [and savitu- 'touch everything'; note also Car? havɣut 'snow probe', havɣuhaq- 'test snow with snow rod' — Schn. 'adg' infl. by cavəɣ?]

ECI →

GRI savit- 'touch' [and savitu- 'be handy']

PI captək- 'grope'

SPI saptik-, saptaaq- 'grope'

NAI saptaq- 'grope, palpate, examine by touch'

WCI saptik- 'grope, feel way'

ECI tatsi(C)- 'touch with eyes closed or in the dark to find, recognize', Lab tapsik- 'feel, finger, touch' [Peck]

GRI satsiy- 'grope', sattay-, NG hattaq- 'grope way forward'

PY-S cavləɣ- 'handle' [cf. ləɣ-]

AAY —

CAY caŋiur- 'do housework'
 NSY sapl̥əy- 'touch, feel' [Enm. and Orr]
 CSY saŋl̥əy- 'handle'
 Sir saŋl̥əy- 'feel' [Vakh.]

PE caviy 'knife' [Aleut saami-X EA 'stone knife, dagger',
 Att 'knife, spear point, iron', Atkan saami-X, saami-X
 'iron, steel'; the relat. with cavəy is obscure]
 AAY K cawik 'iron, metal'
 CAY cavik 'knife, metal, iron', Nun 'curved knife', Y,
 HBC, NI cavixaq 'cutting knife'
 NSY savik 'knife' [and saviy- 'plane', saviŋquyuk 'iron']
 CSY savik 'knife' [and savikənraaq 'tin, metal', saviŋquq
 'small curved knife']
 Sir savəyəX 'knife' [Vakh. also saviyəx; saviŋəstar- 'plane']
 SPI sawik 'knife' [sawithaq, sawisXaq 'metal', sawithaq-
 'plane', sawiviniq 'piece of metal']
 NAI savik, savik 'knife' [the latter by contam. with cavəy;
 saviŋhaq 'iron, metal']
 WCI savik 'knife, iron' [savisuk 'piece of iron']
 ECI savik 'knife' [and savik- 'plane', Iti, SB, NBI savirayaq
 'white metal (?)']
 GRI savik 'knife' [saviy- 'prune, whittle to fit', saviminiq*,
 NG haviyluk 'iron']

PE caviur- 'whittle'

AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY —
 CSY saviXə- 'whittle, carve'
 Sir saviXqə(s)-
 SPI —
 NAI saviurq- 'trim or smooth (piece of metal or bone)'
 WCI Car? havirurq- 'scrape with a knife' [Schn. 'adg']
 ECI —
 GRI saviur- 'whittle' [and saviurɬitsi- 'gnash one's
 teeth']

PI caviužaq- 'cut blocks of snow' [cf. ŋ(ŋ)uðar(-)]

SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI saviuayaq- 'cut blocks of snow' [saviuayaqturnikkut
 'debris left after cutting snow blocks']
 ECI saviuayaqtu(q)- 'cut blocks of snow' [saviuayarniku
 'debris from cutting snow blocks']
 GRING haviuhaqtuq- 'cut blocks of snow', haviuhaq
 'knife' [haviuhaqtuayaq 'snow block, sugar cube']

PY cayak 'red salmon'

AAY AP sayak 'red salmon'
 CAY cayak, sayak
 NSY —
 CSY —

PE caya(y) 'strength or fortitude'

AAY cayaxtə- 'be angry'
 CAY cayaq 'chest, lungpower', cayaitə-, NS casaitə- 'lack
 fortitude' [there appears to be contam. with caðə- here]
 NSY [for sayət 'chest' see caðə-]
 CSY —
 Sir —

SPI sayak 'strength', sayait- 'be weak'
 NAI sayak 'health, strength', sayait- 'be weak'
 WCI —
 ECI —

GRI [note saya- 'be tired of work, bungle, be careless',
 sayaat- 'be diligent']

PE cayuy- 'pull or twitch' [cf. Aleut sayu- 'pull' and sayyi-x
 'bow' (du.)]

AAY cayuy- 'pull, tug towards self'
 CAY cayuy- 'pull towards self, twitch'
 NSY tayuy- 'pull', tayuxtə- twitch, kick' [and tayuxpay-
 'tremble, be alarmed' — contam. with tayu(y)-?]
 CSY sayuy- 'pull, tug' [and sayuxpaxtar- 'pull by jerking,
 twitch']
 Sir sayəy- 'pull' [note also sayəkayux 'bow']
 SPI sayuk- 'quake, tremble, shiver, twitch'
 NAI sayuk- 'twitch'
 WCI Sig sayuk- 'move'
 ECI sayuk- 'tremble, shake'
 GRI sayuy- 'tremble'

PE cayur- 'dance'

AAY —
 CAY cayuXtə- 'Eskimo dance (of man)'
 NSY sayur- 'dance'
 CSY sayur- 'dance a set, non-improvised Eskimo dance'
 Sir sayəX 'celebration, festival' [Em.]
 SPI sayuq- 'Eskimo dance' [Qaw of women]
 NAI sayuq- 'do a motion dance'
 WCI sayuq- 'dance'
 ECI —
 GRI —

PY cəqtaaq 'kind of bird' [perhaps from *təqcaaq — cf.
 təðatəða(C)ir]

AAY C səqtaaq, səqtaq 'mallard'
 CAY cəqcaaq 'northern phalarope' [and cətaaq, cətaar(aq*)
 'little bird', Y cəqpilunaq 'sparrow']
 NSY [səqəzraaXaq 'grey seagull']
 CSY — [but note təzatəžiq 'red phalarope, sandpiper'
 under təðatəða(C)ir]

PI cialri- 'slide' [there may be a link to ciðay-]

SPI Qaw sialri- 'glide through air, over water, slide on ice'
 NAI sialri-, Mal sail'ri- 'slide on slippery surface, glide'
 WCI Cop halri(y)aq- 'skate' [halri(y)autit 'ice skates']
 ECI siarri(C)- 'slip unintentionally' [siarriyauti 'ice skate',
 Lab siaXXiyaaC- 'ski, skate']
 GRI saXXi(t)- 'slide out, slip', saarti- 'slide on ice' [and
 NWG saartisaarut 'skate']

PI cianəq 'lengthwise lathe in kayak' [cf. ciðay-]

SPI siaaniq 'lengthwise strip in side of kayak frame'
 NAI Nu siani* 'lengthwise piece in bottom of kayak
 frame'
 WCI —
 ECI sianiq
 GRI siaaniq* 'lengthwise piece in bottom of kayak frame'

PE ciðay- 'spread out' [cf. Aleut ciðay- 'stretch'; note the Yup contraction leaving initials-; compare also cayyaq]
AAy saxtə- 'spread out, stretch out' [and saylə- 'spread out, sprawl, C cuyu-, cuylə- 'be scattered, messed up'; saxtə- conflates with base yaxtə-, caxtə- 'stretch one's arm out' under iyay-]
CAY caxtə-, saxtə- 'scatter, spread' [for ciikar- 'have diarrhea' see ətəytar-]
NSY saxtə- 'smooth out, straighten, scatter, spread' [and sayvitəkə- 'scatter']
CSY saay- 'get scattered, spread'
Sir sižay- 'smoothen, spread out' [Vakh. has it as 'stretch or straighten out' from Rub.]
SPI siak- 'spread out, scatter' [and Imaq saktuma- 'be straightened, smoothed out']
NAI siak- 'arrange, be arranged in a row', PH 'scatter, be scattered'
WCI siak- 'scatter' [and notesiaqtit- (forsiaqtit-?) 'reattach a rope further away']
ECI siak- 'be placed side by side', Lab 'be placed in a line or row'
GRI siay- 'arrange, be arranged in a row, let run out (harpoon line)', siaar- 'distend, extend' [and note EG ciamaaq 'forefinger', NG hiaXXaq 'taut rope']

PE ciðayma(r)- 'get scattered' [cf. mar-, but also ciðamə(t)- below, with which there is some entanglement]

AAy saymə- 'get scattered'

CAY caymar- 'lose'

NSY sayma(r)-

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI siamma(ŋa)- 'be scattered'

GRI siammar- 'scatter, get scattered'

PE ciðamə(t)- 'scatter or crumble' [cf. mə(t)-]

AAy —

CAY ciamə- 'crumble, crush'

NSY siamə- 'get crushed, quieten down (child)' [and siamquvžiapīy- 'crush']

CSY —

Sir —

SPI siamit- 'scatter, disorganize'

NAI siamit- 'spread, scatter', PH 'lose'

WCI siamit- 'scatter'

ECI [for siamma(ŋa)- 'be spread out' see ciðayma(r)- above]

GRI siamat- 'be scattered'

PE ciðamru '(small piece of) driftwood' [cf. ciðamə(t)- above and EA caamru-X 'small piece of driftwood', caamru- 'pick up pieces of driftwood', borrowed from Esk.?]]

AAy camru(q) 'small piece of driftwood' [short a probably due to compression]

CAY Y, NS ciamruq 'small piece of driftwood'

NSY siamuq [Enm.]

CSY siimru 'small stick used for kindling'

Sir —

SPI siarmuq 'small piece of driftwood'

NAI siamru

WCI Sig siamru

ECI —

GRI —

PE ciðəy- 'cut open (fish or animal)' [compare ciðay- for the Yup contractions and cf. also ciyyaq-]

AAy səyə- 'cut fish' [and note PWS sia<R>ar- 'make a cut or slit in', siaXtə- 'graze, nick']

CAY cəy-, səy-, Nun əsəy- 'cut fish'

NSY əsəy- 'cut fish' [Enm.; also əsəxtur- 'rip open']

CSY səxə- 'cut open, slash'

Sir sicəy- 'cut up, slit' [Vakh.]

SPI siik- 'cut lengthwise through belly (seal, fish)'

NAI siik- 'tear lengthwise'

WCI siik- 'disembowel animal'

ECI siik- 'open animal down middle'

GRI siiy- 'cut up (animal along belly), burst' [and siššay- 'gape, spread apart']

PI cižžaq 'split' [cf. q under nər¹]

SPI Qaw sižžaq 'hairlip'

NAI sižžaq* 'split section of garment or skin'

WCI siyyaq 'long split in garment'

ECI —

GRI siššaq* 'split in garment, fly' [old ortho. sivssaq by contam. with cipə(y)-?]

PE ciyəðqur 'knee' [cf. Aleut ciðiyi-X, EA ciðyiiðə-X 'knee', also p.b. qur]

AAy cisquq 'knee' [short i probably due to compression]

CAY ciisquq 'knee' [also cisquq reported for areas where it has not been established that compression occurs]

NSY siiXquq 'kneecap' [Jen. and Av.; Taghyuq has siixquq 'knee', Enm. et al. both forms]

CSY səyəsquq 'knee' [səyəsquq- 'kneel'; for əsləquq 'flipper' see cil(ə)qur]

Sir siyəsqaX 'knee' [Orr; Men. has siyəkəX]

SPI siitquq 'knee'

NAI siicquq 'knee' [also sicquq — contam. with cil(ə)qur?; siicquq-, Mal sitquq- 'kneel']

WCI siitquq 'knee'

ECI siiquq 'knee' [siiqu(q)- 'kneel']

GRI siiquq 'knee'

PE ciyəðqu(C)ar 'kneecap' [cf. ar]

AAy —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY səyəsqaq 'kneecap'

Sir —

SPI siitquaq 'kneecap'

NAI siicquaq, Mal sitquaq 'kneecap' [Seiler]

WCI siitquaq

ECI siiquaq

GRI siiquaq 'kneecap, small bone in seal's back flipper' [the latter probably by contam. with cil(ə)qur]

PE **ciyāḍqumiŷ-** 'kneel' [cf. miŷ-]
 AAY **ciŷqumiŷ-** 'kneel, put in kneeling position'
 [postural root]
 CAY **ciisqumiŷ-**
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI [sicquŷmik- 'press down with one's knees']
 WCI **siitqumiaq-** 'kneel for a moment'
 ECI **siqqumiaq-** 'be kneeling' [siqqumiŷaq- 'walk
 on knees']
 GRI **siqqumiar-** 'be kneeling', **siqqummir-** 'kneel
 down'

PI **ciitqināq** 'baggy' trouser knee' [cf. li⁻¹ and nār¹]
 SPI **siitqaniq** 'trouser knee that has become baggy
 from wear'
 NAI **siicqin^ŷ(n^ŷ)iq***
 WCI —
 ECI **siiqqiniq** 'deformation of trousers at the knee'
 GRI **siiqqirnit** 'women's trousers, knee trousers for
 men'

PI **ciŷŷaq-** 'make tearing or sizzling noise' [note that the
 ŷŷ here need not be historical, so there is probably a link
 to ciḍŷ- — compare ciŷq-²; the gem. could perhaps
 reflect *ciḍŷar-]

SPI —
 NAI **siŷŷaq-** 'make sizzling noise', **siŷaala-**, Nun 'make
 noise of running water', PH **siŷatit-** 'spurt, gush, make
 sound of s.th. tearing'
 WCI **siŷ(ŷ)aq-** 'tear cleanly, make ripping sound' [Schn.
 has **siŷaqpallaq-** 'make cracking sounds' for 'adg']
 ECI **siŷaq-** 'make the noise of s.th. dry tearing', Lab
 'crackle, crack' [Peck; also **siŷalak-** 'make crackingsound
 in fire']
 GRI **sixxar-** 'whistle'

PE **ciŷi-** and **ciŷŷi(t)-** 'be brittle or crack' [cf. ciimik- and
 Aleut **sixsa-** (intr.), **sixsi-** (tr.) 'break in two', also **siŷna-X**
 'rest, surplus?']

AAY **ciŷ-** 'get smashed, squashed', **ciit-** 'squash flat'
 CAY **ciŷ-** 'get smashed, chapped, squashed (s.th. soft with
 hard outside)'
 NSY —

CSY **siŷiq-** 'break, shatter (s.th. brittle)'
 Sir [note **siŷnāX** 'remains' and compare Aleut **siŷna-X**
 above]
 SPI **siŷŷit-** 'tear, of s.th. dry'
 NAI **siŷŷit-** 'break, crack cleanly'
 WCI Net **hiŷ(ŷ)it-** 'crack' [Briggs]
 ECI **siŷŷi(t)-** 'crack through, break'
 GRI **sixxit-** 'be brittle, crack, break' [and **siirāk** 's.th.
 fragile, that bursts easily (e.g. clothing)']

PY **ci(ŷ)ilārt-** 'crackle'
 AAY K, KP **ciilāXt-** 'crackle, rustle'
 CAY **ciilāXt-** 'be crisp, crackly'
 NSY —
 CSY —

PY **ciilraq** 'dragonfly' [cf. niulriq]
 AAY **ciilrayuk** 'dragonfly'
 CAY **ciilraq**, LI **ciilārnaq**
 NSY —
 CSY —

PE **ciŷun** 'ear' [cf. un?]

AAY **cuun** 'ear'
 CAY **ciun**
 NSY **siit-**
 CSY **siŷuta**
 Sir **siŷəta**
 SPI **siun**
 NAI **siun**
 WCI **siun**
 ECI **siuti**
 GRI **siut**

PE **ciŷutəqur** 'snail shell' [cf. qur]
 AAY —
 CAY **ciutəquluk**, **ciutəmquq** 'snail shell'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI **siutiru(q)** 'seashell'
 WCI —
 ECI Lab **siutiruq** 'snail, slug' [Bourq.]
 GRI **siutiruq** 'snail'

PY **ci(ŷ)utaiq** 'kind of beetle' [cf. (C)ir]
 AAY KP **cuutaiq**, PWS **cuutiq** 'type of beetle said to
 crawl into people's ears as they sleep'
 CAY **ciutaiq**, **ciutair(aq*)**
 NSY —
 CSY —

PY **ciŷuq** or **ciŷuraq** 'kind of murrelet' [cf. **ciuraq** (from
 earlier PE **ciŷurar?**), perhaps a matter of the mottled,
 sand-colored coloration of this bird]

AAY C, Kod **cuu<R>aq**, Perry **suu'anjuaq** 'pigeon guil-
 lemot, ancient murrelet'
 CAY **ciŷuq**, **ciŷur(aq*)**, Nun **ciŷuraX** 'Kittlitz's murrelet'
 NSY —
 CSY —

PY **ciŷvik** 'nose bead'

AAY PWS **ciŷwik** 'nose bead' [old sources only]
 CAY **ciŷvik** 'nose bead'
 NSY —
 CSY —

ciŷ(q) 'sheefish, inconnu' [acc. Krauss, an Athabaskan
 loan, rather than an Eskimo loan to Ath. — cf. Kutchin
 šia:]

AAY —
 CAY **ciŷ** 'inconnu, sheefish'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI Qaw sii

NAI sii
WCI siiraq
ECI —
GRI —

PY ciilavik 'kind of grass?' [cf. ciilqa(a)q and perhaps ciyi-]
AAY AP ciilawik, KP cuulawik, PWS cuula<w>ik 'eel-grass'
CAY ciilavik 'spreading wood fern'
NSY —
CSY —

PY ciilqa(a)q 'fireweed' [cf. ciilavik]
AAY ciitqaq 'fireweed'
CAY ciitqaq
NSY —
CSY —

PI ciimik- 'press down on or squeeze?' [cf. ciyi- and miy-?]
Yup — [for CAY, AAY cii- 'get smashed or squashed' see ciyi-]
SPI [for Qaw siimak- 'gather strength for s.th., be determined to win' see ciri-]
NAI siimik- 'overload, press to ground when wrestling',
Nu 'grind protruding middle finger against s.o. to hurt them'
WCI —
ECI siimik- 'squeeze (between two things)'
GRI SWG siimi- 'snap one's fingers at', NG hiimik-, hiimixxaq- 'beat, punch'

PI ciiq-1 'ooze out' [cf. ci(i)qiaq]
SPI siiq- 'become sour, fermented (of food)'
NAI siiq- 'ooze, seep (like a sore), leak out (of air)', PH 'sweat, perspire' [and siisipkaq- 'sweat']
WCI siisipkaq- 'make someone sweat' [and siirlaŋu- 'have heartburn?']
ECI siiq- 'taste bitterness', Lab 'let dampness go through'
GRI siir- 'get sour taste in mouth' [for homonym meaning 'make hissing noise' see ciiq-2; note also siiri- 'get water in the mouth, ooze out, be shy', NG hiirahaaq 'swampy place']

PI ciiqtənnəq 'water oozing up through ice' [cf. tət- and nə¹]
SPI —
NAI siiqsinniq* 'water flowing through crack in ground, on top of ice, overflow' [siisqit- 'ooze, flow out through crack']
WCI siiqtin(n)iq 'a spring', overflow on ice'
ECI —
GRI siirsinni* 'ice swollen with water oozing up from below' [and siirsit- 'swell that way']

PI ciirnaq- 'be sour' [cf. nar-]
Yup [note CAY NSU ciirnaXqə- 'be sour' — from the Inu? — and CSY siirnaq 'walrus stomach']
SPI siirnaq- 'be sour' [as noun = 's.th. sour']
NAI siirn'aq- 'be sour, sweet, tart'
WCI siirnaq- 'be sour' [siirnat 'conserved fruit']

ECI siirnatuq 's.th. that causes one to salivate, produces an acid taste in mouth', Lab siirnaqtuq 'yeast, vinegar' [Peck]
GRI siirnar- 'be sour' [and siirnaq 'sorrel']

PI ciiq-2 'sizzle or hiss' [cf. ciðəy- and ciyʔaq-]
SPI —
NAI siilʔak- 'sizzle, make a tearing noise,'
WCI siiraq- 'sizzle (lamp or stove)', Car? 'whistle in ears' [Schn. 'adg']
ECI siiraq- 'buzz, make noise (static)'
GRI siiq- 'make hissing noise' [and note NG hiraalataq 'meat roasted on flat stone rubbed with tallow or blubber']

PY cika(C)aq 'capelin (eulachon)'
AAY cikəq 'capelin, smelt'
CAY cikaq, cikaar(aq*)
NSY —
CSY sikaq*
Sir — [Orr has sikaX, pl. sikariy, probably borrowed from CSY]

PI cikaq- or **cikak-** 'be stiff' [cf. Aleut sakar-, Atkan also sakay- 'be stiff (e.g. sinew)']
Yup [note AAY cikiar-, sikiar- 'roast split fish' (compare to GRI sikay-)]
SPI —
NAI —
WCI —
ECI sikaŋa- 'be clumsy' [and note Lab sikkaq- 'be soft', sikkaniq 'soft part of walrus tooth — Peck; NBI sikkana- 'be dissipated, provocative']
GRI sikay- 'be or make hard and brittle, roast over a fire', EG ciyar- 'be hard'

PI cikcuiq- 'be attentive or careful'
SPI —
NAI —
WCI Car B. Lake hitsuiq- [for hixxuiq-?] 'be careful, think about how to do a task', hitsuitsia- 'have forethought' [Schn., who also has sitsiq-, siksik- 'be intelligent' for 'adg', also 'be water-absorbant, soaked', conflating this with the entry under citciq-]
ECI —
GRI sissuir- [old ortho. sigssuer- or sigsuer- in Ordbogêraq] 'be attentive, pay attention' [apparently a NWG word]

PE cikðiy 'squirrel'
AAY —
CAY NS cikik 'arctic ground squirrel' [also elsewhere in cikixpak 'marmot' and cikiy'naq 'lake trout' with nar]
NSY —
CSY sikik 'arctic ground squirrel'
Sir —
SPI sikšik
NAI sikšik 'arctic ground squirrel', sikšaaq 'young ground squirrel', sikšikpak 'hoary marmot'
WCI siksik 'squirrel', Cop, Car, Net 'marmot' [Ras.]
ECI Igl siksik 'marmot' [Ras.], Lab 'squirrel' [Peck]

GRI siššinguaq 'squirrel' [Kl. has siššik 'squirrel', old ortho. sigssik; for siššinit 'small bones in head of fish, scales in ear' see takḏa(ḡ)]

PE cikə(t)- 'lower head' [cf. Aleut ciiki- 'be atilt, in disorder', ciikit- 'tilt, put into disorder']

AAY cikta- 'lower head, dive, bow'

CAY cikəta- 'close in (weather, hole), bend over, bow'

NSY səkəta- 'bow head', səkəXqa- 'nod' [Enm.]

CSY səkəta- 'dunk or bury one's head in s.th., bend forwards', sikmuuta- 'lunge forward' [and siklaata- 'fall over'; Chap sikMuxta- 'bend' in Rub.]

Sir sikəta- 'bow, dunk' [Orr; Em. also has sikmuxta- 'bend (head below knees)' and sikəXət(ə)- 'fall down (person)']

SPI siyit- 'bow, lower head, bend over, bend forward', Qaw siyžaaṛaq- 'dip face repeatedly into water (as a moose looking for food)'

NAI siki- 'lower or hang head'

WCI siki-

ECI siki- 'drink from surface of water' [and sikiṇa- 'be bent over in that position'; Lab sikit- 'drink without a cup']

GRI siki- 'stand in a bending position', sikiy- 'stoop, bend' [and sikiṇa- 'stand or sit with bent head']

PE ciklar 'pickaxe' [cf. Atkan Aleut sikli-X 'notch (e.g. in wood), notched (as of knife)']

AAY ciklar- 'chop'

CAY ciklaq 'pickaxe'

NSY siklaq [Taghyuq]

CSY siklaq

Sir sikəṛaX

SPI siklaq

NAI sikl'yaq* 'pickaxe', Nu 'incisor' [as verb = 'use pickaxe on']

WCI siklaq 'pickaxe'

ECI Lab tiḥak 'pickaxe' [and Igl tiklaraut 'that with which one stabs', tiklaralik 'walrus' — Ras.]

GRI siḥaq(*) [old ortho. sigdlaq] 'pickaxe, crowbar' [siḥar- 'hack loose (e.g. from frozen earth)']

PY cikmir- 'close eyes' [cf. cikunriq-]

AAY cikmir- 'close one's eyes'

CAY cikmir-, cikmə- 'close one's eyes, become blind'

NSY —

CSY —

Inu [Qaw sipmiq- 'close eyes' may be a borrowing from Yup]

PE cikna- 'be jealous'

AAY cikṇa(yuy)-, K cikṇa- 'envy, be jealous', cikṇakə- 'be jealous of'

CAY cikṇa- 'be jealous, envious'

NSY sikṇažay- 'be envious' [Enm.]

CSY sikṇa(yuy)- 'feel possessive'

Sir siknəka(s)- 'feel possessive about' [Em.].

SPI siknak- 'be jealous' [influenced by caṇiak- uner caṇiy-?]

NAI siyṇa- 'refuse to share, be stingy', Mal siqṇa- 'be jealous, envious' [contam. with ciqni-?; siyṇa- 'be stingy with']

WCI siṇna- 'be jealous' [siṇna- 'not want to part with (its food, of dog)']

ECI siṇna-, NBI, SB siṇna- 'be jealous' [siṇna- 'be jealous of']

GRI siṇna(yi)- 'be jealous (of)'

PE ciku 'ice' [also verbal 'freeze over']

AAY ciku 'ice'

CAY ciku

CSU siku

NSY siku

Sir —

SPI siku

NAI siku

WCI siku

ECI siku

GRI siku, EG ciyiq 'ice' [in pl. 'lumps of ice'; sikuršuit, EG ciyiviit 'pack ice']

PE ciku(C)ar '(thin) ice' [cf. ar]

AAY cikuaq 'thin ice (on water)'

CAY cikuaq

NSY —

CSY sik^waavžəraq 'very thin ice'

Sir —

SPI siyuaq 'thin new ice'

NAI sikuaq 'thin ice on water' [as verb = 'become covered with thin ice']

WCI sikuaq 'thin ice' [also verbal acc. Lowe]

ECI sikuaq 'first thin ice on water'

GRI sikuaq, pl. sikušsat 'thin ice' [sikuar- 'be covered with thin ice']

PI cikulaaq '(slushy) ice' [cf. la(C)ar(-)]

Yup [note CAY cikulaaq, cikulaar(aq*) 'glare ice on river or lake']

SPI —

NAI sikulaaq- 'develop slush ice (fishing hole)'

WCI —

ECI sikulaaq 'piece of floating ice'

GRI sikulaaq 'brittle ice'

PI cikuliaq '(new) ice' [cf. li(C)ar]

SPI siyuliaq 'young ice'

NAI sikuliaq 'young ice formed around edge of old solid ice on open lead'

WCI sikuliaq 'young ice'

ECI sikuliaq 'new ice' [as verb = 'fall (freezing rain)']

GRI sikuliaq 'new ice'

PE cikunir- 'break up (ice)' [cf. ṇir-]

AAY cikuir- 'have become free of ice'

CAY cikuir- 'have become free of ice' [and cikuitquq, cikuirnəq* 'open hole in river ice, soft spot on baby's head']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI siyuiq- 'break up (ice)'

NAI sikuirvik 'ice break-up time'

WCI —

ECI sikuiq- 'have broken up (ice at break-up time)'

GRI sikuir- 'have become free of ice, open water'

PI cikunriq- 'close eyes' [cf. cikmir-]
SPI siyurniq- 'close one's eyes'
NAI siqu- 'fall asleep', **PH** 'close eyes', **Mal siqunriq-** 'close eyes'
WCI sikunji- 'close eyes' [Lowe; Ow. has hiquñiqtiq- 'blink at' for EP]
ECI sikunjit- 'close eyes'
GRI siqunñir-, NG hikurniq-, NWG sikurnir-, Up siqirñir-, EG cirirñir- 'close eyes'

PE cikur 'needle or sharp tip'

AAY —

CAY Nun cikuX 'needle'

NSY sikuq

CSY sikuq*

Sir —

SPI siyuuq 'point, tip'

NAI sikuq 'drill bit, stone spearhead or arrow'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE cila '(spirit of) weather or outside world' [or cila?; also 'awareness'; cila or cilam inuḃa/inuḃa (see inuḃ) is the spirit of the weather in the old Esk legends; cf. Aleut sla-X, Att la-X 'wind, weather, compass point']

AAY la 'weather, world, outside, awareness'

CAY Y, NS, UK, LI cəla, K, BB, Nun əla, HBC, Eg cila 'weather, world, outside, awareness' [and note əlam yua 'God']

NSY sila 'weather, world, outside, awareness'

CSY əsla

Sir sila [Vakh. and Orr; Men. has sila]

SPI sila

NAI silʼa 'weather, outside, atmosphere, air'

WCI sila

ECI sila 'weather, air, atmosphere, atmosphere, the world, intelligence'

GRI sila 'weather, outside, the world, intelligence' [and silaannaq* 'air'; note also siani- 'notice, be reasonable', sianiut 'nerve, sense']

PE cilakiy- 'be good weather' [cf. kiḃ-]

AAY KP laakəxtə-, **AP** laakəxcī- 'be good weather'

CAY cəlakəḃ- 'be good weather' [and cəlakəxcivaa 'how nice the weather is!']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI silayik-

NAI silʼayik-

WCI silayik-

ECI [compare silaqqi(C)- 'be good weather']

GRI silayiy- 'be good weather' [silayik 'good weather']

PI cilali- 'become bleached by the sun' [cf. li-2?]

Yup [note HBC cila- 'become weathered']

SPI Qaw silali- 'get suntanned'

NAI silʼali- 'get a tan, get faded by sun'

WCI —

ECI — [but note silarniq 's.th. weathered in the air']

GRI silali- 'become weathered, bleached by the sun'

PE cilallir and **cilaqlir** 'outside part or neighbour' [cf. l(l)ir; the latter form with related qlir]

AAY laqliq 'outside (part)'

CAY əlaqliq* 'one immediately outside, neighbour'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI silaliq 'outermost one, neighbour'

NAI silʼalliq* 'outside part, neighbour'

WCI silalliq 'exterior (e.g. door)', **Sig** also 'neighbour'

ECI silalliq 'outermost part'

GRI silaḃiq* 'porch, front yard'

PE cilaḃuy 'rain or bad weather' [cf. p.b. ḃuy]

AAY KP laaḃuxtə-, **AP** laḃuxtə- 'be bad weather', **AP** laḃuk 'squall'

CAY əlaḃuk, cəlaḃuk 'rain' [əlaḃir-, cəlaḃir- 'rain']

NSY siḃaḃuk 'rain'

CSY əlaḃuk 'rain' [əslaḃuyuuXtə- 'rain']

Sir silalux 'bad weather'

SPI silaluk-, silaḃuk- 'be bad weather'

NAI silʼaluk, sialuk 'rain' [also verbal]

WCI **Sig** silaluk 'rain' [also verbal]

ECI silaluk

GRI sialuk 'rain' [siaḃir- 'rain', silaḃuk 'bad weather']

PE cilan (cilaḃ) 'outside' [cf. tə; usually with possessor endings]

AAY laata 'outside part of s.th.'

CAY cəlaḃə 'area outside' [also əlaḃə- 'area outside']

NSY —

CSY əslaḃə

Sir silḃa 'area outside' [Orr; also siḃtinaraḃə- 'be outside']

SPI silati 'outside of s.th.'

NAI silan, silati 'outside of s.th., immediate surroundings, right side (fabric)'

WCI silati 'outside of s.th.'

ECI silati

GRI silat(i) 'outside of s.th., area outside'

PE cilanjirutə- 'lose one's senses' [cf. ŋirutə-]

AAY —

CAY cəlaḃirutə-, əlaḃirutə- 'lose one's senses'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI silʼairuti-

WCI —

ECI —

GRI silaarut(i)- 'have lost one's senses, act crazily, be drunk'

PE cilanjit- 'be out of one's mind' [cf. ŋjit-]

AAY əlaḃitə- 'not be aware of what one is doing, be foolish'

CAY cəlaḃitə-, **Nun, K, HBC** əlaḃitə-

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw silait- 'be out of one's mind'
 NAI sil'ait- 'pay no attention to whether it is night or day'
 WCI —
 ECI silait- 'be stupid, crazy'
 GRI silaat- 'do s.th. hurtful or foolish on purpose'

PI cilatu- 'be wise' [cf. tu-¹]
 SPI —
 NAI [silyatu- 'be wise, in one's prime']
 WCI —
 ECI silatu- 'be wise, cunning, intelligent'
 GRI silatu- 'be sensible, clever, miserly'

PY cilatuqaq 'enclosed porch' [cf. tu-¹ and qar?]
 AAY Kod laatuqaq 'enclosed porch'
 CAY əlatuXaq
 NSY —
 CSY —

PE ciləy-¹ 'be thick or wide' [or ciəy-?; cf. Aleut slay- 'be wide']
 AAY ləyə- 'be thick in diameter'
 CAY K ələy-, Y cələy-, HBC ciəy-
 NSY siəy- [Enm. and Av.]
 CSY əsləyə- 'be stout, thick'
 Sir —
 SPI silik- 'be stout, thick', Qaw 'be wide'
 NAI sil'ik- 'be wide'
 WCI silik-
 ECI silik-
 GRI siliy-

PE ciləy-² 'be full' [cf. ciləy-¹?]
 AAY —
 CAY [note Nun əm̄ar- 'be full']
 NSY —
 CSY əsləqə- 'be full'
 Sir [note simləqar- 'be full', simlaXt(ə)- 'fill' acc. Vakh. from Men.'s texts, and Orr]
 SPI —
 NAI sil'ivit- 'become full (stomach, etc.), fill completely'
 WCI Car hiliŋu- 'have a full stomach, suffer from indigestion' [Schn.]
 ECI siliC- 'leave the rest (having had enough)' [and silinniku 'remainder, leftover']
 GRI [note siħima- 'be ready', siħimmar- 'make ready', siħimmat 'spare, s.th. kept in readiness, insurance']

PE cili- or ciṭi- 'sharpen'
 AAY —
 CAY cəti-, əti-, HBC ciṭi- 'whet, sharpen'
 NSY [siluak 'whetstone' — acc. Av.]
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI W sili- 'whet, sharpen'
 NAI sil'i-
 WCI Sig silimmak- 'sharpen' [and silimmaun 'whetstone']
 ECI sili- 'sharpen'
 GRI sili-

PE cillin or ciṭin 'whetstone' [cf. un]
 AAY —
 CAY cəlin, əlin 'whetstone'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI sillin
 NAI sill'in
 WCI Car B. Lake hillit [Dor.]
 ECI silliti
 GRI siħit

PI cilirak- 'glide' [cf. ciluk- and cilur-]
 SPI Qaw siliak- 'glide (esp. through air)'
 NAI sil'ia- 'swoop down on, be blown along with wind, glide'
 WCI siliak- 'glide downward (of bird)'
 ECI —
 GRI siliray- 'go obliquely, tack'

PE cil(ə)qur or ciṭ(ə)qur '(hind) flipper' [cf. ciləy-¹ and qur?; there is some entanglement with ciyəḍqur]
 AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY —
 CSY əsləquq 'flipper'
 Sir siṭəqəX [Orr]
 SPI sitquq 'hind flipper'
 NAI sicquq, sicquaq 'hind flipper of seal' [also 'knee' — see ciyəḍqur]
 WCI sitquq 'hind flipper'
 ECI siqquq
 GRI siqquq

PI cilu 'carcass of sea mammal'
 SPI silu 'animal carcass drifted ashore, floating carcass' [Men. has 's.th. thrown up by the sea' for Imaq]
 NAI sil'yu 'sea mammal carcass drifted ashore'
 WCI silu
 ECI silu
 GRI silu

PI ciluli- 'find an animal carcass' [cf. ṭit- if not li-¹]
 SPI siluli- 'find a drifted carcass on the beach' [and note Imaq siluak- 'find s.th. thrown up by sea']
 NAI sil'uli-, sil'ut- 'come across an animal carcass drifted ashore or floating'
 WCI —
 ECI siluli- 'find a dead animal'
 GRI siluli- 'come across a carcass at sea or on the beach'

PI ciluk- 'lift arms?' [cf. cilur- and cilirak-]
 Yup — [for CSY siluk 'wing' see culuy]
 SPI siluk- 'glide through the air, soar' [influenced by cilirak-?]
 NAI sil'uk- 'cross over by holding onto s.th. overhead and raising legs, kick'
 WCI siluktaq- 'lift oneself by the force of one's wrists'
 ECI siluk- 'be about to go off, strike (gun, clock, etc.)'
 GRI siluy- 'have arm lifted for blow or to throw, be cocked (of gun)'

PY cilur- 'slide or glide' [cf. ciluk-]

AAY tur- 'slide (down)'

CAY cilur- 'glide, skip on water', **Y catur-**, **HBC citur-**, **K atur-** 'slide down, dive through air'

NSY —

CSY astur- 'go south, travel with wind'

PE ciuvay 'fish egg' [compare the loss of intervocalic *l* in Inu sialuk under cilatuy (cila); cf. perhaps EA cisu-X 'fish eggs', du. also 'vulva', for which compare the *s* in qisa- under qilær-; cf. also macu(y), where fish eggs and female genitals are also denoted by the same term in AAY]

AAY tuuwak 'fish egg'

CAY HBC cituvak

NSY sitavak 'fish egg' [Taghyuq]

CSY astavak 'fish egg' [note atavak 'vagina']

Sir sitavax 'fish egg' [Orr has sitavax]

SPI suak

NAI suvak

WCI suvak

ECI suvak

GRI suak 'fish egg' [suaasaq 'gruel', Up suaat 'female genitals']

PI cimæk- 'plug'

SPI [Qaw simiktuqtaq 'insulated house']

NAI simik- 'stop with a plug'

WCI simik- 'plug' [as noun = 'stopper, plug']

ECI simik- 'plug' [as noun = 'stopper, plug']

GRI simiy- 'plug' [also noun simik; simmir- 'plug, cork', EG cimi 'cotton grass']

PE cimmir- 'exchange or replace'

AAY cimir- 'change, exchange, trade, replace'

CAY cimir- 'change, substitute, exchange' [and cimi 'substituted item']

NSY simir- 'change, substitute' [Enm.]

CSY simir- 'change, exchange, replace'

Sir simay- 'change, exchange' [for simær-?; Vakh. has simæt- 'change (clothes)']

SPI simmiq- 'change, exchange'

NAI simmiq-

WCI simmiq-

ECI —

GRI simir- 'penetrate, soak into, be influenced (e.g. by European ways)' [for sinnir- 'replace' see cip(ə)nær under cipə(t)-; note also sirnut(i)-, sirmut(i)- 'penetrate and form a spot (liquid), be influenced by another's dialect']

PY cin(n)aq 'aged fish'

AAY cinnaq 'aged fish'

CAY Y, HBC, Nun, Eg, LI cinnaq

NSY —

CSY —

PE cinə 'shore or edge' [cf. Aleut sn(a)- as in snaŋa- 'side, sea side of bank', snaanu- 'go to the side', Atkan also snamuðaran 'in all directions', snuuri-X 'subject', EA 'being on one side, alien']

AAY K cənə-, C sənə- '(its) shore, edge'

CAY cəna, HBC cina 'shore, edge' [base cənə-, cinə-]

NSY sinə 'shore, edge'

CSY əsna 'edge' [base əsnə-], əsnaq 'shore'

Sir [Orr has sincəX, probably the same as 'shore' under ciŋðar]

SPI Qaw sini 'shore, edge'

NAI sinʲi 'shore, edge'

WCI sina 'shore, edge' [and note ethnonym Siglit — 'those most towards the coast?']

ECI sini 'shore, edge'

GRI sini 'shore, edge' [and siniriak 'coast', NG hiyliaq- 'travel out to ice edge']

PY cəniq 'beaver' [cf. (C)ir]

AAY sni(i)q 'beaver'

CAY NSU cəniqqaq

NSY —

CSY —

PE cinərar 'edge of ice or channel?' [cf. ar]

AAY —

CAY [note cəŋŋaq 'sandy beach']

NSY —

CSY əsŋəraq 'lagoon opening to sea'

Sir —

SPI sirnaq

NAI sinʲaraq PH 'channel from sea into lagoon', Nu 'strait'

WCI —

ECI sinaaq 'ice edge, corner (e.g. of eye)'

GRI sinaaq, EG cīaa(q) 'edge (e.g. of ice)'

PE cinir- 'go along edge or shore' [cf. lir-?]

AAY K cəniXtə-, PWS sniXtə- 'go along edge or shore'

CAY cəniXtə-, Nun cəniXtə-, HBC ciniXtə- 'visit (within village), walk along shore'

NSY —

CSY əsniXtə- 'go along shore'

Sir — [but sinʲziXt(ə)- 'go past' under ciŋðar]

SPI [siniqša- 'travel along shore', Qaw 'come to visit from somewhere else']

NAI [siniqša- 'travel along shore, go in and out along a row of houses']

WCI —

ECI Wakeham Bay siniqtuq 'even, flat surface' [and sinirsu(q)- 'follow coast']

GRI sinir- 'follow the edge of s.th. (e.g. bank or shore)' [siniršur- 'travel along coast (past fjords)']

PY-S cinək 'bruise' [cf. cinkutay]

AAY cənəy-, sənəy- 'be bruised' [and cənəynəq, sənəynəq, sənəxtaq 'bruise, black eye']

CAY cənək, HBC cinək 'bruise'

NSY sinəŋyalria 'one that has become blue' [Em.; also sinilək 'bruise' acc. Av.]

CSY əsnək 'bruise'

Sir sinəx [Orr]

PI cinək- 'sleep' [from *ciŋək-? — cf. Aleut snay- 'dream']

SPI sinik- 'sleep' [and sinŋuziq 'night dress']

NAI sinʲik- 'sleep'

WCI sinik-

ECI sinik- 'sleep' [and note Iti sinjnatuq 'sleeping pill']

GRI siniy- 'sleep' [note also sinjusiq 'night dress', sinnartuut- 'oversleep', sinjaniiir- 'surprise in one's sleep']

PI cinayvik 'bed' [cf. ðviy]

SPI siniyvik 'bed'

NAI sin'yivik

WCI siniyvik

ECI sinivvik 'sleeping bag'

GRI siniffik 'bed'

PI cinnaktuq- or cinjaktuq- 'dream' [cf. nəy- and tur-2?]

SPI sinnaktuq- 'dream'

NAI sin'n'yaktuq-

WCI sinnaktuq- [Lowe has sinjaktuq-]

ECI sinnatuuma-, NBI, SB sinjatuuma- 'dream' [also 'adg' acc. Schn.]

GRI sinnattur-, NG hinnaktuq- 'dream' [nominal sinnattuyaq — old ortho. singnagtugaq, but Fab. has sinektugak; NG hinnaqtuq 'dream']

PI cinnarliuq- 'sleep badly' [cf. tuy and li(C)ur-]

SPI —

NAI sin'n'yarliuq- 'sleep fitfully, have a nightmare'

WCI —

ECI sinnaliuq- 'find it hard to sleep, try to sleep'

GRI sinnarliur- 'sleep badly'

PE cinkutay 'sty in eye' [cf. cinək]

AAY cinjuktur, cinjuktur 'sty in eye', cikutak 'infection or growth in eye'

CAY cənuktur, HBC cinkutak 'sty in the eye' [and note cikutak 'bladder of small mammal such as squirrel']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI sikkutak 'sty in the eye'

NAI sickutak, sikkutak

WCI sitkutak- 'have a sty'

ECI sikkutak 'sty, swelling or pus on edge of eyelid'

GRI sikkutak 'sty' [sikkutay- 'get a sty']

PI cinjai- 'be pregnant'

SPI sinjai(yau)- 'be pregnant' [sinjai 'fetus']

NAI sinjai(yau)- 'be pregnant (of human)'

WCI sinja(i)- 'be pregnant'

ECI sinjai- 'be pregnant' [as noun = 'fetus']

GRINGhinaiyaq 'pregnant bitch (or other animal)' [Holt.]

PI cinjaq- 'be greyish?'

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Car B. Lake hinjaqtit 'wolves (shaman's word)' [Schn.]

ECI sinjaqtit 'wolf (shaman's word)', sinarnaq, NBI, Aiv siarnaq 'grey (fur)' [Lab sinaanak 'grey' can also be verbal]

GRI sinarnaq, NG hinarnaq 'yellowish grey dog (the most wolf-like type)'

PE cinjar- 'crush'

AAY cinjar- 'kiss in the older style by pressing the nose against the face and sniffing softly' [cinjaq 'kiss']

CAY cinjar- 'kiss'

NSY sinjar- 'kiss with nose' [Enm.]

CSY Chap sinjar- 'kiss'

Sir sinjar- 'kiss, press noses together, sniff s.th. or s.o.' [Em.]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI sinjaq- 'be smashed, crushed'

ECI sinjaq- 'burst from being crushed'

GRI sinjar- 'strike, crush flat'

PE cinja(C)ar 'sled cover'

AAY C cimyaq 'dehaired seal hide used as cover'

CAY cinjaaq, cinjsaaq 'tarpaulin cover for sled or boat'

NSY sinjaq 'dried walrus skin' [Tein]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI siyžaaq

NAI siyžaaq

WCI siyyaaq 'sled cover'

ECI —

GRI —

PE cinjaar 'beach or shore' [cf. cinja(t)-, cinja(C)ar and cinjy]

AAY —

CAY [note cinjsiik, sinjsiiaq 'elf, dwarf'? — compare NG hixxarmiut below]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir sinjaX 'shore' [Vakh. also has sinjaX, and sinjiXtə- 'travel past' from Rub.]

SPI —

NAI [Jen. has siyžaq 'shore on either side of river mouth']

WCI Sig siyyaq 'shore'

ECI siyyaq 'shore, beach, wave breaking on shore', Igl and Baffin 'shore covered with ice' [and note Iti sitsalukaa- 'form waves?']

GRI siššaq [old ortho. sigssaq] 'shore, beach, legendary sea monster' [Fab. also 'saltwater fish'], NG hixxaq 'shore, zone between sea ice and ice edge' [and NG hixxat 'Milky Way' or 'pressure ridges of ice along shore'; hixxarmiut refers to small, benign spirits living on beaches, like the WG inniršuit or the qunniraršuit living in cracks in icebergs — Søby]

PI ciyžariaq '(kind of) shore bird' [cf. yar]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI siyyariaq 'shore bird' ['dunlin' at B. Lake acc. Dor.]

ECI siyyariaq 'shore bird'

GRINWG siššariašuk, EG cittarmiilaq 'shore snipe, sandpiper'

PE cinja(t)- 'shove' [cf. cinjuk-]

AAY cinja- 'give a push, shove to'

CAY cinja- 'push'

NSY *ciŋtə* [Enm]

CSY *siŋə* 'push, shove'

Sir *siŋ(ə)t(ə)*- 'leave, be left', *siŋələt(ə)*- 'push off from shore' [Vakh. from Rub.; Em. has *siŋə*- 'push aside, chase away', *siŋut(ə)*- 'make one's way through a crowd']

SPI *siŋit*- 'throw s.th. in the water, push someone in the water'

NAI *siŋit*- 'immerse in water while holding or while s.th. is staked, anchored to land,' PH 'throw, heave into water, over a cliff'

WCI Net, Sig *siŋit*- 'throw, fling' [Ras.]

ECI *siŋit*- 'place in the water', Lab 'push away' [Peck], Iti 'fall into water, squeeze out' [see *ciŋuk*- for the probable contamination behind the latter sense']

GRI *siŋiy*- 'push s.th. down or out, squeeze contents out', *siŋit*- 'lower boat into water', NG also 'push down' [Holt.]

PY *ciŋələ*- 'hop' [possible relat. to CAY *caqələŋa*- under *caqələkitar* — contam.?.]

AAY —

CAY — [for *caqələŋa*- 'hop, flit' see *caqələkitar*]

NSY *siŋitquXaq* 'hop, jump on one foot' [Av.]

CSY *səŋətqar* 'hop' [*siŋləpəXtə*-, *səŋləpəXtə*- 'limp']

PE *ciŋiy* 'point (of land)' [cf. Aleut *ciŋa-X*, EA (Nikolski) *ciŋa-X* 'impassable place on beach (because of cliff or rocks going down to the sea)', also *ciŋə(t)*- and *ciŋəar*?]

AAY *ciŋik* 'point of land' [Kod 'penis']

CAY *ciŋik* 'point, tip'

NSY —

CSY *siŋik* 'point, tip' [and *siŋiy*- 'come to a point']

Sir *siŋəx* 'point, tip' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts]

SPI *siŋik* 'Golovin (place name)' [from Yupik?]

NAI —

WCI *siŋik* 'point of land which extends into sea'

ECI —

GRI —

PY *ciŋilək* 'arrow or spear with point' [cf. *ləy*]

AAY K *ciŋilək* 'arrow or spear with point'

CAY *ciŋilək*, *ciŋiləyaq*

NSY —

CSY —

Sir — [but note *siŋləraX* 'plane']

PE *ciŋir* 'bootlace'

AAY *ciŋiq* 'armband, garter, sleeveholder'

CAY *ciŋiq* 'bootlace, boot strap' [and *ciŋir*- 'tie bootlaces']

NSY *siŋiq* 'bootlace' [Enm.]

CSY *siŋiq* 'bootlace' [and *siŋir*- 'tie bootlaces']

Sir —

SPI *siŋiq* 'bootlace'

NAI *siŋiq* 'bootlace' [and as verb 'tie bootlaces', as in all Inu]

WCI *siŋiq*

ECI *siŋiq*

GRI *siŋiq* 'bootlace' [*siŋir*- 'tie bootlaces']

PY *ciŋitəq* 'ankle' [cf. *li-1* and *təŋ?*]

AAY KP, Kod *ciŋitəq*, K, PWS *ciŋitquq* 'ankle, small of leg'

CAY *ciŋitəq** 'ankle'

NSY —

CSY —

PI *ciŋirənəq* 'ankle' [cf. *nəŋ1*]

SPI *siŋirniq* 'ankle'

NAI *siŋirniq**

WCI —

ECI *siŋirniq* 'round (part) of the ankle, round (part) of a low boat, (felt) inner lining at ankle'

GRI *siŋirniq** 'instep, ankle'

PE *ciŋqur*- 'crack or crackle'

AAY K *ciŋquq*, C *cəŋquq* 'crackling noise'

CAY *ciŋqə*- 'crackle'

NSY [*siŋquXtəq* — unglossed in Av.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *siŋquq*- 'be hard', Qaw 'crack (e.g. of knuckles, joints)'

NAI *siŋquq*- 'be hard, tough, opinionated', *siŋquqtit*- 'snap with loud noise'

WCI *siŋquq*- 'loud crack', *siŋquqriaq*- 'shoot a gun', Cop *hiŋquun* 'gun' [Lowe; Ras. has Net *heqqorsiksut* — for *hiŋquXXiztut*? — 'gun']

ECI *siŋquq*- 'clap', *siŋquqtit*- 'shoot with a gun' [and Aiv *siŋquqtiyyut* 'gun']

GRI *siŋqur*- 'crack, rattle, go off with a bang (gun)', Up *siŋqir*-, NG *hiŋquqtaaq*- 'shoot' [and NG *hiŋquut* 'gun']

PI *ciŋuk*- 'strain' [cf. *ciŋə(t)*-, *cunəŋ*-, and *ciŋur*-]

SPI *siŋutniq*-, Qaw *siŋuk*- 'push, strain with abdominal muscles'

NAI *siŋuk*- 'strain at stool or in labor contractions' [*siŋjuktit*- 'become red in the face from exertion']

WCI —

ECI *siŋu*- 'swell, become congested (weather, river or human face)' [and *siŋutit*- 'become congested with blood', Iti *siŋu(q)*- 'squeeze out, be squeezed out' and *siŋjuttit*- 'pop (a boil)']

GRI *siŋjūr*- 'be red-faced', *siŋjurtit*- 'become red-faced' [and *siŋjunnir*- 'strain so one's veins stand out']

PI *ciŋulluq*- 'strain at stool' [cf. *lur*-]

SPI —

NAI *siŋulluq*- 'strain at stool'

WCI —

ECI *siŋullu(q)*- 'become red in face, strain to relieve oneself'

GRI *siŋuŋur*- 'strain at stool'

PY *ciŋur*- 'overflow' [cf. *ciŋuk*-?; note perhaps AAY AP *ciŋuruuq* 'sun' and compare the relat. of *ciŋinəŋ*- to *ciŋəŋ*-]

AAY *əsŋur*- 'overflow and ice over (river)' [and note *əsŋir*- 'squirt, spurt']

CAY *əsŋur*-, *səŋŋur*-, NS *cəŋŋur*- 'overflow' [also *əsŋiar*-, NS *cəŋŋuq* 'spring', HBC *əsŋuq* 'pus']

NSY —

CSY —

PE cipə(γ)- 'split or burst' [cf. cipə(t)- and cipyar, also Atkan Aleut simi- 'whip, spank', simit- 'get startled'?]
AAV cipəxtə- 'squeeze liquid out' [and compare cipsar- 'spread legs' under cipyar]
CAY cipəxtə- 'squeeze out liquid or slime (from tube, etc.)'

NSY sipəxtə- [Enm. et al.]

CSY sipəxtə- 'strip leaves from stem, squeeze out liquid' [and note səfkaXtə- 'accidentally burst' (compare səfkar- 'accidentally cut' under civə-)]

Sir sipəxtə- 'strip leaves from stem, squeeze out liquid' [Orr]

SPI [for Qaw sipik- 'have some left over' see cipə(t)-]

NAI sipi- 'change from male to female in womb (traditional belief)'

WCI —

ECI sipi- 'change to female in womb (male child)' [and sikkaaqi- 'explode', sippi(C)- 'crack around edge (e.g. dish), split on side, add piece of cloth to edge or center of garment']

GRI sipi- 'split, be split, cut up, separate, burst', **NG hipit-** 'burst', **EG cipiC-** 'change into a girl (baby boy in womb)' [and sippaq* 'crack', siffiq* (old ortho. sivdleg) 'middle line where animal is split open', sippir- 'cut open (to widen garment)']

PI cipkiq- 'burst out'

SPI —

NAI sipkiq- 'burst out laughing, bud, sprout'

WCI si(i)pkik- 'try to stifle one's laughter', **Car hikkiraq-** 'spit a jet of saliva', **hipkiq-** [for hipkiq-?] 'shoot, burst out laughing' [Schn., who also has the latter for Aiv]

ECI sikki(q)- 'go off (gun), burst out laughing, squirt' [Schn. also has Iti sikki- 'fire or detonate unintentionally']

GRI sikkir- [old ortho. sivker-] 'bud, sprout, burst out laughing'

PE cipə(t)- 'exceed or be left over' [there may be a relat. to cipə(γ)-; cf. also cimmir-]

AAV ciptə- 'exceed'

CAY cipətə- 'have s.th. left over, in excess', **Nun** 'overflow' [also used in counting higher numerals]

NSY səpətə- 'be left, press' [the latter meaning influenced by cipə(γ)-?; səpəq 'remains']

CSY siiptə- 'have s.th. left over, in excess'

Sir →

SPI Qaw sipik- 'have some left over' [contam. from cipə(γ)-?]

NAI sipit- 'exceed, get more than expected', **sippiq-** 'exceed' [for sipi- 'change from male to female in womb' see cipə(γ)-]

WCI →

ECI sipit- 'exclude, pass s.o. by, keep to one side'

GRI sippurut(i)-, NWG sippur(i)- 'lack space for', **sippur-** 'exceed'

PE cip(ə)nər 'excess' [cf. nər¹]

AAV Kod [Tyzh.], **PWS cipnəq** 'excess'

CAY cipnəq 'excess, leftover'

NSY —

CSY siipnəq* 'excess, leftover' [and note gula maalruk

siipnəq¹ 'twelve', etc.]

Sir sipnəX 'remains' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI sinniku, sipinniku 'remainder, excess'

GRI sinniq* [old ortho. sivneq] 'surplus, remainder' [and sinnir- 'replace, do on s.o.'s behalf, be more than (in counting)'] — the first two senses with contam. from cimmir-?]

PI cippaq 'leftover' [cf. q under nər¹]

SPI sippaq 'remnant, leftover'

NAI sippaq* 'surplus'

WCI sippalik 'having too much'

ECI —

GRI [for sippaq* 'crack' see cipə(γ)-]

PE cipyar 'hip' [cf. cipə(γ)- and yar?]

AAV KP cipsar-, PWS sipsar- 'spread one's legs or knees'

CAY NS cipsaq 'hip'

NSY —

CSY sipsaq

Sir sipyəX 'pelvis'

SPI sipyaq, Qaw also sipsaq 'hip'

NAI sivviaq, Mal sipyaaq

WCI sivviaq

ECI sivviaq

GRI siffiaq

PE ciqər- and ciq(q)i- 'splash' [the second form perhaps with li-¹; cf. Aleut ciXi- 'make wet, dip', ciXt- 'become wet' and ciXta- 'be wet, rain' alongside EA ciqa- 'splash']

AAV ciqi- 'throw or splash water on', **C ciqəq** 'splash, waves, wake' [and K ciqnəq 'splashing noise']

CAY ciqi- 'bale a boat', **ciqər-, ciqXutə-, ciqəXtar-** 'splash'

NSY →

CSY [note isiqXutə-, əsiqXutə- 'toss out liquid', also əsiqXuutə-, isiqXuutə- 'fall into water with a splash', perhaps reflecting contam. with the source of əzət-] →

Sir [note siqətar- 'gulp down']

SPI Qaw siriq- 'splash'

NAI siqi-, siqitʲʲak- 'splash'

WCICop hiqiq- 'make a splash' [and Baker Lake hiqqiraq- 'spit' — Schn.]

ECI siqiraq- 'sprinkle' **Lab siqqiyai-** 'sprinkle'

GRI siqir- 'splash, shine on'

PE ciq(q)it- 'pour out or dump with a splash' [cf. t-¹]

AAV ciqitə- 'throw, splash, dump (water, in AP also garbage)'

CAY ciqitə- 'pour out, dump'

NSY —

CSY siqitə- 'splash'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI siqit-, siqqit- 'splash (trans.) on to s.th., throw out (water)'

PE ciqpay- or **ciqpar-** 'splash (a lot)' [cf. vay]

AAY —

CAY ciqpay- 'throw a lot of water' [and ciqfatəXtə- 'splash']

NSY siqpaXtə- 'splash' [Enm. et al.], siqpar- [Av.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI siqpaq- 'splash'

NAI PH siqpayi- 'throw around indiscriminately' [and siqpan 'blubber used as stove fuel']

WCI —

ECI siqpa(k)- 'splash (once)'

GRI sirpar- 'splash'

PI ciqqaq- 'splash or throw out (several)' [cf. qqaq-]

Yup [note CSY isiqaxtə-, əsiqaxtə- 'toss out liquid' — compare under ciqə- above]

SPI —

NAI siqqaq- 'throw things out of a container'

WCI siqqaq- 'splash'

ECI siqqataq- 'throw many objects or times', Lab siqqatai- 'throw into water'

GRI siqqaq- 'splash', siqqat- 'throw out (water), splash to to all sides' [the latter form also 'push opponent with elbow'; siqqattaat(i)- 'splash each other']

PI ci(i)qiaq 'contents of intestines' [cf. ciiq-1]

SPI —

NAI siqiaq 'contents of stomach or intestines'

WCI —

ECI siqiaq, siqiaq, NG hiqiaq 'contents of stomach or intestines' [and siqiiq- 'empty or be emptied (stomach or intestines)']

GRI siqiaq, siqiaq, NG hiqiaq 'contents of small intestines' [and note siqayuk, siqiaq 's.o. worn out or slack, good-for-nothing', NG hiqayuu- 'be lazy, a bad hunter']

PE ciqinæ 'sun or ray of sunlight' [cf. ciq(q)itə- and næ¹; the word may have a specific connection with the myth of the incestuous brother and sister, in which the latter fled into the sky to become the sun bearing a torch (compare GRI maliina under maliy-, probably referring to the same myth)]

AAY —

CAY ciqinæq* 'ray of the sun'

NSY —

CSY siqinæq* 'sun'

Sir —

SPI siriniq 'reflection of sun in water'

NAI siqin^yiq* 'sun' [as verb = 'become spoiled in sun (meat)']

WCI siqiniq 'sun' [and 'adg.' siqinni- 'be sunny' acc. Schn.]

ECI siqiniq 'sun, sunny side, south' [siqinni(q)- 'be sun-shine']

GRI siqiniq* 'sun' [and siqinir- 'suffer sunstroke', siqinnir- 'be sunshine', siqiniyaq 'meat gone off in sun']

PI ciqinnak- 'become sunny' [cf. næy- and/or nnak-]

SPI —

NAI siqin^yak- 'get more sun (as days lengthen)'

[and siqin^yn^yaarik-, siqin^yn^yažaaq- 'be sunny', siqin^yn^yaasuyžuk 'February']

WCI siqinnaq- [for siqinnaaq-?] 'appear brightly (sun)', siqinnarniq 'ray of sun' [and Sig siqinnaarik- 'shine (sun)' — Lowe]

ECI [siqinnaaniq 'ray of sunlight (penetrating room)']

GRI NG hiqinnaaq 'February' [old word]

PE ciqlu^yar '(underground) storage cache'

AAY ciqlu^yaq, ciqluaq 'smokehouse, semi-subterranean house'

CAY Nun ciqlu^yaX 'partially underground food cache'

NSY —

CSY siqlu^yaq 'underground meat cellar'

Sir [note perhaps siXtəX 'dried meat' — Orr; Vakh. has siXtə, pl. siXtiy]

SPI sirluaq, Qaw siqluaq 'underground cold storage cache'

NAI sirluaq

WCI sirluaq 'cellar, storeroom'

ECI sirluaq 'snowhouse cache', NBI 'secondary igloo, room'

GRI NG hirluaq 'outhouse for storing skins, tools, etc.' [Holt.]

PE ciqni- 'be protective'

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY siqni- 'covet'

Sir siqnə- [Orr]

SPI siqnii- 'defend, take someone's side'

NAI sirn^yi^yi- 'feel protective of, go to the defense of'

WCI sirniyi- 'prefer, favor, think s.o. is always right'

ECI sirnaa(C)-, sirniyusuk- 'come to s.o.'s aid, defend, be on s.o.'s side'

GRI sirniyi- 'guard, protect'

PY ciquq 'cottonwood (driftwood)' [cf. ciqumə(t)-]

AAY ciquq 'cottonwood, dish, bowl'

CAY Eg, Nun, HBC ciquq, NSU ciruq 'driftwood, cottonwood'

NSY —

CSY —

Inu [SPI Qaw siru 'cottonwood which has drifted ashore' is probably a loan from Yup]

PE ciqumə(t)- 'break to pieces' [cf. mə(t)- and Aleut siXi- 'break to pieces', siXt- 'break, go to pieces']

AAY —

CAY ciqumə- 'break to pieces, crumble'

NSY siqumə- [Enm.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI sirumit- 'break to pieces', W sirimit- 'tear to pieces, break up (ice)' [Jen.], Imaq sirəmaaq- 'be smashed to pieces' [and sirupsi- 'break, shatter s.th.']

NAI siqumit- 'destroy, crush to pieces' [and siqufsi- 'destroy s.th.', PH siqupsi- 'grind or chop up, pulverize']

WCI Sig siqumit- 'break on purpose'

ECI siqumi(C)- 'break in pieces' [and note siqutsiraq 'egg not yet laid, whose shell is not yet hard']

GRI *siquomit*- 'scatter, be ragged, pulverized', *siquy*- 'break, grind', EG *ciriC*- 'be broken down' [and note NG *hiqussiq* 'salmon roe, egg inside bird']

PI *ciq̣ụpṭəq̣*- 'pulverize' [cf. *ṭəR*-]

SPI *siṛụpṭiq̣*- 'smash to pieces'

NAI *siqụpṭiq̣*- 'crush or break to pieces'

WCI —

ECI *siqụtti(q)*- 'break down, demolish (also of fetus by abortion)'

GRI *siqụtsir*- 'grind', EG *sirittar*- 'crumble'

PE *ciq̣viy* 'matter on eyelids?' [cf. *ciq̣əR*-?]

AAY —

CAY Nun *ciXfiX* [for *ciq̣fix*?] 'eyelash' [Jen.]

NSY *siqụpiq̣* [Enm. and Av.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *siqụpiq̣* 'corner of eye, mucus which collects on eyelid'

NAI *siqụpiq̣* 'eyelash'

WCI *siqụpiit* 'eyelashes'

ECI *siqụpi* 'matter in corner of eye'

GRI *siṛpiq̣*, *siṛpiq̣* 'matter on eyelids' [and note *siṛpiyi*- 'be careless with, leave lying around']

PE *ciri*- 'be eager or powerful?'

AAY *siri*-, Kod *ciri*- 'be in a good mood, jolly'

CAY *ciri*- 'have an abundance of things'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw *sixxayuk*- 'be eager', *siimak*- 'gather strength for s.th., be determined to win'

NAI *si<R>i*- 'gather strength for an effort', *siimak*- 'become more competitive', PH 'be confident of one's ability to win', *siimasaq*- 'encourage to increase effort' [and note also *sirmaaq*- 'put all one's efforts into winning', Nu 'be in disagreement']

WCI —

ECI *siri*- 'make traditional cry of thanks on receiving s.th.' [and *siriilli*- 'be discontented because one didn't get what one expected']

GRI *siirasaar*- 'incite, egg on', SWG *siri*- 'be conceited'

PE *cirlay* '(s.o. in a) weak or critical state?' [cf. *cirləR*-]

AAY AP, PWS *cirlaq* 'lazy person' [Petroff has 'weakness']

CAY *cirlak* 'weakling, invalid' [and *cirlakə*- 'overcome, dominate, defeat']

NSY —

CSY *sirla*- 'act with strong emotion' [*sirlatkə*- 'act with strong emotion because of -']

Sir [Em. has *sirlatəkə(s)*- 'do more than necessary or usual, obtain s.th. without effort, hurry to finish s.th.']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI *sirlaa(q)*- 'just about manage to do s.th.', NBI, SB, Lab *sirlak* 'hardly, scarcely' [Lab also *sirlau*- 'be in great danger, in a critical state' — Peck]

GRI —

PE *cirləR*- 'have a hard time' [cf. *cirlay*]

AAY —

CAY *cirliqə*, *irliqə*- 'have a hard time' [the latter form influenced by *ir(ə)ləy*-?]

NSY *sirləttə*- 'have a hard time' [Enm. et al; Av. has *sirləq* 'bad']

CSY [*sərləq** 'bad thing or situation', *sərləXqə*- 'err, make a mistake']

Sir —

SPI —

NAI *sirḷ'iqi*- 'work hard', *sirḷ'irnaq*- 'be difficult, obstinate' [there appears to be contam. with *ciri*-, q.v.]

WCI —

ECI *sirḷ'iqi*- 'feel great physical pain'

GRI *sirḷ'ir*- 'be unlucky' [but also *iṛtuqi*- 'have a hard time, be pained' (contam. with *ir(ə)ləy*-?) and *sirḷ'iri*- 'wish s.o. who brings bad luck far away', *sirḷ'irnar*- 'be clever at appropriating things, perform prestidigitation, cause disruptions around one all the time']

PE *cirmir* 'ice (coating)'

AAY —

CAY *cirmik* 'high mountain', *cirmiutə*- 'be iced in (of a squirrel-hole)'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *sirmiq* 'frost, ice on an object'

NAI PH *sirmiq* 'patch of ice put on sled runners, ice coating on boat, etc.'

WCI *sirmiq* 'earth applied to sled runners' [Ow. has 'layer of ice' for EP]

ECI *sirmiq* 'coating of ice put on sled runners or used to cement parts of snow house' [and note *siṛtut(i)*- 'freeze and be caught in new ice'?

GRI *sirmiq* 'glacier, ice on solid objects' [*sirmir*- 'be iced over']

PI *cirra*- 'recite a charm' [cf. Aleut *cara-X* 'amulet, good luck charm, lure' with vowel harmony; there may be a link to *cirləR*-]

SPI Di *sirra*- 'recite charm' [Jen., p. 107]

NAI *sirraqi*- 'struggle to overcome s.th.'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI *siXXa*- 'sing or recite a charm' [Top has 'harm by witchcraft']

PY *ciru*- 'cover' [there could be a relat. to cau-]

AAY KP, K *ciru*-, Perry *cu<R>u*- 'cover (with dirt, etc.), put a roof on' [and *ciru(q)*, Perry *cu<R>u(q)* 'roof, cover, temporary shelter'; for PWS *ciq* 'roof' see *əcir*]

CAY *ciru*- 'cover (with earth or snow)' [*ciru* 's.th. used as a cover', Nun, HBC *ciruq* 'covering of snow or dirt']

NSY —

CSY —

PY-S *cirunəq* 'horn or antler' [cf. *ciru*- and *nəR*¹?]

AAY *cirunəq*, PWS also *ciruq* 'horn, antler'

CAY *cirunəq**

NSY *sirunəq* [Enm. et al.]

CSY sirunəq*
Sir sirənəX

PE cirurəuy(-) 'make an indistinct noise (like wind)' [cf. yuy?]

AAY cəryuk 'white noise (of breakers, etc.)'

CAY HBC cəryiXpak, Nun cəryuX

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI siuržuk- 'make distant, indistinct noise'

NAI siuržuk- 'make distant, indistinct hissing or whistling noise' [as noun = 'camp stove']

WCI siuryuk- 'make noise of wind blowing' [as noun = 'pressure stove']

ECI Lab siuryuk 'roaring of wind' [Peck — also as verb; note also siuryuk 'moss']

GRI siuršuy- 'roar, whistle (air)' [and as noun siuršuk, EG ciirtuq]

PI cirvaq 'guillemot' [cf. Aleut siimlu-X 'pigeon guillemot', going with the CSY form below at least; there could be metathesis in the Inu forms — from *cip(ə)rar via *civraq?]

Yup [note CSY sipəlaaraq 'guillemot']

SPI sirvaq 'guillemot'

NAI sirvaq 'sea pigeon' [Murdock]

WCI —

ECI —

GRI sirfaq 'guillemot'

PE citamat 'four' [cf. Atkan Aleut siciŋ, EA (pl.) sici-n 'four'; there may be a distant relat. to citə(γ)- 'be hard' via the Eskimo finger-counting system since the index finger is the fourth finger]

AAY staamat 'four'

CAY cətaman, HBC citaman

NSY sitamat

CSY əstamat

Sir sitəmənij [Vakh. has sitəmiy]

SPI sitamat

NAI sisamat

WCI sitamat

ECI sitamat, NBI tisamat

GRI sisamat, EG ciamat

PI citciq- 'soak through' [cf. perhaps Atkan, Att Aleut sit- 'sweat']

SPI —

NAI sitciq- 'soak through'

WCI Car hitsiq- 'be water-absorbant, soaked' [also 'be intelligent' (for which see cikcuiq-) acc. Schn., who also has 'adg' tiksik- 'penetrate, imbibe' and Car hitsuit- 'be waterproof', all entangled with citcuiq-]

ECI sitsituq- 'penetrate (oil, liquid)', sitsiyuit- 'be impermeable, waterproof', Lab sitsitua- 'be wet through and through' [Peck]

GRI sitsir- 'moisten through'

PI citə 'den or lair' [cf. citkik- and Aleut sit- 'be torn or cut off', sitmi- 'cut, corrode?'; compare žiytə which may in

fact be cognate]

Yup [Jen. has s(ə)tii 'cave' for Nun]

SPI siti 'den, burrow'

NAI sisi, sižžaq*, Nu sinʸ

WCI siti, Net hi'žaq 'den, burrow' [Briggs — Dor. has hiti]

ECI siti, NBI tisi 'lair, burrow', siyyaq, siyyaq 'fox's lair'

GRI sisi 'fox's lair'

PE citə(γ)- 'be hard' [cf. cituk and Aleut siisay- Atkan 'be stiff', EA, Att 'become stiff (dead person or animal)', also citamat]

AAY —

CAY cətəŋqitə- 'be frozen stiff', cətəxtaq 'frozen fish or meat'

NSY —

CSY əstəqə- 'tense muscles, persevere' [and əstəqaq 'muscle']

Sir [note sisəqnəX 'endurance, self-control' — Em.]

SPI siti- 'be hard' [Jen.], sitiq- 'be stuck', siššuq- 'temper metal'

NAI sisi- 'harden', Nu sitži- 'temper metal' [and silʸliq* 'snow made crusty and hard by wind']

WCI sisak 'steel' [as verb = 'harden (steel)'], Cop hiti- 'become hard' [Jen.]

ECI siti-, Igl tisi- 'be hard', sisak 'something hard', Lab 'lead, steel' [and silliq 'limb that has hardened (through illness), kind of black stone']

GRI sisak 'hard, steel', NG hihak 'file' [sisay- 'harden (metal)']

PI citkik- 'be steep or go straight down' [there may be a relat. to citə]

SPI —

NAI sikkik- 'be steep (of ground at water's edge)'

WCI sitkik- 'cut straight', Car? hikkik- 'be clear, limpid, transparent (of ice, water)' [Schn. 'adg.']

ECI sikkitaq 'square, diamond', Lab sikkik- 'cut straight' [sikkitaqutaaq 'parallelogram']

GRI sikkik 'equilateral, s.th. equal sided' [and sikkikuy- 'be crooked, stupid, careless or sloppily dressed', sikkiiy- 'have equal sides and smooth planes']

PI cittuqit- 'regurgitate' [cf. qəcuqitə-]

SPI [situvit- 'burp up liquid (of baby)']

NAI sitcuqit- 'vomit (of overfed baby), regurgitate food', sisuyiaq- 'have a wet burp (of baby)' [and PH sisuvit- 'burp up milk (of baby)']

WCI sittuqit- 'choke on food or liquid (food remaining in throat)'

ECI sittuqic- 'have food come back up one's throat (because of eating too much)'

GRI sitsuqiy- 'vomit (child, dog which has eaten too much), retch'

PE cittur- 'sit with legs extended'

AAY stur- 'stretch legs out' [postural root]

CAY cətur- [postural root]

NSY situr- [Av.]

CSY əstur-

SirsituXt(ə)- 'straighten up, stretch out (of person)' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts]

SPI sittuq- 'sit with legs extended'
 NAI sitcuq- 'extend legs while sitting on floor'
 WCI sittuq- 'extend the leg after it's been bent'
 ECI sittuq- 'extend one or both legs'
 GRI sitsur- 'sit with legs obliquely downward'

PE citu- 'slide down' [cf. perhaps Aleut ciðu- 'set, go down (sun), slide down']

AAV —

CAY cətu-, HBC citu- 'go with river current, go along shore', Nun 'slide down'

NSY situ- 'slide'

CSY əstu-

Sir sitərcar- 'skate, slide down' [Vakh. has sitər- 'slide, skate'; note also sitəqar- 'swallow' — Orr]

SPI situ- 'slide down'

NAI sisu- 'slide down' [and sisuuk 'snowslide']

WCI situ- 'slide, slip down (seal into hole)', situr- 'be a land or snow slide'

ECI situ- 'slide down, go downriver, slip'

GRI sisu- 'slide down' [and sisuat 'landslide', probably also EG citsiŋaliq 'mountain slope']

PE citurar- 'slide down (repeatedly)' [cf. raq-]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY situxar- [for situXar-?] 'skate, slide', siturar- 'slide' [Av.]

CSY əstaarar- 'slide down repeatedly'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI sisuraaq-, sisuXaaq- 'be out sliding'

WCI situraq- 'slide down repeatedly' [and siturautit 'skis']

ECI situraq-, Igl tisuraq- 'slide downhill repeatedly' [and siturauti 'ski']

GRI sisurar- 'slide down a slope', SWG 'ski' [and sisuraatit 'skis'; Kroeber has NG sissoa 'sled' as a shaman's word]

PE citu(C)ar 'beluga' [cf. citu- and ðar-?]

AAV —

CAY cətuaq, HBC cituaq 'beluga'

NSY situaq

CSY —

Sir —

SPI situaq

NAI sisu<ž>aq

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PY-S cituk 'nail (of finger or toe)' [cf. citə(γ)-]

AAV əstuk, stuk 'finger or toe nail'

CAY cətuk, HBC cituk [and note cətuum ciutii 'hangnail', lit. 'nail's ear']

NSY situk 'finger or toe nail'

CSY əstuk 'finger or toe nail' [əstuγəm siγutŋa 'hangnail' — convergence with CAY?]

Sir sitəx

PY cituymiγ- 'scratch with nails' [cf. miγ-]

AAV stuymiγ- 'scratch with nails or claws'

CAY cətuymiγ-

NSY —

CSY —

PY citumquq 'claw' [cf. quq]

AAV stumquq 'hoof, hangnail'

CAY citumquq 'claw, hoof, talon, deformed nail'

NSY sitəmquq 'hoof'

CSY —

PI ciuraq 'sand' [cf. Aleut cuγu-X 'sand']

SPI —

NAI siuraq 'expanse of fine sand'

WCI siuraq 'sand'

ECI siuraq

GRI siuraq, EG siaŋaq 'grain of sand' [siurar- 'strew with sand']

PE civa- 'boil blubber' [cf. civili and EA cma- 'thick, coagulating (blood)', Atkan cmat- 'clot, coagulate']

AAV cuatə-, C cuataar-, Perry suatar- 'fry in oil, render oil by frying blubber' [and cuatuk 'sizzling sound']

CAY —

NSY sivažaXtaq 'boiled blubber', sivažanuaq 'biscuit, pastry'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI W siaraq 'boiling seal blubber' [Jen.]

NAI siaraq- 'cook blubber', PH sivaraaq 'liquid from boiled fat or blubber'

WCI sivaq-, sivaqtu- 'make noise (of pressure lamp or heater)'

ECI siva 'solid part of blubber or fat remaining after melting', Lab 'cooked cod liver' [and sivaya 'oil produced by this cooking', sivat- 'melt fat over fire, be thus melted']

GRI siat- 'roast, melt (blubber or grease)', sialiaq, NG hivahaaq 'melted blubber'

PI civanəq 'ringing sound' [cf. civa- and nəŋ¹?]

SPI —

NAI sivaniq- 'be an unpleasant, high-pitched noise', sivanau- 'ring (of ears)', sivaniqtaq- 'jingle (of bell)', PH sivanuaq- 'echo'

WCI sivayaqtaun, Cop hivayaun 'bell' [Lowe]

ECI sivaniq 'bell', Lab sivanik- 'ring'

GRI sianiγ* 'bell, tingle' [sianir- 'ring']

PY civə- 'cut through' [cf. civiŋa-; there may be a relat. to civiŋa- too]

AAV suγə- 'be cut through by water (of land)' [also cuuγutaq, PWS cuu<γ>uk 'adze', verbal 'chop, plane with an adze']

CAY cəvə- 'get cut through (land)' [cəvnaq 'place where river has cut a channel through'; for cəvak 'low altitude, area near ground' see cəv(v)ar- and for civə- 'chase sea mammal' see civtə-]

NSY [note sivr- 'interrupt s.o., get in s.o.'s way']

CSY səvə- 'cut or tear along a straight line' [and səfkar- 'accidentally cut through', as opposed to səfkaXtə- 'accidentally burst' under cipə(γ)-]

PI civi 'duration' [there may be a relat. to civə-]

SPI —

NAI sivikit- 'be of short duration', sivisu- 'be of long duration' [and note siviksiq- 'happen, occur']

WCI sivikit- 'be of short duration', sivitu- 'be of long duration'

ECI sivi 'distance', sivitu- 'be a long distance', sivikit- 'be a short distance'

GRI sivi 'duration', sivikit- 'be of short duration', sivisu- 'be of long duration'

PI civiŋa- 'slope upwards' [from *civəŋa-? — cf. ŋa-1; there may be a relat. to civə- and civ(v)ar-]

SPI suviŋa- 'slope gently, not be level' [contam. with cupiy-?]

NAI siviŋa- 'be gently sloping (hill)', siviinaaq 'slope', siviŋaaq-, sivaŋa- 'be sloping'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI siviŋa- 'slope obliquely up (hill)'

PI civli 'sediment in oil lamp' [cf. cipə(t)-?]

SPI sivliit 'sediment from oil in lamp' [Jen.]

NAI —

WCI —

ECI [Peck has Lab sigviniq 'fibrous remains of blubber in lamp']

GRI siŋi, siŋiniq* 'sediment in lamp' [old ortho. sivdle; Holm has cittiq 'baleen' for EG]

PY-S civtə- 'set net or trap'

AAY cuxtə-, Kod also ciuxtə- [Tyzh.] 'set (net or trap)' [C also 'spread out']

CAY ciftə- 'set (fishnet or trap)' [and note civə- 'chase a sea mammal']

NSY [sifŋəq or sifləq 'setting a net' (Av.), probably from a base siftə-]

CSY siiftə- 'set (net or trap)' [and note siftur- 'bury, crush or trap under a weight']

Sir [sivləxtə]- 'set nets' — Vakh. from Men.'s texts]

PE civu- 'area or part in front'

AAY cuu-, PWS also ciu- 'area in front of, time before' [posit. root]

CAY ciu-, HBC, Nun civu- [posit. root, also 'bow of boat']

NSY sivu 'area in front' [sivuyaq 'bow of boat' — Taghyuq]

CSY sivu 'front, bow of boat' [and sivuyak 'bow of boat']

Sir siva 'front part or side of s.th.' [also 'time before' — Vakh.]

SPI siu- 'area in front (of)' [also 'front of boat or sled']

NAI sivu- 'area or time before' [posit. root — also 'bow of boat'; sivut- 'navigate from bow of boat']

WCI sivu- 'what is in front or before' [but as possessed posit. root also sivunra, etc., from sivuniq]

ECI sivu 'front part of s.th. (e.g. vehicle or forehead)' [but as possessed posit. root sivurŋa, etc., from sivuniq; sivuvaq- 'go ahead', sivuvaq 'ancestor']

GRI siu [old ortho. suju] 'front of kayak', siumut 'forwards' [as posit. root siurna, etc., from civunə below — compare EG cuumut 'forwards' and cuurnani 'in front of it'; siuttuq 'harpooner (at bow of whaling boat)', siuar- 'go before', siuaašaq 'ancestor']

PE civu(C)ar 'incisor tooth' [cf. civuqar below — here with p.b. ar rather]

AAY —

CAY civuaq 'incisor tooth'

NSY —

CSY sivaq

Sir sivaX 'front lower tooth' [Orr]

SPI siyuaq 'incisor tooth'

NAI sivuaq 'incisor tooth' [for PH sivuraq in this sense see civuqar below and for sivuyaq 'promontory at end of ridge' see civ(v)uy-]

WCI [for sivuraq in the sense 'incisor' see civuqar]

ECI sivuaq 'incisor tooth'

GRI siuaq, NG hivuaq

PE civuləy- 'go or do before' [cf. ləy-?]

AAY —

CAY ciuləxtə- 'get ahead of'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI siulik- 'precede, do before'

NAI sivulik- 'do before, cut in line in front of'

WCI [sivulliq- 'go ahead of, arrive before'; Schn. has sivuliŋa- 'go first, flirt (girl)' for 'adg']

ECI [sivulik- 'be at head of line, go ahead of']

GRI siuliy- 'prime (give first coat of paint), dictate to', siulittur- 'warn of s.th. in advance'

PE civul(l)ir 'first one' [cf. l(l)ir and compare civuqlir and civulirar below; there may be two derivations here, an earlier (civulir) and a later one (civullir) — compare qalir and qaḍlir under qaḍə-]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY sivulik 'first one'

CSY sivulik(*)

Sir sivəcəX

SPI siulik 'first one, front one, Monday'

NAI sivulliq* 'first one, ancestor, foreleg' [also 'Arcturus']

WCI sivulliq 'first one, ancestor' [and B. Lake hivuliqti 'sailor' — Dor.; Jen. has Cop hivulliq 'Arcturus', Ras. has it in the dual for Sig as 'a constellation'; and Ow. has hivulliik 'forelegs of caribou' for EP]

ECI sivulliq 'first or front one, ancestor' [also 'Arcturus' — Math.]

GRI siulliq* 'first, ancestor', siulik 'predecessor', siulliq 'foreleg of animal' [and NG hiulliqatuit 'ancestors'; Holt. has NG hiulliik 'constellation of two stars' — Arcturus and Muphrid?]

PE civulirar 'ancestor' [cf. civul(l)ir above and p.b. ar]

AAY cuuli<R>aq 'ancestor'

CAY ciuliaq, HBC civuliaq

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI Nu sivulliaržuit 'ancestors'

WCI —
ECI —
GRI *siuḥtiaršuit*

PE civumiŋ- 'have loaded on front of kayak or other vehicle' [cf. *miŋ-*]

AAY *cuumiŋ-* 'keep on bow of boat'

CAY —

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI *sivumik-* 'have loaded on front of vehicle'

GRI *siumiŋ-* 'have loaded on front of kayak'

PI civunəqci- 'understand' [cf. *civunəṛ* below and *ci-*]
SPI —

NAI *sivuniqsi-* 'understand'

WCI *sivuniqsi-*

ECI —

GRI *siunirsi-* 'understand' [*siuniqar-* 'understand, have insight into s.th.']

PE civunəṛ 'what lies ahead or before' [cf. *nəṛ*¹]

AAY *cuunəq* 'what lies ahead'

CAY *ciunəq**

NSY *sivunəq* 'ancestor' [Av.]

CSY *sivunəq**

Sir *sivənəX* 'ancestor', pl. *sivənay* [Orr; Em. has *sivənəy* for pl.]

SPI *siuniq* 'destination', Qaw 'future'

NAI *sivuniq** 'destination, meaning' [*sivuniri-* 'advance towards']

WCI *sivuniq* 'destination'

ECI *sivuniq* 'front of vehicle or foot'

GRI *siuniq** 'what lies ahead', NG 'front of kayak' [Holt.], EG *cuuniq* 'head' [and *siurna* 'last year', *siuniri-*, *siunirtari-* 'have as goal']

PE civunniṛ- 'aim at' [*civunəṛ* plus p.b. *liṛ-*]

AAY [compare *cuun(ə)qə-* 'head for' with p.b. *kə*¹]

CAY *ciunniṛ-* 'arrive as a guest' [*ciunniur-* 'receive as a guest']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI *sivunniq-* 'decide', Nu 'head or send in a direction, outline one's course of action' [*sivunniq-* 'plan, negotiate', Nu *sivunniṛvik* 'direction one is heading']

WCI *sivunniq-* 'decide' [*sivunniurutit* 'explanation, examples']

ECI [*sivunni(q)-* 'make a stitch round leg of Inuit boot']

GRI *siunniṛ-* 'make a plan for' [*siunniṛsur-* 'advise, make in advance a plan of action (for or concerning s.o.)', *siunniṛfik* 'goal, plan']

PE civuqar 'area or part in front' [cf. *qar*; there seems to be some entanglement with *civu(C)ar* above]

AAY *cuuqaq* 'area or part directly in front'

CAY [note Nun *ciuraX*, NS *ciuqaq* 'St. Lawrence Island']

NSY —

CSY [*sivuqaq* 'Gambell (St. Lawrence Island)']

Sir —

SPI *siuraq* 'front, point of land'

NAI *sivuraq* 'space or area in front', PH 'incisor tooth' [and *sivuraqtiq** 'frontmost one, ancestor']

WCI *sivuraq* 'front of s.th., incisor tooth' [for *sivuyaq* 'forehead' note *civuŋ-*]

ECI *sivuraq* 'space in front' [*sivurarsiŋ* 'foremost one']

GRI *siuraq* 'front', EG *cuuṛaq* 'bone of nose' [and *siuraṛtiq** 'frontmost one, outer island', *siuraa* '(area) beyond outer islands, out to sea']

PE civuqlir 'first or front one' [cf. *qlir* and compare *civul(l)ir* above—this base may derive from *civuqar* above]

AAY *cuqliq* 'first one in front, front part, senior, ancestor'

CAY *ciuqliq** 'first'

NSY —

CSY *sivuqliq** 'first one, front one'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI *sivuqliq**, PH *siurli* 'sailor' [MacLean adds 'used to sleep in bow of ship']

WCI —

ECI —

GRI *siurliq** 'front part (of boat), front rower, foremost one'

PE civ(v)uŋ- 'raise one's head' [cf. *civu(C)ura-*, but also *civu-*]

AAY *cu(u)xtə-* 'raise one's head' [*cuŋṇa-* 'have one's head tilted back'; for PWS *cuŋnəq* 'bill, beak' see *cuŋḍuŋ*]

CAY *ciuŋ-*, HBC *civuŋ-* 'tilt one's head up' [*ciuŋqa-* 'have one's head tilted up']

NSY —

CSY *sivuŋ-* 'tilt one's head up' [*sivuŋṇa-* 'have one's head tilted up']

Sir *sivuxtə-* 'raise one's head, stick head out' [Vakh. from Rub.'s texts]

SPI —

NAI *sivvuṇa-* 'have a protruding jaw or lower face' [and note *sivuyaŋ* 'promontory at end of ridge']

WCI [note *sivuyaŋ* 'forehead']

ECI —

GRI —

PE civu(C)ura- 'be apprehensive' [cf. *civ(v)uŋ-*]

AAY —

CAY *civuura-* 'be concerned, worried or reluctant'

NSY —

CSY *sivuurar-* 'feel unable to proceed, feel defeated'

Sir *sivuurar-* [Orr — from CSY?]

SPI *siuura-* 'be apprehensive'

NAI sivuura(yi)- 'be apprehensive, afraid of being blamed
 WCI sivuura-
 ECI sivuura- 'be apprehensive, fear in advance'
 GRI siuura(yi)- 'fear'

PY civuyaxtə 'bowman in boat'

AAY —

CAY —

NSY sivuyaxtə 'bowman in boat' [Av.]

CSY sivuyaxta [base sivuyaxtə]

PE civvur- 'wring out' [Aleut cimiylu-, cimiylu-, Attu civilu- 'wring out', EA 'rinse']

AAY AP, PWS cuur-, Kod, KP cuXtar- 'wring out'

CAY ciur-, HBC civur-

NSY sivur- [Bogo.]

CSY sivur-

Sir sivur-

SPI sivvuq-

NAI sivvuq-

WCI sivvuq- 'wring out'

ECI sivvu(q)- 'wring out' [and sivvu 'liquid which soaks a garment']

GRI siffur- [old ortho. sivfor-], sixxur- [old ortho. sivgor-] 'wring out' [and sixxuut, Up sippuut 'floor cloth']

PE cu(na) 'what' [also verbal 'do what'; everywhere also 'something' or with neg. or deprivative p.b.'s 'nothing, anything'; Yup ca-, sa- is probably a contraction of cuna — compare the abs. singular form of demonstrative pronouns for the -na]

AAY C cacaq 'what', ca- '(do) what' [and note sa 'I don't know', cunaŋ 'actually']

CAY ca- 'what, do what' [rel. cam, pl. cat; castun 'how', Nun caluni, etc. 'why', HBC cuyuumiitə- 'not feel like doing anything']

NSY suna, sa- 'what, do what' [pl. sat]

CSY sa- 'what, do what' [pl. saat; and saŋwaa 'what (is it)', suna, sunami 'suddenly', saa 'I don't know']

Sir saŋəca 'what', sa- '(do) what' [rel. sam, pl. saŋəciy; suna, sunŋuX (Vakh. also sun, suna) 'suddenly']

SPI suna, Qaw sua 'what', su- 'do what' [rel. sum, pl. sut; and suami 'why']

NAI suna, Mal sua 'what', su- 'do what' [rel. sum, pl. sut; sua 'lo and behold!', sulliniq* 'what part', and Nu sunirluk 'illness']

WCI suna 'what', su- 'do what' [pl. Cop hunat, Sig sut]

ECI suna, sua 'what', su- 'do what' [pl. sunait; also sua 'what did you say?']

GRI suna 'what', su- 'do what' [rel. suup, pl. suut; surtiq* 'which', suami '(only) a bit'; note also sunnir- 'affect, work on (e.g. shaman on sick person, positively or negatively acc. Fab.)' with lir-?]

PY-S caŋan and **caŋami** 'why' [3s and 4s consecutive/causative mood — compare the NAI forms under cuuq]

AAY cin 'why'

CAY ciin

NSY si(i)mi 'why' [p. 314 of Men., and Av.]

CSY saŋan 'why' [this is 'why' with respect to non-reflexive 3rd person singular; 'why' with respect to reflexive 3rd person singular is saŋami, 'why' with respect to 1st person singular is saŋama, etc.; apparently the same pattern is true of NSY and Sir, but in AAY and CAY the 3rd person singular form is lexicalized for all persons]

Sir saŋami 'why'

PE cu(na)li 'still (more)' [cf. 3s opt. mood inflection -li?]

AAY cali 'still, more, again' [and note ciŋa 'always', PWS 'for a long time', by contam. with cila?]

CAY cali 'still, more, again' [also as exclam. '(do it) more']

NSY sali 'still, more, again'

CSY salin

Sir sali

SPI suli

NAI suli

WCI suli

ECI suli

GRI suli 'still, more, again' [NG huli also 'a long time']

PE cu(na)li- 'work' [cf. li-¹]

AAY cali- 'do what?' [AP also 'work']

CAY cali- 'work'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI suli- 'work' [and Imaq suliuq- 'work, make s.th.']

NAI suli- 'make s.th.' [sullivik, sulivik 'October']

WCI suliuq- 'make s.th.', Sig suli- 'work' [Pet.; Dor. has Net, B. Lake Car huli- 'tell the truth, be right']

ECI suliaq '(piece of) work' [and suli- 'speak the truth, be right']

GRI suli- 'work' [and suliaq 'piece of work', suliffik, Up suŋivik 'place or time of work']

PE cu(na)ŋit- 'not have or do anything' [cf. ŋit-]

AAY caitə- 'not have any'

CAY caitə-

NSY —

CSY saŋitə-

Sir —

SPI Qaw suilaq 'he has nothing'

NAI suilʔi- 'relax after being busy' [and suilʔauzi- 'do s.th. in secret']

WCI suit-, suiq- 'not have anything'

ECI —

GRI [note suilaqqut 'entertainment', which Rink defines as 'means to dampen one's sorrow' from suilaqi- 'not give in to fear on death of a relative' = 'pass the time' today]

PEcuna-uvva 'imagine (exclamation of wonderment)' [cf. uvva]

AAY —

CAY cunaŋa 'no wonder, so that's why'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI suna'uva 'lo and behold'

NAI sunauvva

WCI —

ECI sunauvva 'well I never!'

GRI sunaaffa, EG cunaarpa, NG hunauyya 'imagine
— that's how it is or was' [and NG hunau 'I see']

PI cuq(q)utə- 's.th. to care about' [cf. p.b. q(q)un]

SPI suqutiŋi- 'matter, care about', suqutaŋit- 'not matter'

NAI suqutiŋi- 'take notice of, be fond of', suqutau- 'be helpful'

WCI suqutiŋi- 'care about', suqutait- 'have nothing wrong'

ECI suqutiŋi- 'consider important, take umbrage at', suqutaŋit- 'not matter', Iti suquti 'change, cause of change', Lab suqutau- 'exert an influence, be efficient' [Bourq.]

GRI suqutiŋi- 'care for or about', suqutaa- 'be of importance', suqutaŋit- 'not matter'

PI cuuq 'why' [cf. ɖur?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI suuq 'why' [and Sig suurmi, Cop huukiaq 'I don't know']

ECI Lab suuq 'why' [compare Tar sumut 'why'; suurlu 'as if', suurmi 'go ahead', Lab 'but why on earth']

GRI suuq 'why', suu 'yes' [suurlu 'as if', suurmi 'but why, why not, indeed']

PY cu(C)ay- 'age meat?'

AAY —

CAY NS cuak 'aged fish roe'

NSY suaniq 'aged walrus meat' [Av. and Tein]

CSY —

PE cuyay- 'scold or raise voice' [cf. Aleut suya- 'complain, leak information. tattle']

AAY suyyaXqə-, suyyatuuy- 'bawl out, tell off' [note also cua- 'harden (arteries or veins)']

CAY cuaxtə- 'pout'

NSY suay- 'scold'

CSY suyaŋ- 'feel offended because of humiliation', Chap suyaŋniir- 'be angry, offended'

Sir suyaŋ- 'feel offended because of humiliation', suyaŋniir- 'be angry, offended' [from the CSY?]

SPI suaktaq- 'speak in a loud voice, shout'

NAI suak- 'scold' [sualuk- 'scold lightly']

WCI suak- 'reprimand'

ECI suak- 'argue with, speak in anger, correct, reprimand', NBI 'give a blow' [and suyaluk- 'exaggerate']

GRI suay- 'harden oneself, make a fuss, beat, scold (child)' [sualuy-, NG huyaluk- 'be bad, violent or extreme', suaar- 'shout']

PI cuarja- 'berate or act sternly' [cf. ŋa⁻¹]

SPI —

NAI suaŋa- 'be strong'

WCI suaŋa-

ECI suaŋa- 'quarrel, scold'

GRI suaŋa- 'berate, shout at dogs, be ample, powerful, be swollen, distended (boil)'

PE cuyɖuy or **ciyyuy** 'beak or muzzle' [or cuyɖuyər, as in the CSY_{Chap} form below; possibly reformulated from the dual in most langs.; the relat. — if any — to cuŋɣur is obscure]

AAY C cuxxəq, PWS cuyŋəq, K cuyŋəq 'beak, lip' [and cuyyuk Kod 'forehead', which goes semantically with cuŋɣur; for cu(u)xtə- 'raise head', possible contaminant of the PWS form, see civ(v)uy-]

CAY cuxxəq*, suxxəq* 'beak'

NSY suxu 'lip, beak' [and sumžuyak 'whale lip' (Av.)]

CSY suyžuk 'lip, beak' [and Rub. has suyžuyəq 'beak, muzzle, area around mouth' for Chap prob. reformulated as a singular from the dual suyžuyək]

Sir suyžəx

SPI siyyuk 'beak'

NAI siyyuk, Mal siyyuk 'beak, muzzle'

WCI siyyuk

ECI siyyuk

GRI sixxuk, EG cikkiq 'snout, beak' [in NG hiyyuk also 'lips (human)']

PI cuylyuə- 'scorn' [cf. kə⁻¹]

SPI suylui- 'decline, scorn, refuse s.th. because it's insufficient' [Jen.]

NAI —

WCI —

ECI Lab suyluyi- 'be too little, small for one' [Peck]

GRI sułuyi- 'not be content with s.th., despise' [Kl. has 'think one has gotten too little']

PE cuk(k)a- 'be fast' [cf. perhaps Atkan Aleut sukalu- 'get tired, out of breath']

AAY cuka- 'be fast'

CAY cuka-

NSY [sukažuaq 'quick', sukałuku, sukaməŋ 'quickly', sukałia 'fast (thing)' (Av.)]

CSY sukatə- 'go fast'

Sir [note sukažar- 'play'; Em. has sukažax 'game (sport or children's)' and sukažar- 'play, win']

SPI sukka-, Imaq suya-, Qaw sukat- 'be or go fast'

NAI suka-, sukat-

WCI suka- 'be fast'

ECI sukat-, Lab sukka- 'be fast'

GRI sukka- 'go fast' [sukkasuuq 'fast']

PE cuk(k)əŋit- 'be slow' [cf. ŋit-]

AAY cukaitə- 'be slow'

CAY cukaitə-

NSY sukałuku 'slowly'

CSY sukaŋitə- 'be slow'

Sir —

SPI suyaŋit-

NAI sukait-

WCI sukait-

ECI sukkaŋit-

GRI sukkaat-

PI cukak- 'be tight or tighten [cf. cukar?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Cop hukat- 'be tight (e.g. screw)' [contam. with cuk(k)a-?]

ECI sukak- 'tighten, stretch, be tightened, stretched, wound up (clock)'

GRI sukaγ- 'be tightened, hold fast to opinion or intention', sukat- 'tighten' [both with final velar in Fab.]

PE cukar 'post or other support'

AAV —

CAY cuka, Nun cukaX 'post, pole'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw sukaq 'post supporting fish-drying rack'

NAI [note sukaq 'mountain with river at its base']

WCI sukaq 'post, pole, support, scaffolding'

ECI sukaq 'support for wall or roof' [as verb = 'put a support to']

GRI sukaq 'support, post, pillar' [and sukar- 'put support or prop to (house)']

PE cuki(ɹ) 'splinter or thorn'

AAV cukiq 'sliver, thorn, quill, barb, needle (of conifer)'

CAY cukiq, cukilanaq 'quill, thorn'

NSY sukiṭək 'splinter'

CSY →

Sir —

SPI Qaw suki 'porcupine quill' [and sukilarnaq 'thorn']

NAI →

WCI →

ECI →

GRI →

PE cukkit- 'get a splinter' [cf. lit-]

AAV cukitə- 'get a sliver, etc. in one'

CAY cukitə- 'get s.th. sharp in one's foot' [and compare cuyitə- 'have a sudden sharp pain']

NSY —

CSY sukitə- 'get a splinter in one's flesh' [sukitun 'splinter']

Sir —

SPI sukkit- 'step on sharp object, get splinter in flesh'

NAI sukkit- 'get a nail, thorn, tack, splinter in one's foot', [sukkiutaq 'splinter, thorn in foot']

WCI sukkit- 'get a splinter'

ECI sukkit- 'hurt self by stepping on a sharp object'

GRI sukkit- 'get a splinter in one's skin', [sukkiut 'splinter in skin']

PY cukluk 'dentalia' [cf. EA suklu-n 'pendants to bone ornaments in the nasal cartilage']

AAV Kod cukluq 'dentalia' [borrowed into Russian as tsukli]

CAY cukluuk 'hair ornaments worn attached to bangs at side of forehead'

NSY —

CSY SLI sukluγzaq 'parakeet auklet' [so named because of its stripes backwards from the eyes]

PI cukuiq- 'distinguish' [cf. ŋir-]

SPI —

NAI sukuiq- 'understand, recognize, distinguish s.th.' [trans. sukuiri-]

WCI [note Sig sukuit- 'resemble']

ECI [note sukuuq- 'reprimand, dispute with?']

GRI sukuiar- 'explain'

PE culuy 'wing feather' [also 'sound of bird flapping wings?' — cf. Aleut sulux, sulyi-X 'noise of running water, thunder, echo', suluy- 'make noise, rumble, peep'; note that a number of the 'sound of wind' forms appear to contain p.b. yuy]

AAV culuk 'feather', K, KP also 'body hair'

CAY culuk 'quill, dorsal fin', culu'uxtə-, Nun culuyyi- 'whistle (wind)' [and culuyuyuy- 'sigh']

NSY suluk 'feather'

CSY suluk 'sound of wind', Chap also 'sound of flying birds', suluxtar- 'howl (wind)', siluk 'feather' [the latter influenced by cilux-; note also sunyuk 'noise of whistling air' and sulunaq 'crest of auk']

Sir siləx 'feather' [Vakh. also silux 'wing' (from the CSY?); note also sunyax 'wind's howl', sunlax- 'make noise']

SPI suluk 'long wing feather, dorsal fin'

NAI suluk 'wing feather' [as verb = 'brush off dirt or snow']

WCI suluk 'big wing or tail feather, fin', Car? huluxxuq- 'make sound of wind' [Schn., who writes suluxsuq- for 'adg']

ECI suluk 'big wing or tail feather, cut off tail of bird used as duster', sulutsuk 'sound of wind or bird flapping'

GRI suluk 'wing, wing feather' [and suḥniq* 'insect']

PE culuyḏuyun 'dorsal fin' [cf. ḏuy and un]

AAV C culuxsuun 'dorsal fin'

CAY culuksuk, culuksuyun 'spine, backbone, hanging decoration on parka'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI [suluun 'dorsal fin']

WCI —

ECI —

GRI sulušsuyut 'dorsal fin'

PE culuyḡpa(C)uy 'grayling (or similar fish)' [cf. vaγ?]

AAV AP culuxpauq, KP culuxpauwak, PWS culuxpuayak 'sea bass'

CAY culuxpauk, culuxpauyaq 'arctic grayling'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw sulukpauyaq

NAI sulukpauyaq

WCI sulukpauyaq 'grayling' [Car? also 'chignon (women's hair)' — Schn. 'adg']

ECI suluppauyaq 'fish shaped like an eel with a double fin the length of its body making it look like a feather', Iti 'head of corn or tall grass'

GRI suluppaavaq 'Norway haddock'

PI culuraq 'crack (with whip)?' [cf. rar]

Yup [note CSY suluXaXtə- 'whip']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI suluraq 'little cord attached to whip to make it crack' [also 'sound of wind']

GRI suluraq 'crack (attached to whip)' [pl. suluqqat 'feathers attached to bow or toy arrow', sulurar- 'play badminton']

PY culurtə- 'land (boat or sea mammal)'

AAY culuXtə- 'land (boat or sea mammal)'

CAY culuXtə-

NSY —

CSY —

PY-S culaəvnəq 'bad person?'

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY sulaəvnəq* 'bad person who is unconcerned about harm he does to others or who harms through sorcery' [in Rub. 'wicked, naughty, curious, sorcerer'; sulaəvniqə- 'be bad, destructive' — in Chap 'be bad, naughty, try s.th. out']

Sir sulaəpənəq 'naughty, crafty' [and sulaəpəniqə(s)- 'do s.th. bad' — Em.]

PY-S cuməx(tə)- 'think or worry' [cf. cumiy-]

AAY cuməXtə- C 'work at putting up a supply of food', K 'lose temper' [B.-S. has 'wake up (shaman from trance)']

CAY cuməXtə- 'worry about food and other necessities and work at providing them'

NSY suməXtaar- 'think, be sad, bored with, suffer'

CSY suməq 'mind, thought', suməXtə- 'worry, be concerned about', suməXtarar- 'think' [suumqaaq 's.th. thought about']

Sir suməXtarar- 'think about' [and sumərnaXpaəuX 'clever']

Inu [Imaq suməqtaq- 'think, suffer, be sad' is presumably from the Yup]

PE cumiy- 'be anxious about s.th.' [cf. cuməx(tə)-]

AAY [note sumiə- 'come almost to a boil']

CAY cumixtə- 'be anxious, hurry', Nun 'look around' [and cumikə- 'be attentive, take care of', cumiə- 'come almost to a boil, get angry']

NSY —

CSY suumə- 'be drunk, rabid, be in a trance (shaman), go berserk' [this may go rather with cuməx(tə)- above]

Sir sumə- 'be drunk, rabid, be in a trance (shaman), go berserk' [Orr; or should this go rather with cuməx(tə)- above?; Em. also has suməət- 'sober up']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI sumiyi- 'find too little or unsatisfactory', suminaq- 'be insufficient, unsatisfactory'

GRI sumiyinnar- 'not pay attention to or care about'

PY cumilju- 'be bad tempered' [cf. lju-]

AAY cumilju- 'be short-tempered'

CAY cumilju- 'be peeved at being bested'

NSY —

CSY —

PE cuna(r) 'gall' [cf. cunjtə-; there may be two separate sets for gall and bead, or beads may have originally been greenish (gall-colored); compare PI capaŋaq]

AAY cunaq, cunaq 'gall bladder'

CAY cunaq 'gall, bile' [cunaəvzəq*, cunaəzvəq*, cunaəvzaq, LI cunaəvləq* 'bead']

NSY sunaq 'bile, bead'

CSY sunaq* 'bile, bead', Chap sunarənitə- 'taste bitter'

Sir sunaəX 'bile', sunaəniəluX 'bitter' [and Krup. has sunəy 'beads'; Vakh. has sunəX 'bead' from Men.'s texts]

SPI sunaq 'bile'

NAI sunaq 'gall bladder' [and sunəuəzəq 'bead']

WCI sunaq 'gall' [and Car? sunəuəy 'bead' — Schn. 'adg']

ECI sunaq 'bile'

GRI sunaq 'gall, bile'

PE cunaəy- or cunaə- 'be green'

AAY cunaəy- 'be green'

CAY cunaəyliq*, Nun cunaəyyax 'green'

NSY sunaəniəluq [Taghyuq]

CSY sunəyyaak 'green', sunəyyuk 'blue, green' [the latter with p.b. yuy]

Sir sun(ə)əru- 'become blue, green' [and surməluX 'light blue', suxtiəx 'green']

SPI sunaq- 'be blue or green'

NAI sunaaq- 'be green'

WCI sunaaq-

ECI —

GRI sunaar-, NG hunəqpaluk- 'be yellow'

PY cunaəcuar(naq) 'warbler'

AAY C cunaəcuar<ə>aq 'yellow or Wilson's warbler'

CAY cunaəcuarnaq, cunaəcuarnaq, cunaəcuar(aq*) 'yellow, Wilson's or arctic warbler'

NSY —

CSY —

PY-S cunaə- 'become red (from rage or strain)' [cf. cinuk-]

AAY — [for AP cinuruuq 'sun' see cinur-, poss. contam. with present set]

CAY cunaəXtəqə- 'suffer anguish'

NSY —

CSY sunəXtəqə- 'reddden in rage', sunəratə- 'be rosy-cheeked'

Sir sunəyžariələəX 'rosy-cheeked' [and Em. has sunəəcəX 'red color on cheeks']

PI cunji- 'settle (down)'

SPI suniqtuəy- 'be patient' [and Jen. has suniq- 'be cheerful']

NAI —

WCI suniqtuq- 'feel confidence'

ECI suniq- 'arrange'

GRI *suñjir*- 'settle into right shape', *suñjut(i)*- 'become accustomed to', *suñjirsartur*- 'encourage, comfort'

PY-S *cuñitə*- 'have bitter taste in mouth' [cf. *cuña(r)*- and *lit*-]

AAV —

CAY *cuñitə*- 'whimper, whine'

NSY —

CSY *suñitə*- 'feel bitter (taste or emotion)'

Sir *suñit(ə)*- 'have bitter taste in mouth' [Em.]

PE *cuñjur*- 'brow' [there may be a relat. to *cuyḏuy*]

AAV [for *Kod cuyyuk* 'forehead' see *cuyḏuy*; for *cu(u)xtə*- 'raise head' see *civ(v)uy*- there may be contam. here]

CAY *cuñjuq*- 'forehead'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *Qaw suñjuq*- 'ridge between eyebrows'

NAI *Nu suñjuq*- 'area between caribou snout and forehead'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE *cupə*- 'blow' [cf. *cupluy* and *cuvəq*]

AAV *supə*- 'blow off, blow on, blow away'

CAY *cupə*- 'blow on, break up (ice on river)' [*cupa* 'ice floe']

NSY *supə*- 'blow' [*supləkaq* 'break up of river ice' (Av.)]

CSY *suupə*- 'blow' [and *supuk* 'draft', *supuy*- 'be drafty']

Sir *supuy*- 'blow' [*supurcə*- 'blow away'; Em. also has *supət(ə)*- 'blow on']

SPI *suvi*- 'break up (river), shoot with gun', *Qaw supi*- 'blow, have ice flowing through it during spring break-up (river)'

NAI *supi*- 'blow, break up and flow (of river)' [*supiniq**, *sumniq** 'break-up (of river)']

WCI *supi*- 'blow, break up (ice in river in spring)'

ECI *supi*- 'blow' [and *supiniq* 's.th. borne along by river at break-up']

GRI *supi*- 'blow at, break up (of river)' [and *supiniq** 'break-up (of river), thing deposited at mouth of river at break-up', EG *cipu*- 'blow'; for *supi* 'draft' see *cuviq*]

PI *cupluaq*- 'blow or spout' [cf. *cupluy*?]

Sir [note *supṭuxpax* 'siren']

SPI *supṭuaq*- 'blow, spout (whale)'

NAI *suvluaq*-, *Nu supluaq*- 'blow on (once)', spout (whale)'

WCI *suvluaq*- 'blow on or in' [Schn. has *sulluaq*- 'blow several times or for a long time' for 'adg']

ECI —

GRI *suṭṭuar*- 'blow on, blow away' [and Ras. has EG *cupluur*- 'break wind']

PI *cupputə*- 'carry along with current' [cf. *utə*-]

SPI —

NAI *supput(i)*- 'carry or force along (river or air current)'

WCI —

ECI *supput(i)*- 'carry with current, spit out (walrus, of remains of shellfish it is eating)'

GRI *supput(i)*- 'wash away, carry along (river breaking up), inundate'

PE *cupiy*- 'turn sideways'

AAV —

CAY *Nun cupixtə*- 'put boots on wrong feet'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI [for *suviña*- 'slope gently' see *civiña*-]

NAI *supik*- 'turn sideways' [*supiaq*- 'go diagonally']

WCI *supiktaliq*- 'lean sideways', *supiña*- 'be turned sideways'

ECI —

GRI *supiy*- 'turn sideways' [and *supissaat* 'rein', NG *hupia*- 'jerk hips in drum dance']

PE *cupluy* or *cuplur*- 'tube' [cf. *cupə*- and p.b. *lu(r)* and compare *cupluaq*- under *cupə*-]

AAV *cupṭu<y>aq* K 'dry stalk of wild celery', C 'intestines left to dry for making rain gear' [and note *cupṭu*-, PWS *supṭu*- 'shoot through a pea-shooter', KP *cupṭuq* 'lung']

CAY *cupṭuq*- 'pipe, hose, gun barrel'

NSY *supṭuk*- 'tube, place blown through by wind'

CSY *suṭu(q)*- 'tube, cavity, cane', *suṭuk*- 'chimney, stove-pipe'

Sir *supṭux*- 'tube, chimney' [and Vakh. has *suṭəyax* 'opening']

SPI —

NAI *suvlu*-, *Nu suplu*- 'pore, tiny hole, barrel of gun'

WCI *suvluk*- 'nipple of (portable) gas stove'

ECI *sulluk*- 'tube-like hole, strait between mainland and island, gun barrel', *Iti* 'link of chain' [and Fort Chimo 'esophagus']

GRI *suṭṭuaq*- 'tube-shaped hole'

PE *cuqlay*- 'root (edible)' [cf. Aleut *cuq(i)*- 'root, bottom, area beneath']

AAV C *cuqlamciq*- 'plant (*polygonum alpinum*?)' [also PWS *cuXqankaq*, *cuqkamkaq* 'edible tuber']

CAY NSU *cuqlamcaq*- 'edible tubers of pink plumes plant'

NSY *suqlaq*- 'edible root'

CSY *suqlak*- 'a certain edible root' [and note *saqlak* another 'edible root']

Sir —

SPI — [for *saqlak* see *caqlay*]

NAI —

WCI —

ECI *sursaq*- 'edible herb or plant (?)' [and Igl *turliq* 'roots of *Silem acaulis*' — Math.]

GRI *surṭak*, EG *curtaq*- 'root (esp. roseroot)'

PY-S *cuqlur*- 'dent or get dented'

AAV —

CAY *cuqlur*- 'get bent out of shape' [post. root; note also *cuqir*- 'be bent, crooked, windy' and Y *cuqpəq**, HBC *cuqfəq** 'humpback salmon']

NSY *suqluraq*- 'dent'

CSY suqłur- 'get bashed in, dented, crumpled' [post. root; suqłunəq* 'fjord, canyon']
 Sir suqłunəqX 'ravine' [and Vakh. has suqəraXtə- 'lean on one's elbow' from Men.'s texts]

PE cuqqa(C)ar- 'measure'
 AAY K cuqa<R>ar- 'measure'
 CAY cuqa (base cuqə) 'measurement, cord of wood', cuq<ə>tə- 'measure, judge'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI [supqaaq- 'estimate, judge']
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI suqqaatiq- 'measure length of'
 GRI suqqaar- 'mark off with a chalked line'

PE cuqqaar 'baleen' [from *cuqəqar? — cf. cuqlay; for Aleut cuqa-X 'throat, gullet' see tuqlu(R)]
 AAY Kod suqattanjiit 'baleen'
 CAY cuqaq* 'whale baleen'
 NSY suqaq
 CSY suqaq* 'baleen' [and suuXqaq* 'edible part of baleen towards gum' — with kəar?]
 Sir suqaX 'baleen' [and note suqarnəX, pl. suqarnay 'sled runner' — Orr]
 SPI suqqaq 'baleen'
 NAI suqqaq*
 WCI suqqaq
 ECI suqqaq
 GRI suqqaq*

PI cuqula- 'dance and sing in festival'
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI Cop huqula- 'dance and sing in festival house'
 ECI suqulayuy 'Inuit dance'
 GRI suqula- 'take part in festivals with physical feats and singing'

PI curaiq- 'stop' [cf. cu(na) and currait-?]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI [Sig suriiq- 'can not do anything more']
 ECI Baffin suraiq- 'stop' [biblical acc. Schn.]
 GRI suraar- 'stop, retire'

PY curaq 'blueberry'
 AAY curaq 'blueberry'
 CAY curaq
 NSY suXaq 'blueberry'
 CSY suuraq* 'blueberry'
 Sir surəX
 Inu [SPI sura 'blueberry' is probably a loan from Yup]

PE curəuy- 'attack'
 AAY K curukar- 'charge (of animal)'
 CAY curuy- 'go attack'
 NSY suruy- [and suruk 'attack, war']
 CSY suruy- 'attack, chase'

Sir surcəy- 'attack' [as nom. = 'war, enemy' — Vakh. from Rub.]
 SPI suržuk- 'go after s.o. who has wronged you'
 NAI suržuk- 'go berate, quarrel with, attack'
 WCI suryuk- 'attack an enemy' [Schn. has 'encounter, go to quarrel with' for 'adg']
 ECI —
 GRI suršuy- 'attack, be at war with'

PI curləq 'horned grebe'
 Yup [note CAY curcurliq, aaqcurliq, pitəycurliq 'robin']
 SPI suurliq 'grebe'
 NAI surliq* 'horned grebe'
 WCI Sig surliq 'mallard' [Pet.]
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE curlu 'nostril' [cf. lu(R); there may be a link to cupluy]
 AAY curluq 'nostril'
 CAY curlu, curluq 'nostril, nasal passage, sinus, head of pike fish'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir surləx 'beak, bill' [Vakh. also has surlux 'lips' from Men.'s texts]
 SPI surlut 'nasal cavity'
 NAI surlu, surluq 'nasal cavity'
 WCI surluk 'nasal cavity'
 ECI surluk 'nostrils, nasal passage'
 GRI surluk, EG curtuq 'nostril'

PI currait- 'be healthy or lively' [cf. curaiq-?]
 SPI —
 NAI surrait- 'be healthy, doing well' [and note sur(R)ait- 'be whole', which may be influenced by aulait- under arula-]
 WCI Sig surait- 'be healthy'
 ECI surrait- 'be healthy, unchanged' [and note Aiv suraq- 'break, destroy']
 GRI suXXaat- SWG 'be cheeky, bold', NWG 'be healthy', EG cuqqaat- 'speak harsh words to s.o.'

PI curruk 'infected wound'
 Yup — [but note CAY Y cuqəq 'large open sore on body']
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI sur(R)uk 'pus, swollen infected wound'
 ECI surruq 'infected wound' [verbal = 'turn septic (wound), have such a wound']
 GRI suXXuk 'swelling filled with matter (on the head)' [suXXuy- 'have such a swelling']

PY curuq 'something for working or lying on?'
 AAY cu<R>uq 'thimble, sailmaker's palm'
 CAY curuq 'bedding skin'
 NSY —
 CSY —
PI curuyuk 'slush or (dirty) rain?'
 Yup [note AAY KP curu- 'spray milt to fertilize eggs (of fish)']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI *suruyuk* ‘rain’ [also verbal; compare *suyuk*- ‘rot, deteriorate from old age or illness’, *suyuna*- ‘be filthy’, *suyuraq*- ‘damage, destroy, dirty’]

GRI *suruyuk* ‘dirt which sticks to s.th., useless person’ [note NG *huyuna*- ‘be ill’]

PY *cuukvak* ‘pike’

AAY AP *cukx^wak* ‘pike’ [old lists only]

CAY *cuukfak* ‘pike’

NSY —

CSY —

PI *cuvəq* ‘draft’ [cf. *cupə*-]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI *suviq* ‘draft’ [also verbal ‘be drafty’]

ECI *suviq* ‘draft’ [also verbal]

GRI *suiq* ‘draft’ [also *supi* from *cupə*-; *suir*- ‘be a draft (on s.o.)’ — part. *suirtuq*]

PE *cuvɨɲnit*- ‘smell of an animal’ [cf. *nit*-]

AAY —

CAY K, BB *cuiɲnilɲuq* ‘otter’ [and note Nun *civixtə*- ‘urinate on (animal marking its territory)’]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *suɨɲnit*- ‘have an unidentified animal odor’

NAI *suviɲɲit*- ‘smell of flesh’ [and *suviɲɲiq* ‘smell of flesh’]

WCI *suinnaq* ‘s.th. bad’ [and Car *huikyarnik*- ‘smell of fox’ acc. Ras.]

ECI *suinnaq* ‘bad, good for nothing’

GRI *suinnit*- ‘smell of foxes’ [noun = *suinni*]

cuyaq ‘willow leaf or twig’ [loan from EA *cuya*-X ‘cane, stick, willow twig, white willow’]

AAY Kod *cuyaq* ‘branch’, C *cuaq* ‘willow’

CAY *cuyaq* ‘leaf, leaf tobacco’

NSY —

CSY —

PY *cuyutə*- ‘turn down (flame)’

AAY AP *cuyutə*- ‘turn down (flame)’

CAY *suyutə*, Eg *cuyutə*- ‘turn down (flame)’ [and Nun *cuɲu*- ‘die down (flame)’]

NSY —

CSY —

Ə

PE *əcəmɔuy*- or *əcumɔuy*- ‘whisper’

AAY Kod *icuxsua*<R>ar- ‘whisper’

CAY —

NSY *əsumžuy*- ‘whisper’ [also *əsulyutau*-, with nominalizing postbase *lyun* plus *ɲu*- ‘be’?]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *izivžuaq*-, Qaw *isivžuaq*-, Imaq *izuvžuaq*- ‘whisper’ [Jen. has *izuvroaq*- for W (i.e. *izuvžuaq*-) and *isuisut*- (i.e. *izivžuk*-?) for KI]

NAI *isivžuk*-, Nu *sivžuk*- ‘whisper’

WCI *isivyuk*-

ECI *isiyyuatuq*-, *isiyyurik*-

GRI *isuššuy*-, *isuššur*- [old ortho. with -vss-; Fab. also has *isirvsor*-]

PE *əciɪ* ‘drum skin or cover’ [cf. *əcivət*-]

AAY PWS *ciq* ‘roof, cover, temporary, shelter’ [but note *ciru*(q), Perry *cu*<R>*u*(q) ‘roof, cover, temporary shelter’ under *ciru*-, with which there appears to be contam.]

CAY *əciq* ‘skin of a drum, windowpane’ [for *ciru* ‘covering’ see *ciru*-]

NSY *isi* ‘skin of drum’ [Em.; cf. NSY *iki* under *əkir* for a parallel case of PE initial *ə* becoming *i* in NSY]

CSY *sii* ‘skin of a drum, thin ice on water’

Sir *sii* ‘skin of a drum, thin ice on water’ [Orr; may be borrowed from CSY]

SPI *izi* ‘drum skin’ [as verb = ‘put skin on drum’]

NAI *isi* ‘drum skin’, *isik*- ‘put skin on drum’ [and Nu *itciaq* ‘membrane inside eggshell or around internal organ’, verbal = ‘stretch a membrane over’]

WCI Net *isiq* ‘drum skin’ [Ras., who also has Cop *ih(a)*; Pet. has Sig *isi*]

ECI *isiq* ‘drum skin’

GRI *isi* ‘skin of drum, violin string’ [EG also ‘hood’ and ‘crown of head’ acc. Gessain et al.]

PI *əcivət*- ‘stretch out’ [cf. *əciɪ* and *vət*- under *var*-?]

Yup — [for AAY *ciitə*- ‘flatten’ see *ciyi*-]

SPI *izivit*- ‘stretch out, flatten’ [and *izitaaq*- ‘stretch out limbs’]

NAI *isivit*- ‘be extended, straighten out, stretch fully’

WCI *isivik*-, *isiptiq*- ‘stretch out’

ECI *isiviC*- ‘stretch’ [also *isitti*(q)- and *isiqqit*-]

GRI *isivit*-, *isuit*- ‘spread, stretch out’ [and *isiqqimišaar*- ‘stretch lazily’, *isutsir*-, *isitsir*- ‘stretch out gradually’]

PE *əcur*- ‘be murky’

AAY *cuur*- ‘be murky, strong (coffee or tea)’

CAY *əcur*-

NSY *əsur*- ‘to be turbid, murky’ [Em.]

CSY *suur*- ‘be murky, muddy’

Sir *surmətə*- [Orr]

SPI *izuq*- ‘be murky (water), brewed strong (tea)’ [Qaw *isuq*- also ‘be hazy (weather)’]

NAI *isuq*- ‘be opaque, unclear’

WCI *isuq*-

ECI *isuqtuq*, Iti *isuttuq* ‘unclear (liquid)’ [and *isursi*- ‘darken, ruffle (water), *isutsianjit*- ‘be pale (tea)’, *isuqtaq* ‘grey (young white whale)’]

GRI isur- 'be opaque, obscure (water, weather)' [and note isurtaq 'young white whale']

PE əcurit- 'be clear' [cf. ɲit-]

AAV əcuitə- 'be clear (water), weak (tea)'

CAY əcuitə-

NSY —

CSY suuritə- 'be clear, weak' [also siir- 'clear up (weather)']

Sir surətə- 'be clear, weak' [Orr]

SPI izuit- 'be thin, weak (soup, coffee, etc.)'

NAI isuit- 'be clear (water)'

WCI isuit-

ECI —

GRI isuit-

PE əðə 'eye' [cf. Aleut ða-X 'eye']

AAV ii, iɲaq, iɲalaq 'eye'

CAY ii [also iɲaq — child's form], Nun iix

NSY ii [also iɲaq — child's form]

CSY iya

Sir əca 'eye' [pl. əciy 'glasses']

SPI iži 'eye'

NAI iži

WCI iyi, Net iži

ECI iyi

GRI iši 'eye'

PE əðəymiy- 'wink' [cf. miy-]

AAV —

CAY iymiyur- 'signal with one's eyes' [also iimiutə- 'aim (at)']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir [note əzməy- 'look through, sight']

SPI ižimik- 'wink'

NAI ižimiyaq- 'wink (at)'

WCI iymiy- 'wink (at)' [Lowe has Sig iymiyaq-]

ECI —

GRI išimiy- 'wink'

PE əðəkə- 'watch' [cf. kə¹]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY iiskuXtə- 'guard, watch over'

Sir [əskə- 'open eyes, watch', intr. only in Men. but with the trans. sense in Vakh. — borrowed from CSY?; compare also əskiyləX 'sharp-sighted' with ki-]

SPI —

NAI — [but Jen. has igiga(a) 'he looked at it', a misprint?]

WCI iyiyi- 'watch' [Schn. has this intransitively in sense 'follow s.th. with one's eyes' for B. Lake]

ECI —

GRI iši- 'watch', EG ilii- 'watch' [and iškut(i)- 'stare at', iškku 'appearance', NG ihii- 'watch']

PE əðəlu- 'be blind or have bad eyesight' [cf. lu-]

AAV [note K islu- 'be hard of hearing' as opposed to iskəxtə- 'have good hearing' with ki-]

CAY [note iiliqə- 'have bad eyes']

NSY iiluXa- 'become blind'

CSY iyəluk 'eye trouble'

Sir —

SPI illuk- 'be snowblind' [and Imaq əžəlu- 'go blind']

NAI illuk- 'be snowblind' [but ižiluk- 'have bad eyesight']

WCI illuk- Cop 'be snowblind' [Lowe], Car? 'have one's eyes hurt' [Schn. 'adg'; note also Sig iyarluk- 'have one's eyes hurt' — Lowe]

ECI illui- 'be snowblind'

GRI iħuy- 'be snowblind' [but išiluy- 'have bad or sore eyes']

PE əð(ə)ya(r) '(snow) goggles' [cf. ar]

AAV [note iɲaq under əðə above]

CAY [note iɲaq above]

NSY —

CSY iyəyaatək 'eyeglasses'

Sir iyiyatiy [from CSY]

SPI iyžaak 'eyeglasses'

NAI ižyaak 'pair of glasses or (snow) goggles'

WCI iyyaak

ECI NBI, SB iyyaak 'sunglasses' [note Tar iyautiik 'glasses, snow goggles']

GRI NWG iššat, EG ittaat, Up itsaat, NG ixxaak 'glasses, snow goggles' [for SWG išaruššat see əžaru- below]

PY əsya(r)(ar)- 'open eyes' [cf. arartə-? — but compare also əðəkə- above]

AAV əs(x)ar- 'wake up', KP əssama- 'be awake'

CAY səxxar-, cəxxar-, Nun əsxar- 'become wide awake, more active'

NSY əsXar- 'see, watch, open eyes'

CSY əsXar- 'open eyes, see'

Sir — [for əskə- 'open eyes' see under əðəkə- above — contam.?)

PI əžaru- 'lens or pupil of eye'

SPI —

NAI [note ižaqumak 'lens, iris']

WCI Car? iyaruq, iyaru- 'lens, pupil of eye' [Schn. 'adg'; Met. has iyaruvak 'pupil of eye']

ECI iyaruvak 'lens of eye' [Bourq. — but not Peck — has iyaruyaq for Lab]

GRI išaru- 'lens of eye, spot over dog's eye' [SWG pl. išaruššat 'glasses, snow goggles']

PI əžaruq- 'hit or hurt in the eye' [cf. ruq-]

SPI —

NAI ižaruq-, ižaru- 'hit or hurt eye'

WCI iyaruq- 'hurt eye'

ECI iyaruq- 'hit in the eye'

GRI išarur-

PI əžžit- 'get s.th. in one's eye' [cf. tit-]

SPI ižžit- 'get s.th. in one's eye'

NAI ižžit-

WCI Car B. Lake iyyia- 'get dust in one's eye' [Schn.; Dor. has itži (for ižži?) 'dust in eye' for Net]

ECI iyyi(t)-, iyyi- 'get dust in eye', Iti 'hurt one's eye'
[and iyyi 'dust in eye']
GRI iššit- 'get s.th. in eye', iššia- 'get dust in eye'

PE əḏəŋqi- 'dice or slice food'

AAy C, AP iŋqi- 'slice food into thin slices' [C iŋqiq 'thin slice of food']

CAY iŋqi- 'dice food'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI ižaŋqi- 'dice meat, cut up tobacco' [Di, Imaq əžaŋqət- 'cut up pieces of cooked meat', note also KI ižaŋqtu- 'be wide', ižakituuŋaq 's.th. narrow' which may be from iqə- instead]

NAI ižatqi-, ižaqši-, PH ižitqi-, ižarži- 'cut into small pieces (meat)' [and ižaqšaŋ 'crumb of food, pipe tobacco']

WCI Sig iyatqi- 'cut into small pieces' [and iy(y)ariktutq 'cigarette tobacco', iyaksaun — for iyaqsaun? — 'pipe tobacco'; Pet. has iyaqsi- 'cut up tobacco']

ECI —

GRI išiqqi- 'cut up, cut into cubes' [S.-L. spells it with s rather than ss in the first sense]

PE əḏəra(ŋ) 'hollow between neck and shoulder'

AAy AP ii<ŋ>ak 'hollow between neck and collarbone (where carotid arteries are felt)'

CAY iiraŋ 'scar, carotid gland, side of neck, tonsil'

NSY i(i)raŋ 'scab under nose, growth'

CSY iiraŋ 'swollen gland in neck or side of face', Chap also 'place at side of neck'

Sir əcXa 'shoulder'

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Sig, Car iryi 'shoulder'

ECI NBI iryi 'side of head'

GRI iršik 'shoulder hollow' [influenced by kiyaŋəŋ?]

PE əḏəvkar- 'fall or drop from a height' [cf. əžət- and vkar-]

AAy —

CAY iifkar-, HBC, Nun ifkar- 'fall or lower from a height'

NSY ifkə- 'drop', iifkə- 'put out of boat'

CSY ifkar- 'fall, drop'

Sir —

SPI ižukaŋ-, Imaq əžukaŋ- 'drop, fall from a height'

NAI ižukkaŋi-, ižupkaŋ- 'drop, fall from a height' [and also uukkaŋ-, Nu uupkaŋ- 'come crashing or sliding down (overhanging ice or snow)']

WCI Sig iyukkaŋ- 'fall' [but Ras. has iyupkaŋ-, also for Net; Met. also has u(u)pkarniq 'snow or land slide']

ECI iyukka(q)- 'fall from a height'

GRI uukkaŋ- 'topple down, calve (glacier)'

PE əḏir 'steam' [cf. Aleut di-X 'soot', also PE kəḏi- for the phonology]

AAy səŋə- 'sweat'

CAY (ə)səŋ, (ə)cəŋ, Nun əsəX 'sweat' [verbal (ə)səŋ-, etc.]

NSY —

CSY səXə- 'sweat'

Sir əcəX 'smoke, steam'

SPI iziq 'smoke' [as verb = 'make smoke']

NAI isiq 'smoke' [as verb = 'be smoky'; itciala- 'smoke, smoulder (e.g. stove)']

WCI isiq 'smoke, steam'

ECI isiq 'smoke, steam' [in Lab also as a verb 'smoke']

GRI isiq 'smoke, steam (esp. in house)' [and isir- 'give off steam or smoke'; itsi- 'get smoke in eyes']

PI əsirak- 'be hazy' [cf. yaŋ-?]

SPI iziriak- 'be smoky from log fire (air)'

NAI isiriak- 'be hazy because of fire in distance'

WCI isiriak 'smoke or haze in air in summer' [and Schn. has isiriak- 'make a lot of smoke (stove)' for 'adg']

ECI isiriak- 'be smoky from distant forest fire (air)', isiriak 'smoke from such a source', Lab isiŋiak 'haze'

GRI isiriay- 'be misty', isiriak 'mist'

PE əŋa- 'cook' [cf. əŋaləŋ]

AAy əŋaa- C 'cook'

CAY əŋa-

NSY əŋa- 'cook', əŋa 'pit for storing meat'

CSY ŋaar-

Sir əŋa-

SPI iŋa- 'cook', Di əŋa 'pit for storing meat, greens'

NAI iŋa- 'cook', iŋa 'cooking area of traditional house'

WCI iŋa- 'cook'

ECI iŋa- 'cook', NBI 'cook outdoors', iŋa 'fireplace or stones on which a cooking utensil is placed'

GRI iŋa- 'cook', iŋa 'cooking pot'

PE əŋa(C)ak 'boiled food' [cf. ḏar?]

AAy əŋaaŋ 's.th. cooked'

CAY əŋaaŋ 'boiled fish or other food'

NSY —

CSY ŋaaraŋ, ŋaaŋaŋ 's.th. cooked'

Sir [əŋákəŋ — Orr]

SPI iaaŋ 'boiled food'

NAI iŋaaŋ 'boiled food, food being cooked'

WCI iŋak [for iŋaaŋ?] 'food which is cooked'

ECI [iŋaarniq 'smell of cooking']

GRI iŋaaŋ 'food which is boiled'

PE əŋŋan 'cooking pot' [cf. un]

AAy —

CAY Y, HBC, Nun, NS əŋan 'cooking pot'

NSY —

CSY [ŋaarusiq 'cooking pot']

Sir —

SPI iŋŋan 'cooking pot'

NAI iŋŋan

WCI —

ECI —

GRI ixasir- 'put pot on fire'

PE əŋŋaviŋ and **əŋaḏviŋ** 'cooking place' [cf. ḏviŋ]

AAy —

CAY —

NSY əŋavik 'kitchen'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI iyyawik

NAI iyyavik 'kitchen, place for cooking fire'

WCI iyyavik 'cooking place', Sig also 'pot for cooking in, stove'

ECI iyyavik 'kitchen', NBI, F. Bay iyyavik 'hearth' [NBI also iyyavik]

GRI ixxavik, iyaffik, EG inappik 'kitchen, cooking place, stove', NG iyyavik 'outdoor cooking place'

PE əyalər 'smokehole' [cf. əya- and tər? — also EA yalr- (as in 3s possessed yalra), yalri-X 'doorway, hatch']

AA Y yaaləq, xaaləq 'window (formally smokehole of trad. Yupik house)'

CAY əyaləq*, HB also ləyaləq*

NSY əyaləq 'smokehole' [Orr]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI ialiq, Qaw iyaliq 'window, skylight'

NAI iyaliq*, iyalaq 'skylight window, seal net placed under seal's breathing hole'

WCI Sig iyaliq, Cop iyalaq 'window', Car EP iyaliq 'chimney' [Ow.]

ECI iyalaq 'window'

GRI iyaliq* 'kitchen (in passage of trad. Greenlandic house)', iyalaq 'window, glass'

PE əyə- 'render oil from blubber' [cf. əyunaq and Aleut iyiy-na-X 'fermented seal blubber' with p.b. yna- 'result of -ing']

AA Y C əyə- 'render'

CAY əyə- 'become rendered (fat), release liquid'

NSY əyəvə- 'melt off'

CSY əyə-, yəvə- 'render'

Sir əyvə- [Orr]

SPI iit-, Qaw ii- 'render' [KI also yuuq-]

NAI iyit- 'render oil from blubber, turn to grease by frying'

WCI [Schn. has iyiuq- 'thicken (liquid)' for Baker Lake]

ECI →

GRI iyi- 'melt (blubber, snow, ice), suppurate (wound)'

PE əy(ə)nər 'rendered oil' [cf. nər¹]

AA Y əynəq 'rendered oil'

CAY əynəq* 'broth (from cooking)'

NSY [əynəraq 'dough']

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI iyniq* 'rendered oil'

WCI [Sig iynniq 'rancid oil' — Ras.]

ECI Lab iyniq 'broth' [Peck]

GRI [iynniq* 'blubber liquified by decomposition', from trans. *iyət- as in NAI under əyə- above]

PE əyət- 'throw away' [cf. əyümə(t)- and t⁻¹ and Aleut iyni- 'let go' with causative p.b. ni-, iylax 'shaft of harpoon']

AA Y əxtə- 'throw away'

CAY əxtə-

NSY əxtə-

CSY əxtə-

Sir əxtə- 'throw away' [and əxtəvərca 'shot']

SPI iit- 'throw away'

NAI iyit-

WCI iyit-

ECI iyit-

GRI iyit- 'throw away, shoot' [iššut(i)- 'shoot at']

PE əyqar- 'throw (several times)' [cf. qqar-]

AA Y əxqaqun 'grappling hook for retrieving dead animal'

CAY Nun əxqakun 'net for capturing birds on cliffs'

NSY —

CSY əXqaataqə- 'scatter, spread out'

Sir əXqataqə(s)- 'scatter' [Em.]

SPI [iqqažai- 'throw out what belongs to another']

NAI iqqaq- 'throw away several'

WCI Cop iqqahaq- 'fish by casting from shore' [Jen.]

ECI iqqasaq- 'fish by casting line', iqqatai- 'throw around (several things)'

GRI iqqar- 'thrust away or shoot one after the other'

PE əytar 's.th. thrown out' [cf. ðar]

AA Y əxtaq 'possession of deceased person placed on his grave, something thrown away'

CAY əxtaq

NSY —

CSY əxtaq

Sir —

SPI iktaq 's.th. thrown away'

NAI iktaq

WCI iktau- 'be cursed (biblical)'

ECI ittaniku 's.th. thrown out'

GRI —

PE əyimər 'foreshaft of harpoon' [cf. əyümə(t)-]

AA Y —

CAY Nun yimaX 'foreshaft of harpoon' [i.e. ggimaq in Jen.]

NSY iyimaq [Jen. — for əyiməq?]

CSY yimaq 'foreshaft of harpoon'

Sir əyiməX [Orr]

SPI iimaq 'bare stem between harpoon handle and head' [and lmaq 'socket for couplings (?) on sled']

NAI [Murdoch has igimū 'loose shaft']

WCI Sig, Cop ilimaq 'foreshaft of harpoon' [Jen.; B.-S. has iyimaq for Car, Ras. also for Net]

ECI iyimaq 'walrus harpoon', Igl 'harpoon foreshaft' [B.-S.]

GRI iyimaq 'foreshaft of harpoon', NG iimaq 'breathing hole harpoon' [iyimaq 'tip of bladder dart']

əyiyaaq 'gull or kittiwake' [loan from EA yīðaaX 'black-legged kittiwake']

AA Y C əyyaaq, Perry əyi<ɾ>aq, Kod iyya<ɾ>aq, C, Kod 'herring gull', KP also 'mew gull', AP 'black-legged kittiwake'

CAY BB əyiaq 'mew gull'

NSY —

CSY —

PY-S əykuaq 'back of house'

AAy əxkur- (plus possessor ending) 'back of (possessor's) house, cave, bay, etc.'

CAY əxkuq 'back wall of house or room'

NSY —

CSY əxkuq 'back of room or land area'

Sir əxkəRəX 'back wall of house' [Vakh. from Rub.'s texts]

PE əylər- or **əyilər-** 'move or travel' [cf. *inilra-*; these two bases may in fact belong together, at least there is contam. between them — and with *iyliq-*]

AAy K əylərŋa- 'be slow' [and C *il<R>a-*, K *ilra-*, KP *illa-*, Perry *il(R)a-* 'travel (by boat or car)']

CAY əyləXtə-, K yiləXtə-, Nun yilraur- [and BB, LI, UK əlraur- 'move, travel'; for əlyar- 'lie down' see əlyar- and for BB *ilyar-* 'go home' see *anjilrar-* under *anjit-*]

NSY əylər- 'move, travel'

CSY yiləXtə- 'move, travel'

Sir —

SPI *iyli(q)-*, Di *əyli(q)-*

NAI *iyliq-*, *iy lau-* 'move, travel' [also *iy laaq* 'traveller, stranger']

WCI Sig *iyliq-* 'travel' [Met. also has Sig *iy la(a)t* 'uprights on basket sled that resemble travellers from afar'; Pet. has Sig *iyliq-* also as 'flow (water)']

ECI —

GRI [for *iħir-* 'push, move aside' see *iyliq-*, for *iħiniq* 'sled track' see *ənə*, and for homonym 'get into kayak' see *əkə-2*]

PI əyləraq 'krill' [cf. *əylər-*]

SPI —

NAI *iyliraq* 'krill'

WCI *iyliqqat* 'small shrimps' [Schn. has 'whale food, plankton' for 'adg']

ECI —

GRI *iħiraq* [old ortho. *igdlaraq*] 'whale food, krill'

PE əymir- 'do without stopping (esp. a journey)' [there appears to be considerable entanglement with *əRəni(q)-* in Yup and Sir here]

AAy əymir- 'go straight there without stopping' [and əymian, C *əRnian* 'immediately']

CAY Nun, HBC, NS əymir- 'keep going (towards goal)' [and əymian 'immediately', əynaaXtə- 'be in a hurry']

NSY əymi(i)naq 'immediately'

CSY əymir- 'rush by without stopping' [and əyyuy- 'act rashly', əymiinaq 'hurry up, quickly'; note also əynaanjitə- 'be habitually slow']

Sir (ə)ymir- 'go past, overtake' [Em.; for əynayan 'quickly', etc., see *əRəni(q)-*].

SPI *inmiq-*, Qaw *inmia-* 'travel to one's destination in a single trip without a stopover'

NAI *inmiq-* 'complete a journey in one day'

WCI *inmiq-* 'do at one go, without stopping'

ECI *immi(q)-* 'reach one's destination in one day without having to stop'

GRI —

PE əytuy(-) 'loud sound (sharp or whirring)' [cf. *əytuy-*]

AAy əxtuk 'repeated sharp noise, whirring, banging,

clicking', also 'small eider-like duck' [and KP *əxtuttiliq* 'spruce grouse', C *əxtuuyyar-* 'make an unexpected sharp noise']

CAY [əxtu(u)k 'spruce grouse']

NSY —

CSY [note *əftuq* 'sound of gunshot']

Sir *əxtəvarət(ə)-* 'make a (sharp) noise' [Vakh. from Rub.]

SPI [Qaw *iktuk* 'spruce hen']

NAI *ittuk-* 'make a repeated sound, e.g. roar'

WCI *iktuk* 'noise of wind, vibrations of motor' [also verbal]

ECI *iktuluk-* 'make continuous sound (sea, wind, thunder, motor)', Lab *ittuk* 'rustling sound' [Schn. — but Peck has 'roar']

GRI *ittuk* 'roar, rush' [in Fab. 'bang'], *ittuy-* 'rush, roar (e.g. sea)'

PE əytuy- 'be anxious or timid' [cf. *əytuy(-)*]

AAy —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY *əxtuy-* 'be anxious' [emot. root]

Sir *əxtuy-* 'be anxious' [emot. root; Orr and Em.]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Sig *iktu(u)ri-* 'fear', *iktu(u)rusuk-* 'be timid'

ECI Lab *iktuuq-* 'be shy' [Peck]

GRI *ittuur-* [old ortho. *igtôr-*] 'be shy, ashamed'

PE əyumə(t)- or **əyəmə(t)-** 'unravel or come undone' [cf.

əyət- and p.b. *mə(t)-* and compare *itəmə-* and *əyimər*]

AAy *əyumə-*, Kod *əyəmə-*, PWS *uumə-* 'come undone' [and trans. *əyumtə-*, etc. 'undo', 'unravel']

CAY *əyumə-*, Nun *əjumə-* 'come undone, unravel'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI *iyumit-* 'become unraveled, take apart, loosen', *iyuvit-* 'become unwound, uncoil'

WCI Net *iyumit-* 'undo, untangle'

ECI *iyumii-* 'have unknotted, untied it' [and Peck has *iyuptiq-* for Lab]

GRI *inumi-y-*, *inimiy-* 'take apart, come apart' [also trans. *inutsir-*, *initsir-*]

PI əyunaq 'meat or whale skin left to rot' [cf. *əyə-?*]

SPI [Jen. has W *iinirit* 'raw meat']

NAI *iyunaq* 'whale skin with blubber left to cure'

WCI Cop, Car *iyunaq* 'rotten meat' [Ras.]

ECI *iyunaq* NBI, SB 'gamy meat', Lab 'stinking meat' [Peck; Schn. has Tar *iyunaruq-* 'become rotten (meat)']

GRI *iyunaq* 'whale skin left to rot', NG *iunaq* 'fermented meat — esp. of eider duck' [Holt.]

PE əyut- 'pierce' [cf. Aleut *yü-* 'pass, go through', *yü-X* 'tube', *yut-* 'put through, pierce']

AAy —

CAY —

NSY *yusxənakia* 'contagious' [and *yutqia-* 'touch, rummage in?']

CSY yuutə- 'shoot' [also 'dance vigorously']
 Sir —
 SPI Qaw iñuk-, iyuk- 'suck'
 NAI iyuk- 'suck in' [and iyuun 'proboscis'], iyyuun
 'straw, tube'
 WCI →
 ECI iyuuti 'sting, bowsprit', Lab iyut- 'sting' [Peck]
 GRI iyut- 'sting (insect)', iyuut 'proboscis'

PI əyutcaq or əyutcak 'bee' [cf. yar?]

Yup —

SPI iipsak 'bee'

NAI iyutcaq* 'bumblebee'

WCI iyutsaq [but Car iyuppak in B.-S.]

ECI Igl iyutsaq 'bumblebee' [B.-S.; Peck has 'wasp'
 for Lab]

GRI iyutsak, NG ivittaq 'bumblebee' [B.-S. for the
 latter; and note EG injililik of this meaning — as if
 'one with sea swell']

PI əyžaq or iyžaq 'hole in harpoon head for attaching to
 shaft?' [cf. əkə⁻² and ɖar?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI iyyaq 'hole in back of harpoon head to hold it to shaft'
 GRI iššaq [old ortho. igssaq] 'end of harpoon line (fixed
 into holes in harpoon)'

PI əyžutət or iyžutət 'heather-like plant' [cf. əkə⁻¹?]

SPI —

NAI [note ikkuqutit 'heather used for starting fires']

WCI Car B. Lake ixutit 'heath(er)' [Dor.; Cop ixuun acc.
 Lowe]

ECI itsuti 'resinous heather-like tundra plant (used for fuel)'
 GRI iššutit [old ortho. igssutit] 'heather-like plant used
 for dying and for fuel'

PE əkə⁻¹ 'burn' [cf. Aleut hiγ- 'burn' with secondary h,
 also ikla-X 'firewood']

AAY →

CAY əkə- 'burn' [nominal əka = 'conflagration, fire']

NSY →

CSY →

Sir →

SPI iyi- 'burn'

NAI iki 'burn' [and Mal iki 'conflagration']

WCI Sig iki- 'be burnt' [Lowe]

ECI →

GRI iki- 'be lit, smoke (lamp)'

PI əkət- 'ignite' [cf. t⁻¹ and Aleut hixt- 'put fire to']

SPI iyit- 'ignite'

NAI ikit- 'ignite, be ignited'

WCI ikit- 'ignite'

ECI [ikisaq- 'ignite']

GRI ikit- 'ignite'

PE əknənəγ- 'catch or strike fire' [cf. ək(ə)nə below
 and nəγ-]

AAY kənəγə- K 'build a fire', C 'fire (shell)'

CAY kənəγə- 'start to burn'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI iñnak- 'catch fire' [iñnait 'flintstones']

ECI inna(k)- 'strike fire' [and innaq 'flintstone']

GRI innaγ- 'strike fire, catch fire' [and NG iñnaut
 'fire-drill, lighter']

PE ək(ə)nəγ 'fire' [cf. nəγ¹]

AAY kənəγ 'fire'

CAY kənəγ*, NSU kənəγ*

NSY əknəγ 'fire, star' [and əknin 'match'; also əknitaq
 'lamp' (Av.)]

CSY kənəγ*

Sir əknəX [Krup.]

SPI ikniq, Qaw also itniq 'fire'

NAI iyniq*, Malikniq* 'fire' [and iynin^y, iknin^y 'flint']

WCI iyniq 'fire'

ECI inniq 'fire struck with stone, spark from lighter'

GRI inniq* 'fire'

PI əkuala- 'burn brightly' [from *əkuma- and la(r)-?
 — compare AAY, CAY əkua- under əkuma- below
 and see under the p.b. for the inchoative correlates
 with (a)llak- here]

SPI iyuataq- 'burst into flames'

NAI ikuala-, PH ikkuala-, ikualla- 'blaze, burn
 brightly' [ikuallak- 'burst into flames']

WCI ikuallak- 'burst into flames'

ECI ikuala- 'be smoking (lamp that has burnt too
 much)' [ikuallarutiritsi- 'begin to burn brightly']

GRI ikuala- 'burn', ikuallaγ- 'flare up'

PE əkuma- 'be burning' [cf. (u)ma-]

AAY kumaq 'light (e.g. lamp)' [and kuman, kumataq,
 Kod kumatəkaq 'lamp wick'; note also K kua-
 'burn', kuaXtə- 'light']

CAY kuma- 'be lit', kumaXtə- 'ignite' [and Nun kuman
 'lamp'; note also əkua- 'burn' — compare əkuala-
 above]

NSY əkuma- 'burn', əkumaXtə- 'ignite'

CSY kuməγ- 'burn, ignite', Chap kumaq 'fire, conflagration'

Sir kuməγə- 'burn', kuməγ- 'blaze up', kuməX 'flame,
 glow' [Em.]

SPI iyuma- 'be burning'

NAI ikuma-

WCI ikuma-

ECI ikuma- 'be burning' [nominal = 'fire, electricity']

GRI ikuma- 'be burning' [and Kroeber has ikuma
 'fire' as a shaman's word]

PY kəniγ- 'cook' [cf. ək(ə)nəγ above and liγ-]

AAY kəniγ- K, PWS 'cook', C 'build fire under'

CAY kəniγ- K, BB, NI 'cook', HBC, Y, NS 'build fire
 under'

NSY —

CSY —

PE əkə² 'get or put in' [cf. əkəvraq and əkpan]
 AAY əkə 'get or put into a container or vehicle'
 CAY əkə 'get or put into container or vehicle' [and NSU
 əksarvik 'tool box']
 NSY əkə 'embark' [and əkutə 'adjust, adapt?']
 CSY —
 Sir [and ikəmtəX 'case', ikəmtər- 'pack, put in'; Vakh. and
 Orr have ikəmtə- 'put into a container']
 SPI iyi- 'get or put into vehicle'
 NAI iki-, iku- 'get or put into container or vehicle'
 WCI iki- 'embark, put in vehicle'
 ECI iki- 'embark, get in'
 GRI iki- 'embark, get or put in' [and ikkut(i)- 'plant, fix,
 place over fire', iħir- 'get into kayak']

PE ək(ə)ður(ar)- 'get or put in (several)' [cf. ðurar-]
 AAY əkur- 'put or get in (continuously)'
 CAY əkkur(ar)-
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI ikšuaq- 'put or get into vehicle one after another,
 load'
 NAI ikšuaq- 'embark or put into vehicle'
 WCI iksuraq- 'put in a hole or container'
 ECI —
 GRI iħšurar- 'put into container or vehicle, load things
 onto vehicle'

PE əklərviy 'pouch or sack' [cf. ðviy, also probably
 'half-transitivizer' ktiq- under liq-, as in GRI iħir-
 under əkə- above?]

AAY —
 CAY kəlarvik 'pouch, grass basket, sewing box' [and
 note BB kəlar- 'put away in container']
 NSY əklərviy 'hunter's sack'
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI Qaw iktirvik 'small container or sack for belong-
 ings' [KI ikturik 'sewing kit']
 NAI ikt'irvik 'tool bag or box'
 WCI Cop ixirvik 'tool bag' [Jen.]
 ECI itsivik, NBI iktirvik, SB iktirvik, Lab iħivik 'box,
 chest'
 GRI iħirfik 'chest, coffin'

PI əkənrūzaq or ikənrūzaq 'sole of skin stocking' [cf.
 əkə²?]

SPI —
 NAI ikinru<ž>aq 'sole of fur socks'
 WCI Car ikinruiyay 'short sock' [B.-S.]
 ECI ikinruaq 'inner sock' [of fur or duffle in Iti]
 GRI ikinruk 'shoe, sandal' [old word], ikinruaq 'sole of skin
 stocking' [and ikinruššir- 'provide stocking with a sole']

PE əkər 'bay or sound' [cf. əkərar- and əkər-]
 AAY əkəq 'narrows, strait, sound'
 CAY Nun əkraX
 NSY əkəq, əkək
 CSY —
 Sir —

SPI iyiq, Di əyəq 'sound'
 NAI ikiq* 'bay, sound' [note also ikiqtu- 'be wide', ikikit-
 'be narrow']
 WCI ikiq Sig 'open sea' [Met.], Car? 'strait' [Schn. 'adg';
 and Jen. has Cop ikiaraq 'strait']
 ECI ikiq 'narrow part of sea ice (in bay?)' [Peck also has
 'middle of bay or river' for Lab; note also ikiqtu- 'be
 gaping wide (cravass)', ikikit- 'be narrow (cravass)']
 GRI ikiq* 'sound, fjord' [KI. also has as 'open space to be
 crossed'; ikirtu- 'be wide to cross (river)']

PI əkəracak 'strait'

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Sig, Net, Car ikirahak 'strait' [B.-S.; Ras. also for
 Cop]

ECI ikirasaq 'narrow bay', Lab 'strait' [Peck]

GRI ikirasak, EG iyaasaq 'sound'

PE əkərar- 'cross' [cf. əkər and ar-?]

AAY ək<R>ar- 'cross'

CAY qərar-, HBC qərrar-, Nun, Eg əkrar-, NSU kərrar-,
 Y kərar-

NSY —

CSY →

Sir →

SPI ikaa-

NAI ikaa- 'cross over' [and ikak- 'cross over water']

WCI ikaa- 'cross over'

ECI ikaa-

GRI ikaar- 'cross, go on land, go aboard'

PE əkərar 'drying rack'

AAY —

CAY qərraq, NSU kərraq 'fish rack' [also plural for one]

NSY —

CSY qəraq 'meat rack' [and qərar- 'put up a rack';
 Rub. has qərat 'rack for keeping household things']

Sir qəraX 'drying frame' [Vakh.]

SPI iyrat (pl.) 'platform cache' [for iyiraaq 'tent
 floor' see ikir-]

NAI ikirrat 'drying rack for fish, cache platform on
 posts'

WCI Cop ikaat, Sig ikirat 'meat rack' [Ras.]

ECI NBI ikaat 'meat platform' [Ras.; Peck has ikaak
 'crossbeam' for Lab]

GRI ikaat 'scaffold (of poles)' [sing. ikaa = 'a vertical
 prop with a cross-piece to one on the opposite side
 (e.g. of a window)' in KI.]

PI əkəvraq 'support or base' [cf. əkə²]

SPI iyirvaq 'house foundation post', Qaw ikivraq 'prop,
 support'

NAI ikuvraq, ikivraq 'mattress (lower of two caribou
 skins), mat, pad'

WCI ikuvraq 'base, sort of stool' [and Schn. has 'step
 ladder, s.th. used to raise something' for Baker Lake]

ECI ikurraq 'step ladder, s.th. put under something to
 raise it up'

GRI ikurfaq 'underlayer, s.th. put under something to
 raise it up'

PE əki 'cut (wound)'
 AAY —
 CAY əkiq 'cut, wound'
 NSY iki 'wound' [Av.]
 CSY kii
 Sir —
 SPI iyi 'cut, wound'
 NAI iki 'open wound'
 WCI ikiq 'wound'
 ECI iki 'severe wound'
 GRI iki 'wound'

PI əkiliq- 'wound' [cf. lir-]
 Yup [for CAY, CSY kilir- 'wound, get cut' see kilir-
 — there appears to be conflation here]
 SPI iyiliq- 'wound (animal)'
 NAI PH ikiliq- 'wound'
 WCI Sig ikiliqtit- 'be wounded' [Ras.]
 ECI ikiliq- 'wound'
 GRI ikilir- 'wound'

PE əkiðar- 'split into layers'
 AAY →
 CAY [for kii- 'peel off, come off as layer' see kaya-] →
 NSY əkiar- 'form layers'
 CSY kiiXtə- 'split, separate into parts'
 Sir kižar- 'cut into half'
 SPI iyaq- 'split into layers (e.g. skin for boat cover)'
 NAI ikiaq- 'split into layers or in half' [for Nu ikiaruk-
 'feel cold' see ikki]
 WCI Sig ikiaq- 'split in slices' [Pet.; also ikiaqtaq 'slice cut
 off']
 ECI ikiaq- 'split down middle', Iti 'sew in the thick part of
 material without stitching through it' [and note iki- 'cut
 block of snow']
 GRI ikiar- 'split'

PE əkiðar 'layer or space between' [the above used as
 a nominal?]
 AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY əkiq 'layer, s.th. put between things'
 CSY kiiq* 'space between' [and kiirmik 'middle layer']
 Sir kicəranı 'inside' [Vakh. also has kicəX 'inside
 (part)']
 SPI —
 NAI ikiaq 'extra wide base of sod house, woman's
 slip' [and ikik 'spinal disk' — the i may be spuri-
 ous]
 WCI ikiaq 'middle'
 ECI ikiaq 'space between two surfaces, middle' [posit.
 root; Peck has 'undergarment, bosom, side of hill'
 for Lab]
 GRI ikiaq 'interval, space between surface and bot-
 tom (e.g. of sea)', NG also 'underskirt', ikiaqutit,
 EG iyaarisit, Up ikiat 'underclothes' [and note
 ikiaruur- 'shine through (surface)' and NG iki
 'spinal disk']

PY kiarnəq 'strip of meat or fish' [cf. nər¹]
 AAY C kiarnəq* 'unsalted strip of fish flesh cut from

backbone and left to dry'
 CAY kiarnəq* 'unsalted strip of fish flesh cut from
 backbone and left to dry'
 NSY —
 CSY —

PI əkənnun or ikənnun 'friend (from childhood)' [cf. un
 and compare qatənnun]
 Yup [note CAY kənəy(yuy)- 'love']
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI Lab ik(k)in(η)ut 'childhood friend, that one has grown
 up with' [Bourq. — Peck has it as 'good or early friend']
 GRI ikinjut 'friend'

PE əkli- 'lust for' [cf. əli- for the NAI palatalization]
 AAY ikli(yuy)-, Kod also əkli(yuy)- 'have a desire aroused'
 CAY əkli(yuy)- 'lust for, be sexually aroused by s.o.'
 NSY qili- 'desire (a woman), lust for' [Em.]
 CSY kəli(yuy)- 'lust for'
 Sir [note kələraqə(s)- 'be interested in']
 SPI ikizuk- 'flirt', iklii- 'flirt with'
 NAI ikliyusuk- 'be enticed to do s.th.', ikliyi- 'desire,
 covet'
 WCI Sig ikliyi- 'desire' [and Ras. has iglinnakmimai
 'what a desire one gets for it' for Car]
 ECI itsiyi- 'desire' [Peck has ikliyi- for Lab]
 GRI iħiyi- 'desire, have an appetite for' [Thal. has itsii- for
 EG in this meaning]

PI əkpak or ikpak 'trouser flap' [cf. əkə-²?, and vay and
 əkvi(C)ar]
 SPI —
 NAI ikpak 'part of trousers in front above belt'
 WCI [Ras. has Cop ikpaku 'discarded trouser band' and
 ikpakkuhak 'trouser band']
 ECI —
 GRI ippak 'trouser flap'

PI əkpan or ikpan 'lamp platform' [cf. əkə-², vay and un?]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI Cop ikpan 'table (esp. before wife inside the tradi-
 tional house)' [Met.], Car, Net ikpat 'lamp platform,
 side platform' [B.-S.]
 ECI —
 GRI ippat 'lamp table, lamp or side platform in house'

PI əkuq- or ikuq- 'go inland to hunt'
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI ikuq- 'go inland to hunt and fish (the boats being
 towed upstream by dogsled)' [and Peck has ikkordlek
 'a pond through which reindeer swim across to the
 other side', and ikkor- 'set out in the summer to hunt
 reindeer at such a pond']
 GRI ikuq- 'go inland to camp and hunt reindeer' [and Fab.
 has ikkok 'reindeer hunting (place) up in mountains']

PE əkvi(C)ar 'small bag made of skin' [cf. əkə⁻² and Əviy and ar, also əkpak?; Inu forms have p.b. yuy, Əuy]
 AAY Kod, PWS əkx^wik 'carrying bag' [Fisher has K əkx^wiutat 'woman's sewing bag, man's hunting bag'; B.-S. has C ipigiakun 'tool bag']

CAY —

NSY əkfiqužaq [Av.]

CSY [note aqəftaraaq* 'bag']

Sir —

SPI ikpiaržuk 'duffle bag made of whole sealskin'

NAI ikpiaržuk 'small sack for belongings, sewing kit, handbag, jellyfish'

WCI ikpiaryuk Sig 'travel bag' [for Cop Met. has 'bag, esp. for tools for repairing bow and arrows'; Pet has ikpiariaq 'pocket' for Sig; note Car? ikpiaq 'baggy part of knee of britches for women' — Schn. 'adg']

ECI ippiayuk 'pocket, kind of bag' [Ras. has 'sewing bag' for Igl]

GRI ippiaršuk 'skin bag, sewing bag, jellyfish'

PE əkviy '(river) bank' [cf. əkə⁻², and Əviy, also əkvi(C)ar?]

AAYKPəkx^wik 'cleared-off place for putting baidark in water'

CAY əkfik 'river bank'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw ikpik 'high river bank, steep place'

NAI ikpik 'river bank, cliff'

WCI Cop ikpik

ECI ippiak 'sand dune', ippiyaq 'steep slope on mountain or rock'

GRI ippiak 'cliff'

PE əlay- 'dig' [cf. Aleut la- 'pick, gather, catch, beat (enemy)', Atkan layu- 'pick, gather']

AAY laay- 'dig'

CAY əlay-, laay-

NSY əlay- [Av.]

CSY laay-

Sir [note laylayuta- 'tease, torment, rob']

SPI [Jen. has ilak- 'dig' for 'Nome dialect']

NAI ilaaq- 'scoop out ice chunks from hole' [and note ilak- 'shove aside', ilaktuji- 'shove, throw around and leave in a mess']

WCI ilauq- 'use ice scoop'

ECI —

GRI ilar- 'remove ice chunks blocking hole in ice'

PY əlayayuli 'small bird like a sparrow' [cf. yu-]

AAY AP laayayuli 'bird similar to fox sparrow'

CAY əlayayuli 'fox sparrow, robin, spotted sand-piper, hermit thrush'

NSY —

CSY —

PY əlayyaq 'pit' [cf. yar]

AAY AP layyaq 'deep hole'

CAY əlayyaq 'partially underground cache, pit for cleaning fish, smoke house'

NSY —

CSY —

PY əlakaq 'hole' [cf. kar]

AAY laakaq 'pit, hole made by digging'

CAY əlakaq 'water hole'

NSY —

CSY laakaq 'hole'

PI əlaun 'ice scoop' [cf. un]

SPI —

NAI ilaun 'ice scoop'

WCI ilaut 'shovel for removing ice from water hole'

ECI Igl ilaut 'ice scoop' [B.-S.]

GRI ilaat, NG ilajaut 'ice scoop'

PY-S əlalir- 'visit'

AAY —

CAY əlaliXtə- 'visit (within village)'

NSY —

CSY laaliXtə- 'visit'

Sir lalir-, lalər- 'land (bird)' [Vakh.]

PY əlara- 'be dissatisfied'

AAY AP laa<R>a-, Perry laa'a- 'be dissatisfied, complain that one hasn't been given enough'

CAY əlara- 'be dissatisfied, complain, want more'

NSY əlakniəq 'offense, grievance' [Em.]

CSY —

PY əlavə- 'crouch' [there may be a link to əlay-]

AAY AP lauy- 'crouch'

CAY əlavə-, lavə-

NSY —

CSY —

PE ələy- 'get burnt' [cf. Aleut il- 'smell, stench']

AAY ləxtə- 'get scorched, burn, char'

CAY ləy-, Nun ləxtə-, HBC ləyə-

NSY ələk 'fire, conflagration' [Av. has ələxtə]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI ilik- 'get scorched, burnt'

NAI ilik-

WCI ilik-

ECILab i(i)likaq- 'roast (in pan), burn self (in fire)' [Bourq.]

GRI iliy- 'be burnt, singed' [iliŋa- 'be curly']

PY əlyar- 'settle or be settled' [there may be a link to ət-]

AAY K əlyaxtə-, KP əllaxtə- 'put in order, get settled'

CAY əlyar- 'be settled', əlyaxtə- 'settle' [postural root; also əlkaXtə-, HBC ŋəlkaXtə- 'set, settle on, settle down'; for BB ilyar- 'go home' see aŋilrar- under aŋit-]

NSY —

CSY — [for aylar- 'go home' see aŋilrar- under aŋit-]

PI əliciit- 'practice sorcery' [cf. əlit-, with the same i (rather than i) in the NAI reflex, also əlitquciq under it — the meaning here probably refers to soul-robbing or to leaving one's body to attack others (Rink)]

SPI [ilisiq- 'put a curse on'; ilisiit- 'be slow to learn' is from əlit-]

NAI il'isiil'ak 'sorcerer' [and il'isiiaq- 'put a curse on']

WCI Net, Car ilhiinniq 'witchcraft' [Ras.; B.-S. has Car ilisiirut 'charm']

ECI Lab ilisiit- 'practice witchcraft' [Peck — Ras. also has for Igl]

GRI ilisiit- 'practice sorcery' [ilisiitsuk 'sorcerer'; NG ilihaiq- 'bewitch', ilihaituk 'witch' — Holt.]

PI əliktaq- 'cut to a pattern' [cf. əliŋqə- and p.b. tər-; there may be a relat. to əlit-; initial ə realized as i rather than i before li in Inu as shown by palatalization in NAI.]

SPI iliktiq- 'cut to pattern'

NAI il'iktiq-

WCI iliktiq-

ECI ilitti(q)-

GRI ilissir- 'cut to pattern', NG ilixxirut(i)- 'show how to do, cut to pattern'

PE əlima- 'suspect' [cf. əlit- and p.b. (u)ma-; initial ə realized as i rather than i in Inu as shown by palatalization in NAI.]

AAY —

CAY əlima- 'be knowledgeable'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir [for simaqəṭəXpiyaX 'well-known' see əlicima- under əlit-]

SPI ilima(zuk)- 'be suspicious, suspect'

NAI il'ima(suk)- 'be apprehensive', il'imayi- 'suspect' [emot. root]

WCI —

ECI ilima(suk)- 'be apprehensive, on the look out'

GRI ilimasuy- 'expect s.th.', il'imayi- 'expect', NG ilumahuk-, ilumayi- 'expect, dread (s.th. bad)'

PE əlimmar- or **əlummar-** 'fly through air (shaman)' [cf. əlit- and (u)mar(ar)-?]

AAY —

CAY əlummar- 'fly through air (shaman)'

NSY ilumar- 'fly (of person)'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI ilimaq- 'fly through air (shaman)'

NAI il'immaq- 'metamorphose, make a voyage through air or ocean (shaman)'

WCI Net ilim(m)aqtuq- 'make voyage through air (shaman)' [Ras.]

ECI —

GRI ilimmar-

PE əlira- and **əliŋra-** 'want to ask for s.th. but not dare?'

AAY liŋra- 'be reverent, show respect'

CAY əliŋra(yuy)- 'be grateful' [but note also iliira- 'ask to have s.th.']

NSY —

CSY liŋra(yuy)- 'hesitate to ask (again)'

Sir —

SPI iliranamik 'thank you!'

NAI il'yira(suk)- 'be grateful, happy' [emot. root]

WCI Sig ilira(suk)- 'be happy, grateful', ilira(huk)- Cop 'want to ask for s.th. but not dare', Net 'be afraid' [also 'respect with overtones of fear (of being unkindly

treated)'] — Briggs; Cop iliranaq- 'cause fear (person)', iliranuq- 'become full of depressing thoughts' — Ras.]

ECI ilira(suk)- 'fear (embarrassment, criticism, etc.)', Aiv 'be ill at ease' [emot. root]

GRI ilirasuy- 'have a bad conscience', iliranar- 'be difficult to approach, be taboo' [and ilirayi- 'take care nothing happens to (s.th. belonging to another)', -niq ilirayi- 'not dare -']

PE əliŋqə- 'cut out a pattern' [cf. əliktaq- and p.b. ŋqə-?] AAY K liXqə-, Kod ciliXqə-, PWS sliXqə- 'cut a piece out of (according to pattern for making garment)' [the second form by contam. with ciləy- or cili-?]

CAY əliXqə- 'cut out a pattern'

NSY —

CSY liiXqə- 'cut out a pattern' [and liiŋnəq* 'remnant of material']

Sir —

SPI iliqniku 'remnants' [and note Qaw iliqun 'sewing pattern']

NAI il'yirniq*, il'yirniku 'remnants (of material)'

WCI —

ECI ilirniku 'remnants (esp. of material)' [and note iliq- 'cover with several covers, etc.']

GRI ilirniku(q) 'piece of cut-off material'

PE əlit- 'learn' [cf. əlima- and compare also əli- for the vowel change in Inuit; the initial vowel of the NSY form, if valid, remains unexplained, but may have a similar — assimilative — origin as the NAI one]

AAY liitə- 'learn, get used to'

CAY əlitə-, liitə- 'learn, get used to, recognize'

NSY iliyutə- 'get to know, learn' [Enm. et al. — Men. has iliyutə-, from *əlitōutə-?]

CSY liitə- 'learn'

Sir [Orr has is(tə)- 'learn'; note also siqəXtər- 'recall, bring to awareness' and compare si- under əli-] →

SPI ilit- 'learn', Qaw ilisuksaq- 'study, learn'

NAI il'it- 'learn'

WCI →

ECI ilit- 'learn, have learned' [and ilinnia(q)- 'strive to learn']

GRI ilikkar- 'have learned', ilinniar- 'study'

PE əlicar- 'learn or teach' [cf. car-]

AAY —

CAY Y, NI, HBC əlicar- 'study, teach'

NSY ilisar- 'study'

CSY liisar- 'teach, practice'

Sir —

SPI Imaq ilisaq- 'teach'

NAI il'isaq- 'study, practice'

WCI ilisaq- 'learn, study'

ECI ilisaq- 'learn, teach'

GRI —

PE əlicima- 'know' [cf. (u)ma-]

AAY —

CAY əlicima- 'know'

NSY ilisimakə- 'understand, know'; ilisimalria 'knowledgeable (person)' [Av.]

CSY liisimakə- 'know'

Sir əsəmə- 'know how to do s.th.' [əsəmələRəX '(one who is) sober', əsəməkax 'knowledgeable about s.th.', əsəmələXpiyaX 'educated', əsəmənəX 'right hand' and siməqatəXpiyaX 'well known', Vakh. has əsəməkə- 'know' and Em. has (ə)səməkə(s)- 'be conscious']

SPI ilisima- 'know' [also Imaq]

NAI il'isima-, Nu ilisima-

WCI ilisima-

ECI ilitsimayuy 'one who has knowledge about s.th.'

GRI ilisima- 'know', NG ilihama- 'wait for s.o.'s arrival' [influenced by əlima-?]

PY əliyarətə- 'get used to' [cf. ar-?]

AAy lii<y>aXtə-, liiyuutə-, lii<y>utə- 'get used to' [compare liitə- under əlit- above for the last form]

CAY əliyaXtə- 'get used to, learn quickly'

NSY —

CSY [note liiyikə- 'recognize, sense, understand']

Sir [note liyikə(s)- 'feel, notice' (from the CSY?), liyikənəqə(s)- 'repeat']

PE əlitaqə- 'recognize' [cf. ḏar and kə-¹]

AAy liitaqə- 'recognize'

CAY əlitaqə-

NSY —

CSY —

Sir iḥtəqə(s)- 'recognize', iḥtəqə- 'get to know'

SPI ilitai-, Qaw ilitari-, Imaq ilitaə- 'recognize'

NAI il'isari-

WCI ilitari-

ECI ilitari-

GRI ilisari-

PI əlitcurə- 'become aware of' [cf. kə-¹]

Yup [note NSY ilisuqə- 'recognize']

SPI —

NAI il'itcuri- 'become aware of, become acquainted with'

WCI ilituri- 'know (s.th. specific)' [Lowe has 'become aware of, learn' for Sig]

ECI —

GRI ilituri- 'become aware or conscious, remember s.th. from earliest childhood'

PY əlitna(C)ur- 'study or teach' [cf. na(C)ur-]

AAy litṇaur- 'study, practice, teach'

CAY əlitṇaur-

NSY —

CSY —

PI əlitquciq 'way of being or doing' [cf. ucir]

SPI ilitquciq 'habit, way of doing s.th.'

NAI il'itqun 'spirit, essence', il'itquciq 'soul'

WCI ilitquciq 'soul'

ECI NBI iliqquciq 'habit, custom'

GRI iliqquq

PY əlivtə- 'flatten'

AAy AP lix^wte-, Kod liuxtə- 'flatten down, smash out'

CAY əliftə-, liftə- 'flatten a standing object'

NSY —

CSY —

PE əlpəkə- 'feel or sense' [the relat. — if any — to ikviy- is obscure — conflation in Inu?; compare the cons. cluster of the Inu forms under alpay-]

AAy əlpəy(yuy)- 'have a feeling, sensation or premonition'

CAY əlpəkə- 'sense, feel' [and əlpəṇə- 'acquire sensation, come to one's senses', əlpəyitə- 'be numb, insensitive']

NSY —

CSY əlpəkə- 'become aware of'

Sir əlpəkə- [Orr]

SPI ikpii-, Di əkpə- 'have one's sleep disturbed by', Qaw also 'feel sensation', Imaq 'worry about'

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI NG ikpii- 'feel (a sensation)'

PE əlpət or əlvət 'you' [cf. ət- and 2s rel. inflection vət, (after C) pət and Atkan Aleut imis, EA imin 'to or for you' — quantifier/qualifier construction like 4s ətmi; compare also ə(ə)ṇa]

AAy əlpət 'you' [pl. əlpəci]

CAY əlpət 'you' [pl. əlpəci, du. əlpətək]

NSY əlpək 'you' [pl. əlpəsi]

CSY əlpək 'you' [pl. əlpəsi]

Sir əpi 'you' [Orr — Men. has tpi; pl. əlpəsi]

SPI ivlin, W, Qaw ilvin 'you' [pl. ilipsi]

NAI ilvic, ilivic 'you' [pl. ilifsi, du. ilifsik]

WCI ilvit, Net ilvit, ižvit, Car iyvit, ilvit 'you' [B.-S. has idwin for Car and itvin for Net, for which Ras. has isfit, but Briggs ivžit; pl. ilipsi, Cop iliffi]

ECI ivvit, Cape Dorset iyvit 'you' [pl. ilitisi]

GRI iḥit [old ortho. ivdlit] 'you' [pl. ilissi]

PI əlquarnəq 'smelt'

Yup [NSU əlquarniq 'boreal smelt' is probably a loan from Inu, but cf. also CAY əlqua* 'herring eggs or roe' under qəlquḏar and CSY luXturaq under ituuq; cf. also NSY əlquasak 'smelt' (Av.)]

SPI iḥXuarniq 'smelt'

NAI iḥXuarniq*

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE əlqur- 'hit the mark' [cf. əḥurar-, also ətlu(r)- and ultimately ət- 'be']

AAy —

CAY —

NSY əquXtə- 'guess', əqunrauq 'correct, successful'

CSY əquraXtə- 'hit mark, get right', əqurutə- 'do s.th. right'

Sir [Orr has əfqaraXtə- 'hit mark' which may not be a cognate — Vakh. has it as 'catch' from Rub.'s texts; Em. has əfkar-]

SPI —

NAI itquq- 'sit on eggs in nest' [perhaps influenced by ətər]

WCI itquq- 'guess, hit mark, sit on eggs' [and Schn. has itquqtumik 'the truth' for Baker Lake in conjunction with uqaq- 'say']
 ECI iquq- 'hit target, alight on nest'
 GRI iququr- 'hit, strike home' [and note iqqumiit- 'be strange']

PE əlraviy 'internal organs'

AAV —

CAY Nun əlravix lung'

NSY əlravit 'internal organs, guts'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI irlawik 'intestine', Qaw ilrawik also 'umbilical cord'

NAI ilraviic 'guts'

WCI Cop ilraviit [Ras.]

ECI irraviit

GRI irłaviit 'bowels', EG irtivik, irtiviq 'lung'

PE əltur 'grandchild or grandfather?' [compare ilulirar under ilu for the same word being used for grandchild and grandfather]

AAV Kodiak, PWS ətu<R>aq, AP əturaq, KP ətuaq 'grandchild'

CAY Nun əturaX

NSY əturaq

CSY əturaq

Sir ətəX

SPI — [but note ittuu- 'be big']

NAI —

WCI Net ittuq 'grandfather' [Ras., who also has Car iktulukatnaq 'the elder'; Dor. has B. Lake, Net iktuq 'grandfather']

ECI ittuq [Schn. writes 'iktuq'] 'old man', NBI, SB 'grandfather', Lab 'elder in the house' [Peck]

GRI ittuq 'oldest man in household', ittu 'grandfather' [and NG ittuluk 'old man']

PE əlu(r) 'all or whole' [perhaps ultimately from ət- 'be' — cf. also əlur-, but there are different postbases involved in the various forms, all of which act as 'quantifier/qualifier' roots with rel. person inflections; *əlurunnar- seems to underlie most forms here]

AAV — [for luucir- 'whole, all' see əlucir under ət-; there may be contam. here]

CAY — [for əluciq 'shape, form' under ət-]

NSY [note iij^wiljuq — for iir^wiljuq? — also iirunaq 'whole' (with stress marked on first vowel)]

CSY [note iijunar- 'whole, all', also iir^wir- 'become whole' and iir^witə- 'be whole']

Sir əcərunarməljux 'all, whole' [Vakh.; Men. has icərunarməljux; and Em. has itərunarmi 'completely']

SPI Qaw iluqna(q)-, Imaq əluqna- 'all of' [Jen. has W iluqa(q)-]

NAI iluqa(q)- 'all of'

WCI Sig iluqa(q)-

ECI Lab iluunna- 'all' [and Tar iluunnaasi- 'take everything']

GRI iluunḡnar- 'all of'

PI əlun or **ilun** 'coeval' [cf. ət- and un?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI iluti 's.o. born the same day (Iti the same year?) as one'

GRI ilut 's.o. the same age as one, s.th. from the same time as'

PE əlur- 'width' [there may be a relat. to əlu(r)-]

AAV luXtu- 'be wide', luXkitə- 'be narrow' [and luriXtə- 'bow one's legs']

CAY əluXtu- 'be wide (garment)', əluXkitə- 'be narrow'

NSY —

CSY [luurək (dual) 'line where there is water by shore ice']

Sir luXtəvalaX 'thick (round object)' [Orr; Vakh. has luXtutə(pəyəX) 'fat' and ləR(a) '(its) edge' from Men.'s texts]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI iluqtu- 'be wide (e.g. plank)', ilukit- 'be narrow'

ECI —

GRI —

PY-S ələḡaḡaq 'resonant or ringing sound?' [or ləḡaḡaq, onomatopoeic?]

AAV —

CAY [note (ə)ləXar(aq*), HBC əlaraq 'spinning toy that whirs']

NSY ləḡa(a)Xtə- 'ring, sound', lə(a)Xaq 'sound, noise', ləḡa(a)lḡuq 'resonant'

CSY ləḡaaq 'sound of explosion, ringing noise', ləḡaaruuətə- 'ring'

Sir ləḡacərcə 'sound (musical)', ləḡacələḡəX 'resonant' [Em.; Men. has ləḡacərcə- 'ring, rumble', ləḡacəXtaX 'little bell']

Inu [Imaq has ləḡa(a)k- 'sound, ring', ləḡa(a)ḡun 'bell' — from NSY?; note also KI larlau- 'be a sudden sharp noise', larlaazit- 'bang, rattle, crackle']

PE əli- 'put or act a certain way' [in respective trans. and intrans./reflex. use; pre-Esk. *ətli- from ət- 'be' and p.b. li-2; cf. Aleut li- 'appear', liiḡa- 'resemble, seem'; note the same development as regards the first vowel in NAI il'i- as in əlirar and əlit-]

AAV lii- 'put, place'

CAY əli-

NSY li-

CSY li- 'put, place' [also liḡtaaq 's.th. stored away for the future']

Sir si- 'place' [but Vakh. has li-; note also siḡcərcə- 'bury, hide' and simayəta 'receptacle' but also liḡtaX 'supply, store' from CSY?]

SPI ili- 'put, place, come to resemble, reach a point part-way to destination' [also Imaq]

NAI il'i-, Nu ili- 'become, make become, put, place, reach a point, come into sight or mind' [in the 'become' sense with a nominal in the aequalis case]

WCI ili- 'put, place' [and iliuq- 'put several']

ECI ili- 'put, place, store away, behave (thus)', iliuq- 'behave like' [in the 'behave' sense an aequalis case nominal is required]

GRI ili- 'behave, treat, become, act, put, bury', iliur- 'do, deal with' [in all except the 'put' senses these require a nominal in the aequalis case or an equivalent adverbial]

PY əlir- 'become a certain way' [cf. the r under ɲ(ɲ)ur-]
 AAY ɬir- 'get to be thus'
 CAY əlir- 'reach a certain point, become a certain way'
 NSY ɬi(i)r- 'become'
 CSY ɬir- 'become a certain way'
 Sir [for alər-, ałər-, alir- 'become thus, appear, remain' see allar(ir)-]

PE əlivər 'grave'
 AAY —
 CAY Nun əlivəX*, K əlivəq*, Y əlivnəq* 'grave marker, possession of deceased put in grave'
 NSY —
 CSY ɬivəq* 'grave'
 Sir ɬivəX [Orr]
 SPI [Jen. has W iluvaq 'grave']
 NAI il'uvuq* 'grave, corpse' [influenced by ilu 'interior'; also verbal = 'bury']
 WCI iluviq 'grave' [verbal = 'bury']
 ECI iluviq 'grave' [verbal = 'bury']
 GRI SWG iliviq*, NWG iluiq 'grave' [pl. ilirfit and iluXXit respectively; ilivir- 'bury']

PE ə(ɬ)iviy 'storage place' [cf. ðviy]
 AAY ɬiiwik, ɬiiwiyaq, ɬiiw'iutaq 'shelf, storage place'
 CAY əlivik 'elevated cache', NI 'underground cache'
 NSY ɬivik 'place for keeping things' [ɬivlruzaq 'shelf']
 CSY ɬivəlak 'shelf'
 Sir sivaləraX 'shelf' [but Vakh. has ɬivəlaX from Men.'s texts]
 SPI ilivik 'storage place', Qaw, W illiwik 'shelf, cabinet'
 NAI il'ivivik 'chest of drawers, place for storing things'
 WCI illiviaq 'plate'
 ECI ilivvik 'usual place for storing s.th.' [for Lab ɬivik 'box' see əklərvik under əkə²]
 GRI NG illivi(y)aq 'box'

PE əliyar(ar) 'orphan' [there may be a link to əli-]
 AAY KP, K ɬiya<r>aq, PWS ɬii<r>aq 'orphan'
 CAY əliraq* 'orphan'
 NSY ɬiraq [with accent over first vowel, for ɬiraq?] 'poor'
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI iliaržuk 'orphan, poor person' [also Imaq; iliapak 'poor outcast, orphan' and iliyaržuk 'boy']
 NAI il'iaržuk, il'iappak 'orphan, poor person' [also il'ilya<r>aq 'child']
 WCI Cop iliaiyuk, Sig iliappak, Net iliaqpaluk 'orphan' [also ilija- 'be poor', iliaquq-, ilinjak- 'become poor']
 ECI iliaiyuk 'orphan, someone one gives one's attention to (i.e. poor person?)'
 GRI iliaršuk 'orphan'

PE əmar(ar) 'a little' [cf. ət- and (u)mar(ar)-?]
 AAY əmaaq 'a little'
 CAY əmaar
 NSY əma(a)raq 'quietly'
 CSY əmaaraXaq* 'a little bit more'
 Sir [note iləma 'indeed, perhaps', iləmaqun 'as if' — Vakh. has təma 'as if']
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI — [but note Net inma 'expression emphasizing the foregoing' acc. Ras.]
 ECI —
 GRI imma(ɲ)uaq 'a little' [old ortho. ingma; NG inmaaxXaaq- 'go gently, whisper']

PE əmi- 'himself or herself' [reflexive pron. corresponding to 3rd person ə(ə)ɲa; cf. Atkan Aleut i(ɣ)im, EA iɣim 'to himself']
 AAY əmi- 'himself, herself'
 CAY əmi-
 NSY əmi-
 CSY əmi-
 Sir (ə)ɬminəɲ 'oneself' [Vakh. has ɬmə-]
 SPI inmi-, W, Qaw inmi- 'himself, herself'
 NAI inmi-, ilimi-
 WCI inmi-
 ECI inmi- 'himself, herself' [and imminiiq- 'act on one's own initiative']
 GRI inmi- [old ortho. ingmi-] 'himself, herself' [and imminiir- 'act on one's own initiative', immikkuur- 'be separate']

PE ə(ə)ɲa 'he or she' [cf. ət- and p.b. tər¹?; same root as with əmi and əpət, etc. but 3rd p. ; cf. Aleut ɲaan 'to him, her', from *əɲa-ni]
 AAY əiin 'he, she'
 CAY əii
 NSY əɲa
 CSY əɲa 'he, she' [and note ɬaɲaqa 'it looks or sounds as if']
 Sir laɲa 'he, she'
 SPI ilaa, Imaq əlaa
 NAI ilaa 'he, she' [also 'just like' (= Mal enclitic liilaa) — the relat. to ila² is obscure]
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI —

PY əɲar- 'leak (liquid)' [cf. PI inraq-, perhaps ultimately cognate]
 AAY əɲar- 'leak (liquid)'
 CAY əɲar- 'leak (liquid), drip'
 NSY [əɲaan 'dirty oil from lamp']
 CSY əɲar- 'leak out (liquid)' [and əɲaan 'greasy residue from blubber lamp']
 Sir [Orr has əɲər- 'leak out (liquid)' probably borrowed from CSY]

PE əurar- 'be correct or right' [cf. əlur- and ultimately ət- and l(l)u(C)ar-]
 AAY əuar- 'be in order, settled, at peace' [əuaXtə- 'put in order']

CAY əluar- 'be correct, perfect' [əluaxtə- 'correct, fix, make perfect']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir ələrarən 'truly'

SPI iluaq- 'be right, correct, generous' [and iluit- 'be beyond help, beyond one's control']

NAI iluaq- [or iluaq-] 'be right' [and iluit- or iluit- 'not be right', iluamik, iluamik 'properly, correctly']

WCI Sig iluaq-, Cop ihuaq-, Net iluaq- 'be correct' [Lowe for the first two, Ras. for the last one — he also has ihuit- 'be bad' for Cop]

ECI isuaq- 'be useful, practical', NBI iluaq- 'be suitable, comfortable', Lab iluaC- 'be comfortable' [and isuit- 'be bad']

GRI iluar- 'be right, honest, holy' [and iluaat- 'not be right', iluanaar- 'be lucky', iluamik 'properly' and ilurfak, NWG iluXXaq 'right side (of kayak)']

PI əluaqci- 'improve' [cf. ci- under li-2]

SPI iluaqsi- 'improve'

NAI iluaqsi- 'get well, fix'

WCI Cop ihuaXXi- 'correct' [Lowe]

ECI isuarsi- 'have improved'

GRI iluarsi- 'have got better, put straight'

PE əluraqə- or əlurakə- 'approve of' [cf. kə-1]

AAY —

CAY əluakə- 'approve of'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI iluari- 'consider all right, be a good fit'

WCI [Met. has Sig isuarinjit- — for iluarinjit-? — 'not be pleased with']

ECI isuari- 'be pleased with, find useful'

GRI iluari- 'like, approve of'

PI əlurri- 'put in order or be content' [cf. li-1?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Sig ilurri- 'correct' [Lowe]

ECI isurri- 'feel at ease'

GRI iluXXit- 'recover, be content, put in order', iluXXišaar- 'feel at ease, be content'

PY əma 'grandmother' [cf. ama(C)ur]

AAY əma, əmaaq 'grandmother'

CAY maurluq, maXtuyaq, UK əmacuṇaq

NSY əma 'grandmother' [əmaXpak 'great grandmother' Orr and Av.]

CSY —

Inu — [but note Net, Cop amaama 'mother']

PE əmə 'voice' [cf. nəpə and əməy-]

AAY əmtu-, AP mixtu- 'be loud' [the latter form influenced by əməy-?]

CAY [əməitə- 'be silent', and mixtu- 'be loud' — influenced by əmə-?; opp. = mixkitə-]

NSY [əməṇilṇuq 'silent taciturn (person)', and əməməialuk 'unclear speech' Av.] →

CSY ma 'voice' [base mə]

Sir əmə 'voice, noise' [from Em.'s files; Vakh. has əməməX from Rub.'s texts]

SPI Imaq əmait- 'be silent'

NAI →

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE əməṇir- 'become silent' [cf. ṇir-]

AAY əmiir- 'quiet down'

CAY əmair-

NSY [əməṇinra- 'be silent']

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI iməṇiq- 'become silent'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI iməṇir-

PE əməy- or əmiy- 'make a resonant or loud sound' [cf. əmə, also Aleut imat- 'shout, cry out', though there is a problem with the vowels]

AAY miy-, KP miyyar- 'make a racket', [also məxtuk 'buzzing, roaring', and PWS əmṇaXtə- 'echo, resound']

CAY mixpak 'sudden noise'

NSY —

CSY miik 'loud noise' [for ma 'voice' see əmə]

Sir əməycəkəyləṛəX 'resonant' [Vakh. has əməyca 'sound'; he also has əmyəyar- 'speak' from Rub.'s texts; for əmə(məX) 'voice' see əmə; for umyərər- 'talk' see umyuyṇaq]

SPI imik- 'resound'

NAI imik-, imik- 'resound, reverberate' [with i in derivs. like imiyluktaun 'toy noise-maker' (Jen. has imiyluqtaq 'buzz, whizzer') but i in e.g. imiṇyṇiq 'mound of earth making a hollow sound when stepped on']

WCI imik- 'be resonant' [and imikpaluk- 'make a loud noise crashing down', and Car imiylutaq 'bull-roarer' — B.-S.; Ow. has imiyluktaq]

ECI imia- 'resound'

GRI imiy- 'reverberate'

PE əməṇə(r)- 'sing or hum'

AAY məṇə- 'hum a song'

CAY məṇə- 'sing first stanza of song with drumming prior to dance'

NSY —

CSY məṇwaaq 'moan, groan', Chap məṇra(a)luk 'babble'

Sir əməṇəqtar- 'babble' [Em. has məṇṛəluxtaX 'noise, sound of voices']

SPI Qaw imṇaaluk- 'hum'

NAI imṇaluk- 'hum, whine, mumble'

WCI EP imṇiq- 'sing', Cop imṇiuq-, Sig iminriūq- 'hum' [Met. has Cop imnaluk- 'sing softly to baby, murmur']

ECI Lab imṇiq- 'sing' [Peck; Ras. has Igl ivnṅer- and Schn. has inṇiluttaarut 'song' for Tar]

GRI inṇir-, immir- 'sing (esp. a traditional satirical

song'), NG *inmiq*-, EG *inñir*- 'sing to drum dance' [Egede has *ivnger*- for WG; there may be contam. with *inəq*-; note also *inñaaluy*- 'clear one's throat']

PY-S mənquq 'loud noise' [cf. *əmənə(r)*- above; there may be contam. with *mapkuq*- here]

AAY *K mənquq* 'banging, clicking or whirring noise' [also verbal *mənquxtə*-]

CAY *mənquxpak* 'loud noise' [and cf. Nun *mənquX* 'Japanese spherical glass fishnet float (that pops)'; NI *mənkuk* 'labret' is probably not related]

NSY —

CSY *mənquq* 'popping sound' [also 'goose bump, feather stem on birdskin' — a different base, going with NI *mənkuk* above?]

Sir *mənqələXca* 'loud noise' [and Vakh. has *mənqəlayət(ə)*- 'crackle, crack, rattle']

PE əməṛ(-) 'fresh water' [and as verb 'drink'; cf. Aleut *maqḏa*- 'suck breast or milk', with a p.b. *qḏa*-?]

AAY *əməq** '(fresh) water' [verbally *əmṛ*- = 'drink']

CAY <ə>*məq* (and *mərṛa* 'its water'), Nun *əməX* '(fresh) water' (and *əmṛa* 'its water') [<ə>*mṛ*-, Nun *əmṛ*- 'drink']

NSY *əməq*

CSY *məq** '(fresh) water' [*mṛ*- 'drink']

Sir *məX* '(fresh) water' [Krup. has *əməX*; *mṛ*- 'drink' — Vakh.]

SPI *imiḡ* '(fresh) water' [verbally = 'drink']

NAI *imiḡ**

WCI *imiḡ*

ECI *imiḡ*

GRI *imiḡ** '(fresh) water', EG also 'lake' [and *imṛ*- 'drink']

PY-S əməqyuy- 'be thirsty' [cf. *yuy*-; compare *anaqyartur*- under *anar*(-), also the relat. between *nəqə* and *nəṛə*-]

AAY *məqsuy-* 'be thirsty'

CAY *məqsuy-* 'be thirsty'

NSY *əməqyuy-* 'be thirsty'

CSY *məqsuy-* 'be thirsty'

Sir *məqyur-* 'be thirsty', *məqyux* 'thirst' [Em.]

Inu [*imṛuk*- 'be thirsty' from *əmṛ*- plus *yuy*- is predictable everywhere]

PE əməṛtar- 'fetch water' [cf. *tar*-]

AAY *məxtar-* 'fetch water'

CAY *məxtar-* 'fetch water' [compare *məsaay-* 'fetch water from an accessible place (e.g. a well)' — see under *tar*-]

NSY *əməxtar-* 'fetch water'

CSY *məxtar-*

Sir *məxtar-*

SPI *imiḡtaq-*

NAI *imiḡtaq-* 'fetch or obtain water'

WCI *imiḡtaq-*

ECI *imiḡta(q)-* 'go to look for water'

GRI *imṛtar-* 'fetch water'

PI əmmiaq 'melted ice or snow (to drink)' [cf. *li(C)ar*]

SPI —

NAI *immiaq* 'beer'

WCI —

ECI *immiaq* 'water from melted snow'

GRI *immiaq* 'beer, melted ice or snow'

PE əmmit- '(provide with) water' [cf. lit-]

AAY —

CAY HBC, Nun *miitə-* 'provide with water'

NSY *əmitə-* 'provide with water'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI *immit-* '(over)soak'

WCI —

ECI *immit-* 'have filled with water'

GRI *immit-* 'give s.o. s.th. to drink' [for the homonym meaning 'have drifted out to sea' see *immit-* under *ima(r)*]

PE əm(ə)run and əm(ə)ruciḡ 'cup or dipper' [cf. *un* and *ucir*]

AAY C *məṛa'un*, *məṛa'utaq* 'water pail' [B.-S. also has C *əmuun*, as well as *imiin* 'dipper']

CAY *mərrun*, Nun *əmrūn* 'cup'

NSY [note *əmrusir-* 'give water to']

CSY *mərun*, *məruta* 'dipper, cup'

Sir *məṛəsəṛaX* 'cup, jar, pot'

SPI *irmun* 'bottle, drinking glass'

NAI *imrun* 'water pitcher, glass', *imrusiḡ* 'horn dipper'

WCI *imrusiḡ* 'cup' [Net, Car 'water dipper' in B.-S. and Ras.; Cop *imrun* 'vessel to hold water' Jen.]

ECI SB *irṇusiḡ*, Aiv *irmusiḡ* 'glass, cup' [Ras. has the former as 'cup, water dipper' for Igl and Dor. has *imrusiḡ* for Aiv; for Lab Peck has *ermgusek*]

GRI *irmusiḡ*, *irṇusiḡ* 'cup, mug, bottle', EG *inṇut*, *irṇusiḡ* 'cup'

PY məqyartur- 'go to drink' [cf. *yar(tur)*-; see also *anaqyartur-* under *anar*(-)]

AAY —

CAY *məqsaXtur-* 'go to drink'

NSY —

CSY *məqsaXtur-*

PY məryay- 'get mucus in eye' [cf. *yaḡ*-]

AAY *məryay-*, *məryar-* 'get mucus in eye'

CAY Y *məryak* 'mucus in eye'

NSY —

CSY —

PY miicir- 'soak' [from *əmmit-* and *c(c)ir*-?]

AAY —

CAY *miicir-* 'soak'

NSY —

CSY *miisir-*

PE əmət- 'ask to do s.th. for one'

AAY —

CAY *əmutə*-, NSU *muutə*- 'seek medical aid, take an item for repair'

NSY —

CSY muutə- 'ask someone to do s.th. for one'
 Sir əmutaX 'material that one has asked to have work
 done on' [Orr; note also muXtur- 'ask for s.th.']
 SPI imit- 'give work to s.o.'

NAI imit-

WCI —

ECI —

GRI imit- 'give work to or order s.th. from someone'

PI əmətqutaq 'groin' [cf. EA umli-x, Att uvli-x 'groin']

SPI imitqutaq 'groin'

NAI →

WCI Car? imitqutaq 'groin' [Schn. 'adg'; Ras. has
 imitqutakki- 'groin']

ECI imiqqutaq 'groin'

GRI imiqqutak

PI əmətqutailaq '(arctic) tern' [cf. ɲit- for the appar-
 ent etymology here—literally 'one without a groin'
 as suggested by Ras. for the WCI term—compare
 NAI utcutcaakiq 'small bird with pinkish breast
 and forked tail that spreads out when it hovers,
 arctic tern', from utcuk 'female genitals']

SPI W imitqutailaq 'arctic tern' [Jen.]

NAI mitqutailaq

WCI imitqutailaq

ECI imiqqutailaq

GRI imiqqutaalq

PE əmmuy 'milk'

AAV muy- [Rezanov əmuy-] 'suck at breast', muk 'teat'
 [earlier 'milk']

CAY əmuk 'milk' [əmulək 'nipple' is probably a reanalysis
 of mulə(y), q.v.; note also Nun, HBC muuyək 'breast']

NSY umuy- 'suck breast' [umuyɲiq 'sweet' (Av.)]

CSY muuyatə- 'be sweet'

Sir [əmuynitə- 'be sweet' — Orr]

SPI immuk 'milk'

NAI immuk

WCI —

ECI immuk

GRI immuk 'milk' [NWG also 'cheese']

PI əmralicaq 'skin on floor of kayak?' [cf. əməɾ and
 ɲilitar-?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI [Schn. has ɪrmalik 'floor of boat or canoe (with
 bilgewater in it)' for 'adg', but this could be Aiv]

ECI —

GRI ɪrmalisaq, NG ɪrɲalit 'skin on floor of kayak'

PE əna- 'play' [cf. ɲ(ɲ)uðar- for the Yup forms]

AAV C, AP inañuar- 'play (make believe)'

CAY naañuar- 'play (make believe)', Eg inañuar- 'play
 house'

NSY ənaləq 'sports, play' [Av.; also ənarun 'toy']

CSY naañ^waarar- 'swing (at play)'

Sir —

SPI ina- 'play', inaun 'toy' [and Jen. has KI, W inat- 'order']

NAI ina- 'stop to play while migrating (whales)', inat-

'purposely distract', Mal 'care for, entertain', PH
 in'attuaq- 'play' [as nom. = 'toy']

WCI inaviqqi- 'waste time, be distracted', Cop inaviqqutaq
 'obstacle' [Met.]

ECI inat- 'want to have as a companion or accomplice',
 Lab 'invite' [Peck has 'constrain, summon s.o. to s.th.'
 for Lab]

GRI inat- 'order, command' [compare the NAI equivalent
 above, but also maɲat- under maɲat-]

PE əna 'place' [cf. Aleut nay-an 'in it' from *na-ya-ni]

AAV əna C 'house', K 'room, space' [base əna]

CAY <ə>na, HBC, Nun əna 'house, place' [base əna]

NSY əna

CSY na 'home, place' [base nə]

Sir əna 'place, dwelling'

SPI ini, Di əna 'house'

NAI ini 'place, room' [and init 'village']

WCI ini 'place, sledge track' [and note Car? iyliniq 'beaten
 track' — Schn. 'adg']

ECI ini 'place, sledge track'

GRI ini 'place, nest, lair, sledge track' [and note iHiniq*
 'sledge track' (old ortho. iglineq) from *ən(ə)linəɾ with
 li-¹]

PY ənaləytə- 'put in place' [cf. ləy-?]

AAV KP ənləxtə-, PWS ənləxtə- 'finish a job and put
 things away'

CAY —

NSY —

CSY nələxtə- 'put in place securely'

PI ənəllak- 'settle or place oneself' [cf. ɲay-]

SPI inilak- 'become full-grown, of age', Qaw also
 'settle down, make a place for oneself, jell'

NAI inillak-, PH inillalak- 'find a place to stay, settle,
 become full (moon) or full-grown, situate'

WCI inillak- 'place oneself, settle for a while'

ECI inilla(k)- 'rest, lie down, place'

GRI —

PE ənəɲir- 'take s.o.'s place' [cf. ɲir-]

AAV —

CAY ənair- 'take s.o.'s place'

NSY —

CSY nəɲir-

Sir —

SPI Qaw inəɲiq-

NAI inəɲiq-

WCI inəɲiq-

ECI inəɲiq-

GRI inəɲir-

PE ənli(C)ar 'womb' [cf. əna and li(C)ar]

AAV —

CAY ənliaq, nəliaq 'uterus, womb'

NSY ənliaq 'uterus' [Av.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI illi<ž>aq, illižak (du.)

NAI illi<ž>aq

WCI illiaq

ECI illiaq [Peck has iyliaq, as spelled also by Schn.]

GRI iħiaq [old ortho. igliaq] 'womb' [Kroeber has idliviaq as 'stomach' as a NG shaman's word]

PE ənqar- 'remember'

AAy ənqar- 'mention, bring to mind'

CAY nəqqar- 'recall', ənqakə-, nəqqakə- 'remember'

NSY ənqar- 'remember'

CSY nəqar-

Sir — [but note ənqir- 'establish?']

SPI iqqə(q)- 'remember' [W itqə(q)- acc. Jen.]

NAI itqəq-

WCI itqəq-, itqəyi- 'remember'

ECI iqqə(q)-, iqqai- 'remember', iqqəyi- 'be full of attention for, esteem' [and iqqatuq- 'judge s.o.', iqqanaqtuq 'favorite, one to whom one gives favors']

GRI iqqaa- [old ortho. erqai-] 'remember', iqqəyi- 'be anxious to get' [and iqqanar- 'look threatening', iqqarsar- 'think about s.th.', iqqartur- 'talk about, remind about']

PI ənqanaiq- 'make ready' [cf. nar- and ħir-]

SPI Qaw iqqanaiq- 'get or become ready' [iqqanait- 'be ready']

NAI itqanaiq- 'become or make ready'

WCI —

ECI iqqanaiq- 'finish up (e.g. work)', NBI, SB iqqanaiaq- 'work'

GRI iqqanaar- 'have put by provisions in good time, put in a safe place' [old ortho. erqanaer-, as opposed to erqanâr- 'fear misfortune' going with iqqanar- under ənqar- above]

PE ənur- 'fall short'

AAy nuruy- 'need', nurnar- 'be scarce, rare'

CAY ənur- 'be insufficient, unable to reach', nuXtə- 'fall short, fail to reach'

NSY ənur- 'not reach, be insufficient'

CSY nuur- 'be in need, unable to reach'

Sir [Vakh. has əñžuxt(ə)-, əñcəXt(ə)- 'not reach' and Orr has əñcərutə- 'be insufficient']

SPI inuq- 'be insufficient, fall short, not reach'

NAI inuq- 'fail to reach, be insufficient' [and inuqtuq- 'run short of food, not quite reach one's destination']

WCI inuq- 'not reach (target)'

ECI inuq-

GRI inur- 'fail to reach, cannot reach' [and inurtur- 'come too late to meet s.o.']

PE əñə 'pubis'

AAy —

CAY —

NSY əñə 'pubis, groin' [Av. has əñək; and note əñəłqəq 'protuberance, hillock']

CSY — [for inək 'groin, armpit' see inək]

Sir —

SPI inġi 'pubis, mound of Venus'

NAI inġi

WCI —

ECI inġi(q) [Dor.]

GRI inġi(q)

PY-S əñiy- 'press down on' [there may be a link to mənġik-, if not tənəy-]

AAy ħiy-, niy-, ħikə- 'put weight on, press, hold down'

CAY əñiy-, niy-

NSY —

CSY ħiixtə-

Sir əñiy- [Em.]

PY əñki- 'prop'

AAy əñki- 'prop', PWS 'lean on (with body at an angle)', əñkiq 'prop'

CAY Nun əñki- 'prop'

NSY əñki 'prop' [inġi acc. Em.]

CSY nəñki-, nənki- 'prop' [also nominal]

PE əñlar- 'laugh'

AAy əñlar- 'laugh'

CAY Nun, Eg əñlar-, HBC nəñlar-, ħəllar-

NSY əñlar-

CSY nəñlar-

Sir lar(ə)-

SPI iylaq-

NAI iylaq-

WCI iylaq-

ECI NBI iylaq- [B.-S. for Igl, Boas for Baf.]

GRI iħar- 'laugh'

PE əñlu 'house'

AAy K əñluq 'house'

CAY əñlu, ħəllu 'beaver lodge'

NSY əñlu 'small semi-subterranean house'

CSY nəñlu 'sod house'

Sir lu 'sod house' [also luvəx]

SPI iylu

NAI iylu 'house' [iyłupiaq 'sod house']

WCI iylu 'snow house, igloo' [Lowe has 'house']

ECI illu, NBI, SB, Aiv iylu, Lab illuk 'house' [illuviyaq 'snow house']

GRI iħu, NG iylu, EG ittiq 'house' [iħuiyaq 'snow house, hunting hut, bear's den']

PE əpəy 'grain or fibre'

AAy paxaq 'grain' [paxtu- 'be rough-grained', paxkitə- 'be fine-grained']

CAY payaq 'grain in wood'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI iva(a)

NAI ipak 'grain, fibre'

WCI ipak 'grain in wood'

ECI ipa(k)

GRI ipak 'grain, fibre, vein (in wood, bone, etc.)'

PE əpə- 'suffocate' [cf. perhaps Aleut Atkan muqati-X, EA uqati-X 'gill cover?']

AAy K, PWS əpə-, KP əppaXtə- 'suffocate'

CAY əpə- 'suffocate, drown'

NSY əpə- 'suffocate', gasp for breath'

CSY əpə- 'become stale, flat-tasting' [and pəkar- 'gasp, suffocate']

Sir [pəkar̩mər- 'pant, gasp' — Vakh. has epəkəy-]
 SPI ivi- 'suffocate, drown'
 NAI ipi- 'suffocate, drown' [and ipit- 'suffocate']
 WCI ipi-
 ECI ipi- 'die of suffocation' [and ipit- 'suffocate']
 GRI ipi- 'suffocate, drown'

PE əpyal̩ŋu- 'feel suffocated' [cf. l̩ŋu-]
 AAY [əpsuŋ- 'feel stifled, suffocated']
 CAY əpsal̩ŋu- 'feel bad because of lack of fresh air'
 NSY əpyal̩ŋu- 'be suffocating, become stuffy (air)'
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI ipyan̩ŋu-, Qaw ipsan̩ŋu- 'be short of breath, pant'
 NAI ivyan̩ŋu- 'be short of breath, feel faint'
 WCI —
 ECI iyyan̩ŋu- 'suffocate' [also 'adg' in Schn.]
 GRI issan̩ŋu- [old ortho. ivsangu-] 'be short of breath, breathe painfully'

PE əpəqar 'lamp wick (of moss)' [there may be a relat. to əpər]
 AAY —
 CAY — [note Nun pəquX 'piece of sod']
 NSY əpəqar 'oil lamp wick, moss'
 CSY pəqar 'moss used for oil-lamp wick'
 Sir pəqəX 'wick'
 SPI Qaw ipiraq 'wick' [Men. has ivura- 'adjust wick' for Imaq]
 NAI ipiraq 'wick' [Ras. has 'moss' for Nu]
 WCI ipiraq 'wick' [Car 'moss for wick' — B.-S.]
 ECI —
 GRI ipiraq, EG, Up iparaq 'wick', NG 'lamp moss' [for homonym meaning 'harpoon strap' see ipiraq under ipiq(-)]

PE əpər 'dirt' [cf. əpparir-]
 AAY →
 CAY →
 NSY →
 CSY pəXuq 'moist grime'
 Sir pər̩nəX 'dirt' [and pər̩nərir- 'clean']
 SPI ivak- 'get dirty' [Jen. has 'get wet' for W]
 NAI ipiq* 'dirt' [and ippak- 'get dirty', ipqu- 'be dirty']
 WCI Car ipiq 'dirt' [Ras.], Cop ipqu- 'be dirty' [Jen.]
 ECI ipiq 'dirt' [and ippa(C)- 'dirty (s.th.)'; for ippaq 'remains of food stuck to container' see əppar-]
 GRI ipiq* 'dirt' [and ippay- 'dirty']

PE əprir- and əprit- 'be clean' [cf. ɲir- and ɲit- respectively]
 AAY C pəXitə-, K pəritə- 'be clean'
 CAY pəXir-, Nun əpXir- 'wipe', Y pəXXitə- 'be clean'
 NSY əpXiXsar- 'clean'
 CSY pəXir- 'wash hands'
 Sir —
 SPI ipqit- 'be clean'
 NAI ipqit- 'be clean', ipqiq- 'clean, become clean'
 WCI —
 ECI [ipiiq- 'be clean']
 GRI iqgit- 'be clean', iqqiar- 'clean'

PE əpiqar- 'hit with whip'
 AAY piqər- 'strike, club, swat'
 CAY piqər-
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI iviraq- 'hit with whip'
 NAI ipiraq- 'hit with whip'
 WCI Car EP ipiraqtuq- 'hit with whip' [Ow.]
 ECI ipiraq- 'hit with whip'
 GRI ipirar-, iparar-, NG ipaaq- 'hit with whip' [the latter two forms influenced by ipəraq-?]

PE əpiq(a)rutar 'whip or axe' [cf. un]
 AAY piqXutaq, piqXu'uutaq 'whip, club, switch' [also piqəXtuutaq]
 CAY piqXutaq, piqXun 'whip, switch used in steambath', Nun 'axe' [also piqəXtuutaq 'axe']
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI [ivira.tuun, Qaw ipiraqtuun 'whip']
 NAI [note Nu ipirauttaq 'tap root of plant', but also 'axe']
 WCI Net, B. Lake ipirauttaq 'whip' [Dor.]
 ECI ipirauttaq 'whip'
 GRI NG ipiraattaq, Up ipaāattaq 'whip'

PY əpla- 'get lost'
 AAY pəla- 'get lost, get tired of too much noise'
 CAY pəla- 'fade out, to disappear, lose consciousness' [and pəlaa- 'lose one's way']
 NSY —
 CSY iffa- 'lose, get lost' [but also pəlar(yuy)- 'feel lonely, bored']

PE əplər- 'be revulsed by s.th. or respect a taboo?' [there may be a link to əpər]
 AAY tər(yuy)- 'feel squeamish about s.th. messy and wet'
 CAY pəər(yuy)- 'feel squeamish about s.th. messy and wet' [pəər̩nar- 'be messy and wet']
 NSY əplərutə- 'moisten, make or get wet, urinate' [and əplər̩nalria 'damp' Av.]
 CSY əfər(yuy)- 'feel discomfort (from wetness or stickiness on one's skin)'
 Sir əfər(yuy)- 'feel discomfort' [Orr; in Em. 'itch, be uncomfortable because of tight clothing, etc.' — from CSY?]

SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI ivliri- 'be afraid of talking to a relative of one's wife, be afraid of dealing with s.o. or catching their illness' [and Ras. has Net ivliriik 'two that never speak to each other for religious reasons, being named after the same dead person']
 ECI Lab ivliri- 'esteem' [Peck]
 GRI iħiri- 'value (one's possessions), honour, keep holy', iħirnar- 'be valuable', NG illirnaq- 'be filthy' [Fab. has WG ibler- 'be or keep clean'; note also EG ittirta- 'be clean, tidy', Up iħiriit(i)- 'value one's possessions, be stingy with']

PE əpnaɾ 'cliff'
 AAY pənaq 'cliff'
 CAY pənaq, əpnaq
 NSY əpnaq
 CSY pənaq
 Sir pənəX 'cliff' [Vakh. also has pənaX and pənaX]
 SPI ipnaq 'cliff'
 NAI imnaq, Mal ipnaq
 WCI Sig imnaq
 ECI innaq
 GRI innaq

PE əpnarir 'mountain sheep' [cf. (C)ir]
 AAY C pənaiq 'mountain sheep'
 CAY UK, LI əpnaq, Y pənaiq 'Dall sheep'
 NSY —
 CSY pəniiq*
 Sir pənəɾəX 'mountain sheep' [Vakh. pənəriX]
 SPI Qaw ipnaiq
 NAI imnaiq, Nu ipnaiq '(mountain) sheep'
 WCI Sig imnaiq 'Rocky Mountain goat' [Pet.]
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE əpparir- 'lick clean' [cf. əpər- and ɲir-; the immediate base to which the latter is attached is probably *əppar as in Inu ippaq below — compare allar(ir)-]
 AAY əpair-, PWS əpiir- 'clean (dirty utensil), lick (dish, finger)' [from *əppar plus (ɲ)ir-]
 CAY pair- 'lick', Nun əpaar- 'scrape food from a receptacle or utensil with finger then lick clean'
 NSY əpaXtur- 'lick off'
 CSY paar- 'lick, clean with tongue, scrape and lick food from finger'
 Sir —
 SPI ippaq- 'lick clean, eat everything off plate' [Imaq əp(p)aqtuq-]
 NAI ippaq-
 WCI ippaq- 'clean one's plate of food with finger or spoon'
 ECI ipa(q)- 'remove remains of food by scraping or licking' [and nom. ippaq 'remains of food stuck to vessel']
 GRI ippar- 'lick clean (dish), gather all fragments of s.th.'

PE əpu 'handle' [cf. perhaps Aleut hutu-X 'handle']
 AAY C puk 'straight handle'
 CAY əpu
 NSY əpu [Orr; Av. and Em. have upu, Av. has ipiaq also]
 CSY puu 'shaft-type handle, stem of plant'
 Sir —
 SPI ivu 'handle' [and Imaq əvəqʰuk 'handle (e.g. of cup)']
 NAI ipu 'handle' [for Mal ipi in this meaning, see ipiq(-)]
 WCI ipu 'handle of tool' [Ras. has Cop 'caribou lance', Net 'whip handle']
 ECI ipu 'handle'
 GRI ipu 'handle, shaft'

PE əpuʎquq 'stem of plant' [cf. quɾ]
 AAY —
 CAY əpuʎquq 'stem of plant'

NSY əpuʎquq 'stem of plant'
 CSY [puu 'stem of plant']

PI əpžarun 'dog muzzle' [cf. əpə-, žar- and un]
 SPI —
 NAI ivžarun, Nu ipžarun 'dog muzzle'
 WCI ivyarun
 ECI iyyarut 'dog muzzle, ring on pipe stem'
 GRI irsarut, issarut [old ortho. ivsarut], EG ittaat 'dog muzzle' [the first form is probably by contam. with iqšaq under iqə(r)]

PE əqɔuy- 'carry on shoulder'
 AAY quuy- 'carry on shoulder'
 CAY əquy- 'carry on shoulder', Nun 'carry under arm' [and əquk, quuk 'thing carried on shoulder'; for Y əquk 'wood' see qəɔuy]
 NSY —
 CSY — [for quuk 'firewood', quuxtə- 'gather firewood' see qəɔuy]
 Sir —
 SPI iqšuk- 'carry on shoulder'
 NAI iqšuk-
 WCI Sig iqšuk-, Cop iXXuk-
 ECI Lab itsuk- 'carry on shoulder' [Ras. has Igl irsuk-]
 GRI iršuy- 'carry on shoulder'

PE əqə¹ 'shrink or contract' [cf. əqlu and əqəya- and Aleut qya- 'be tight']
 AAY əqə- 'shrink' [and əqmər- 'double over']
 CAY əqə- 'shrink, contract' [also qəzzun 'drawstring, barrel hoop']
 NSY →
 CSY →
 Sir →
 SPI →
 NAI iqī- 'contract, close (fist)' [and Nu iqmak- 'fold over']
 WCI iqī- 'contract, shrink'
 ECI iqī- 'bend (limbs), shrink'
 GRI iqī- 'shrink, be eager' [and iqima- 'be crowded together']

PE əqət- 'squeeze' [cf. t¹ and Aleut qyat- 'tighten']
 AAY əqtə- 'squeeze, hug'
 CAY qəttə-, Nun əqtə- 'squeeze, embrace'
 NSY əqətə- 'embrace, roll (flat), squeeze'
 CSY qətə- 'embrace, squeeze'
 Sir qət(ə)-
 SPI irit- 'contract, hug'
 NAI iqit- 'contract, embrace' [and iqit 'clenched fist', iqimmaaq-, PH iqimmat- 'embrace']
 WCI iqit- 'squeeze, embrace'
 ECI iqit- 'hug, squeeze'
 GRI iqit- 'shrink, squeeze, embrace, shake hands'

PY qəʎurtə- 'shrink'
 AAY qəʎuXtə-, qəʎuxtə- 'pucker, purse, close with drawstring'
 CAY Nun, HBC, NS qəʎur- 'shrink', qəʎuXtə- 'crimp to decrease in size'
 NSY —
 CSY qəʎuXtə- 'shrink'

PY-S qəpə- and **qəpay-** 'squeeze together or tie up?'
[cf. vay?]

AAV —

CAY qəppay- 'hug or squeeze vigorously' [and qəpyun, qəpsun 'belt, sash', qəpiXtə- 'act forcefully or vigorously', also perhaps qəpaxtə- 'serve food in men's community house']

NSY —

CSY qəpə- 'tie' [and qəputə- 'tie up, lash'; also qəpXar- 'work?']

Sir qəpəxətaX 'rope', **qəpəxəyət(ə)-** 'join, attach', **qəpəxəxtə-** 'gather' [Vakh. has qəpəxəxtə- 'gather'; also qəpəxəxtə- 'packing', and perhaps qəpəxəxtə- 'dog' (lit. 'one that is attached') belongs here also, unless this form is from qikmir]

PY əqə-² 'be angry' [cf. Aleut aq- in Atkan aqla- 'be angry, hotheaded', aqmit- 'get angry', EA amqi-, Att avqi- 'be angry', perhaps related also to əqə-¹]

AAV [Tyzh. has kayšuy- 'get angry' for Kod]

CAY əqə- **Nun əqquxtə-** 'be infuriated, suddenly become very angry' [əqnaXqə-, qənaXqə- 'be infuriating']

NSY —

CSY —

PE əqlu 'rectum' [cf. əqə-¹ and lu(r)]

AAV qəluq 'colon' [C qəluynəq, K qəturnəq 'anus']

CAY qəluq 'colon, rectum'

NSY əqlu

CSY qəlu

Sir qəla [Orr]

SPI iqlu

NAI iqlu

WCI Sig iqlu, **Cop iXXu**

ECI Lab iłuk

GRI iłuk, **NG iřluq**, **EG iřsiq**

PE əq(ə)ya- 'be lazy'

AAV qəsa- 'be lazy'

CAY qəsa- 'feel lazy' [and qəsaitə- 'be hard-working']

NSY [iqyanitaq 'lazy person' (Av.)]

CSY iXsa- 'refuse to do s.th.', **iXsanitar-** 'be lazy'

Sir iXsanit(ə)- 'be lazy' [Vakh. — for iXsanit(e)-?; note also ərəməyuy- 'be lazy', not want to do s.th.]

SPI iriasuk- 'be lazy' [and Qaw iřiani- 'be sleepy', iřinaq- 'be a slowpoke']

NAI iqiasuk- 'be lazy' [and iqi- 'think s.o. lacks initiative', iqiynaq-, iqiřnaq- 'lack initiative', iqiřnait- 'work without having to be told']

WCI iqiasuk- 'be lazy' [iqqiit- 'be ready to do any work']

ECI iqiasutu- 'be very lazy (mainly of dogs)', **Lab iqiasuk-** 'be lazy' [and Lab iqinait- 'be hardworking']

GRI iqiasuy- 'be lazy, not feel like s.th.' [and iqi- 'be tired of being unemployed', iqiřnaat- 'be hard-working, helpful', iqi- 'apologize for one's passivity']

PI əqiiq- 'be awake' [cf. řir-]

SPI iřiiq- 'become wide awake'

NAI iqi-

WCI Sig iqi- 'be wide awake' [Jen.]

ECI —

GRI iqi- 'be awake'

PE əq(ə)yakə- 'not feel like doing or allowing' [cf. kə-¹]

AAV —

CAY qəsakə- 'not permit'

NSY iqi- [Em.]

CSY iXsake- 'refuse (s.o. or s.th.)'

Sir —

SPI iřia- 'feel lazy about (doing s.th.)'

NAI iqi-

WCI iqi-

ECI —

GRI iqi- 'not feel like (doing s.th.)'

PE ərđi 'milt sac'

AAV əriq 'gonad' [and KP ərilək 'male']

CAY əriq 'milt sac'

NSY iřik 'milt sac' [Av.]

CSY řii

Sir XiX, pl. Xiri- [Orr; from CSY?]

SPI iři

NAI iři 'milt sac' [and iřisik 'suspenders (du.)' — note the white decorative strips on the shoulders of parkas like milt sacs]

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE ərə-¹ 'run or fade (colour)' [compare urə-]

AAV ərə- 'run (of colors)'

CAY ərə- 'run (of colors)' [and ərvə-, HBC ərmə- 'fade, run (colours)']

NSY ərvə- 'fade' [Em.]

CSY rəvə- 'fade'

Sir ərvə(s)- 'fade, become pale or washed out' [Em.]

SPI Qaw iřivit- 'erase' [for KI iřivit- 'wash' see ər(ə)vi- below]

NAI →

WCI →

ECI →

GRI →

PE ərmi- 'wash face' [cf. miy-?]

AAV ərmi- 'wash face'

CAY ərmi-

NSY ərmi(i)n 'towel'; **řrmiłəq** 'washing' (Av.)

CSY ərmi- 'wash face'

Sir ərmə- 'wash, swill'

SPI iřmik- 'wash face'

NAI —

WCI Cop, **Car iřmiut** 'soap'

ECI Lab iřmik- 'wash face'

GRI iřmi- 'wash face', **EG iřmiC-** 'wash (s.o.)'

PE ərrur- 'wash or rinse' [cf. EA Xula- 'wash', Xuusi- X 'sponge']

AAV AP Xuur-, **Xuuri-**, **Kod**, **KP uuri-** 'wash hands, clothes'

CAY ərur- 'wash (not clothes)'

NSY əruXtur- 'wash'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI irruq- 'rinse' [Imaq əruaq- 'rinse, wash',
əru(u)tuq- 'wash']

NAI Mal irruq- 'wash, rinse'

WCI —

ECI irrutuq- 'wash hands, rinse', Cape Dorset irruq-
'rinse'

GRI iXXur- 'wash (s.th.)', iXXurtur- 'rinse', Up
iqqirtir- 'wash one's hands'

PE ər(ə)viy- 'wash clothes or skin'

AAV —

CAY ərviy- 'wash clothes'

NSY ərviy-

CSY ərviy-

Sir ərvəy-

SPI Qaw irvik- 'wash clothes', KI irivit- 'wash' [the
former at least may be from the Yup]

NAI [note irviaq 'tanned leather']

WCI [note Sig aripa- 'soak' — Lowe]

ECI [note Lab aripa- 'be wet through (skin)' — Peck;
for irit- 'soak (skin)' see əri-]

GRI [note iruit-, irivit- 'be soaked, hairless (skin),
bare (cliff)', Fab. also 'be clean', irfaq 'waterproof
skin coat' — there is entanglement with əri- here]

PY-S ərvuqar- 'take a bath'

AAV —

CAY ərvuqar-, HBC ərvuqə- 'take a bath'

NSY urvəXqəvik 'bath'

CSY ərvuXqə- 'bathe' [and urvur- 'rinse, wash';
influenced by urə-?]

Sir ərvuXqə(s)- 'take a bath' [and ərvuXtur- 'rinse' —
Em.]

PY-S ərə² 'dawn' [cf. Aleut ara- 'appear, become open,
be born, arrive, clear up (sky)']

AAV əXtə- 'dawn'

CAY əXtə- 'dawn'

NSY əXtəkatə-

CSY aXtə-, əXtə- 'dawn, recur'

Sir əXsimarən 'at daybreak' [and Vakh. has ərt(ə)- 'dawn'
from Men.'s texts — this may be the same as ərutə-
below or as Em.'s əXtə- 'dawn']

Inu — [for GRI iršir- 'become visible' see iðər-]

PY ərnəq 'day' [cf. nər¹]

AAV ərnəq 'day'

CAY ərnəq*

NSY ərnəq

CSY ərnəq*, ərnəq*

PY ərnərpak '(all) today' [cf. ərnəq above and vay]

AAV ərnəXpak 'today'

CAY ərnəXpak

NSY ərnəXpak 'all day'

CSY — [compare ərnəmi 'today', loc. of ərnəq]

PY ərutə- 'dawn on or recur' [cf. utə-]

AAV ərutə- 'dawn on s.o. or s.th., be discovered by
daylight, arrive (a special day)'

CAY ərutə- 'recur, happen again'

NSY —

CSY əXtə- 'recur, repeat' [compare under ərə- above]

Sir [for ərtə- 'dawn' see under ərə- above]

PI ərəni(q)- 'hurry to get s.th. done' [there is some en-
tanglement with this base and əymir- in Yup and esp.
Sir]

Yup [for AAV C ənrīan 'immediately' see əymir-; note
also CSY əynaənītə- 'be habitually slow' and arnayan
'hurry up']

Sir [note əynaqiγ- 'run quickly', iyərunarən, irərunarən,
əynaqərən and — acc. Vakh. — əynaγən 'quickly,
right away'; Men. and Orr have arnayan 'right away,
definitely (must), on time; Orr has ənaγətə- 'be slow';
Em. has əynaγəlnuX 'slow', also arnaxsar- 'hurry along
(trans.)'; some of these may go rather with əymir- or
form other sets with the CSY forms above or be bor-
rowed from the CSY]

SPI W irini- 'do quickly' [Jen., who also has irinninaq-
'will do or come soon'; Imaq irni(i)tara(q)- 'be lazy',
irni(i)taq 'laziness']

NAI irniqšuq- 'hurry'

WCI irini- 'hurry to do s.th.' [and Ras. has Net irinisuminut
'through impatience']

ECI [Peck has Lab irini- 'think s.o. slow', also irni- 'have
done with one's work'; Ras. has Igl irniqtuni 'at once']

GRI irini- 'wait impatiently' [and irnir-, irnir- 'do right
away', irniinnaq 'right away', NG irini(i)hukut(i)-
'long for, be impatient for'; for irnuma- 'be worried' see
inruma-]

PE əri- 'fall out (hair)' [there is contam. with ərə¹ in Inu]

AAV [note məri- 'fall out (of hair)' — by contam. with
məqə-]

CAY ərinraq* 'down feather, undercoat hair'

NSY →

CSY →

Sir →

SPI Qaw iri- 'fall out (hair)' [for irivit- 'wash' see ər(ə)viy-
under ərə¹]

NAI iri- 'fall out (hair)'

WCI iri- 'lose hair' [and Car 'wear a hole in sole' — Ras.]

ECI irit- 'pluck loose hair' [also 'soak (of skin)', contam.
with ər(ə)viy- under ərə¹, Lab iriviC- 'be bare, naked']

GRI irit- 'pluck hair or feathers' [for iruit-, irivit- 'be
hairless (skin)' see ər(ə)viy- under ərə¹]

PE əritar- 'pluck (fowl)' [cf. t¹ and ðar-]

AAV [məritə- 'pluck (animal)' — by contam. with
məqə-]

CAY əritar-, nəritar- 'pluck (fowl)'

NSY irita- [influenced by Inu?]

CSY Xiitar- 'pluck'

Sir ərətər- 'pluck (bird or grass)'

SPI iritaq-

NAI irisaq-, iritcaq-

WCI Lab iritaq- [Peck]

GRI *irisar-* 'pluck' [and *iritaq* 'skin from which hair or feathers has been removed', *irisaaq* 'watertight skin']

PE *ərina(ɾ)* 'voice'

AAy *ərina(q)* 'voice'

CAY *ərina(q)*

NSY [*irniar-* 'lose one's voice' — Em.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *irinaq* 'voice' [Jen. has 'incantation' for W]

NAI *irinʔa*, *irnʔa* 'voice' [and note *iriala-* 'shout']

WCI Cop, Car, Net *irinaliu(u)t* 'magic word, charm' [Ras.], Sig *irinaq* 'incantation' [Pet., who also has *irialuaq-* 'shout']

ECI Lab *irina* 'tune, sound' [Peck; Ras. also has *irinaliuutit* 'magic words' for Igl]

GRI *irinaq* 'voice, melody' [Fab has *erina*, Kl. also *irinak*]

PY *əsuy-* 'scrub'

AAy *suuy-* 'scrub (floors, walls)'

CAY *suuyi-* 'scrub (floors, walls)' [*suyluku* (rather than *suuyluku* or *suuyiluku*) reported but not verified for non-compressing speakers, and if this is so, base is *əsuy-*, but if not PY could be *suuy-* instead of *əsuy-*]

NSY —

CSY —

PE *ət-* 'be' [cf. *ə(ə)ŋa*, *əɬurər-*, etc.; the *t ~ l* alternation in Yup may be original PE or an innovation extended from *ŋit ~ ŋil(a)* — *əlucir* below makes the former possibility seem more likely; compare also *əlun* and Aleut *ma-* under p.b. (u)ma-]

AAy *əttə-* 'be (exist or be situated)' [with *tə ~ l* alt. as in CAY]

CAY *ətə-* 'be' [with *tə ~ l* alternation as for neg. and adj. bases in *tə* — compare *əlucir* below]

NSY *ətə-* 'be, live'

CSY [fused in postbase *mətə-* (with *ŋuq = məlŋuq*)]

Sir — [note p.b. in *manarət(ə)-* 'be here' and *kəcəkətarət(ə)-* 'live alone' — Vakh., who also has *qukarit-* 'be in the middle' from *qukaq*, *mənarət-*, *manarət-* 'be here' from *məna* 'here' (note dem. root *ma-*) and *nanarət-* 'be where' from *na-2*]

SPI *it-* 'be (situated), exist', Imaq *ət-* 'be, live' [and *ələq* 'life, generation']

NAI *it-* 'be (situated)' [and note *taimait-*, *tainnait-* 'be thus' under *taimait-* (*taðim(m)a*)]

WCI Net, Sig *it-* 'be (situated)' [Ras.; Met. has *ik-* 'be here' and *iktuaq-* 'stay quietly']

ECI [fused in postbase *miit* 'be in, at' and in *taimait-*, etc., under *taimait-* (*taðim(m)a*); Peck also has *i(C)-* for Lab, and Ras. has Igl *ikviat* 'one with whom they are']

GRI *it-* 'be (situated or like)' [and note *imaat-*, *imaali-*, *imaasi-*, EG *imaasir-* 'become thus' from *ima* 'thus']

PE *əlucir* 'shape or nature' [cf. *ucir* and compare *əlitquciq* under *əlit-*; the *l* may be due to *əlu(ɾ)-*, but see above under *ət-* — note that *žžusiq* in the NAI form is the regular allomorph of *ucir* after *t* bases]

AAy *luuciq* 'nature' [also 'whole' with possessor

endings — for which see *əlu(ɾ)-*]

CAY *əluciq* 'shape, form, nature'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI [Qaw *ižžusiq* 'character, condition']

NAI [*ižžusiq* 'behaviour, appearance', PH *ilrusiq* 'habit'; Jen. has B *ilisiq* 'behaviour, manner']

WCI [*iyysiq* 'manner of being, habit']

ECI *ilusiq* 'habit' [and *ilutsiq* 'appearance']

GRI *ilusiq* 'shape, form'

PE *əta-* 'be deep' [cf. *ətər* and Aleut *it-* 'fall, drop down?']

AAy K, KP *əttu-*, PWS *ət<x>u-* 'be deep' [the *x* in PWS could be due to *ətyat-* below — but note also *ət<x>u-* under *ətəvə-*]

CAY *əttu-* 'be deep' [with *tu-1?*]

NSY *ətuqaq* 'deep'

CSY [for *uusqaq* 'deep or high place' see *uytə-*]

Sir — [for *əxtəvalaX* 'deep, high' see *qərtu-*]

SPI *itisaq* 'deep water', Imaq *ətu-* 'be expansive, deep'

NAI *iti-* 'be deep'

WCI *iti-*

ECI *iti-* 'be deep' [*itsiniq* 'submerged part of boat']

GRI *iti-* 'be deep' [and *itisuuq*, NG *itituuq* 'deep', *itsiniq** 'part of floating object below surface', EG *ilinni* 'valley']

PE *ətyalrit-* 'come into shallow water' [cf. *ətkalruq* below and *tit-*]

AAy —

CAY *ətxatqitə-* 'reach a shallow spot'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *ikkatXit-* 'get stuck in shallow water'

NAI *ikkalrit-*

WCI *ikkalrit-* 'go aground'

ECI —

GRI *ikkarlit-* 'run aground'

PE *ətyat-* 'be shallow' [see CAY *yatə*, etc. under p.b. *ŋit-* and compare also *ətəyaq-* and for a parallel converse derivative *ipʔit-* 'be blunt' under *ipəy-* 'be sharp'; some of the Yup forms have *kit-* rather than *ŋit-*]

AAy K, KP *əkkitə-*, PWS *ətxatə-* 'be shallow'

CAY *ətxatə-* 'be shallow', *ətxalŋuq**, *ətxatquq* 'shallow place'

NSY [note *ətakitə-* 'be shallow', *ətakitaraq* 'shallow place' (with p.b. *kit-*), also *ətxaXsi-* 'flatten']

CSY [for *aXqəli-* 'lower, become shallow' see *qərtu-*]

Sir [for *əXqətaratəraX* 'shallow' see *qərtu-*]

SPI *ikkat-* 'be shallow' [and *ikkatuūzaq* 'shallow water', Imaq *ətəqituu-* 'be shallow', *ətkazi-* 'flatten']

NAI *ikkat-* 'be shallow'

WCI *itkat-* 'be shallow' [Lowe; Met. has *ikkat-*]

ECI *ikkat-* 'be shallow'

GRI *ikkat-*

PI *ətkaɫruq* 'shallow place' [cf. *ətɣat*- above and *qur*]
SPI *Qaw ikkalruq* 'shallow place'
NAI *ikkalruq*
WCI *ikkalruq* 'shallow place' [Met.; Ras. has *Net itkalruq* 'rock under water']
ECI *ikkaruq* 'shoal, shallows'
GRI *ikkarɫuk* 'skerry'

PE *ətəy(tar)*— or *əciy(tar)*- 'have diarrhea' [note that **tə* goes to *cət/cit* in Yup (and compare *tətar*- and also *CAY* *qəcəy*- under *qətəy*-); the Inu forms may have been influenced by *ətər*]

AAY —

CAY *ciikar*- 'have diarrhea' [probably actually *əciikar*-, which would be indistinguishable from *ciikar*-]

NSY *isixtə*- [Av.; note *əciɾ* for change of initial *ə* to *i* in **NSY**]

CSY *siixtə*-

Sir [Orr has *sixtur*- 'have diarrhea', probably borrowed from **CSY**]

SPI *itiktaq*- 'have diarrhea'

NAI *itiktaq*-

WCI *itiktaq*-

ECI *itittaq*-

GRI —

PI *ətəyag*- 'hit without penetrating (weapon)'

SPI *itiyaq*- 'hit without penetrating, misfire of gun'

NAI *itiyaq*- 'fail to accomplish or penetrate (target)'

WCI *Cop*, *Car itiyaq*- 'fail to do, cannot do' [Ras.]

ECI *itiyaq*- 'hit a hard object, not be able to penetrate, meet with a refusal'

GRI *itiyar*- 'not hit properly (wounded animal), meet with a refusal, not have any effect (instrument or person)'

PE *ətəmay* 'palm of hand' [cf. *ətə*-]

AAY *tumak* 'palm of hand'

CAY *tumak*

NSY *ətumak*, *ətumaq* [listed both ways; Av. gives the first]

CSY *tunak* 'palm of hand' [also 'smooth trail']

Sir [note *mətəx* 'palm of hand']

SPI *itumak*, **Qaw** *utumak*, **Imaq** *ətəmaq* 'palm of hand'

NAI *utummak*, *itummak*, **Nu** *tummak*

WCI *itimak*

ECI *itimak*

GRI *itumak*

PE *ətər* 'anus' [cf. *ətə*- and Aleut *iti-X* 'anus']

AAY *ətəq* 'anus', **AP** *ətXua(r)aq* 'sea anemone'

CAY *<ə>təq** 'anus, bottom, sea anemone', **Nun** *ətəX** 'anus, bottom'

NSY *ətəq* 'anus'

CSY *təq**

Sir *təx*

SPI *itiq* 'anus'

NAI *itiq** 'anus' [and *itiržuk* 'groove, notch']

WCI *itiq* 'anus'

ECI *itiq* 'anus' [Lab also 'dent, groove, notch' acc. Peck]

GRI *itiq** 'anus' [and note *immap iqqa* 'the bottom of the sea']

PE *ətəqur* 'urine' [cf. *qur*, also Aleut *icXu*- 'wipe one's anal area']

AAY *ətquq* 'urine' [C also 'honey bucket, chamber pot']

CAY *təquq*, **Nun** *ətquX* 'urine' [and **Nun** *ətquir*- 'wipe one's anal area']

NSY *ətəquq* 'urine'

CSY *təquq*

Sir *təqəx*

SPI *itiruq* 'old urine used for cleaning, soaking skins'

NAI *itiruq* 'sour urine, ammonia'

WCI *itiruq* 'urine'

ECI *itiruq*

GRI *itiruq* 'stale urine (used for washing or soaking)'

PE *ətərlay* 'depression'

AAY —

CAY *tərlak* 'dry creek bed'

NSY *ətərlaq* 'ravine' [ə₁tərlak on Men.'s comp. list and in Av., but with q acc. Em.]

CSY

Sir —

SPI *itirlak* 'harbor'

NAI *itirlak* 'pouch on back of woman's parka'

WCI —

ECI *itirlak* Lab 'flat valley' [Peck], **Igl** 'wide bay' [Ras.]

GRI *itirlak* 'depression (in mountains), kettle-shaped bay', **NG** *itirlak*, *itirliumaniq* 'bay'

PY *ətərtuli(q)* 'lynx' [cf. *tu*-¹]

AAY *C* *ətəXtuliq*, **AP** *ətəXtuli* 'lynx'

CAY *təXtuli*

NSY —

CSY —

PI *ətqaq* 'bottom (of sea)' [cf. *qar*]

SPI [note *itqaq*- 'go to west of King Island?']

NAI [Jen. has *itqaraun* 'instrument for measuring depth of snow']

WCI *Sig itqa*- 'bottom of lake or sea, out at sea' [Pet.]

ECI *iqqaq* 'bottom of sea, river, lake', as posit. root, *iqqa-(nani)* 'at the bottom of (sea, container of clear liquid, etc.)', Lab also 'neighbourhood, near' [Bourq.; Ras. has it as a shaman's word in **Igl** for 'earth, land']

GRI *iqqa*- 'near, in vicinity of' [posit. root as in *iqqaani*, but note also *iqqaa* 'his or her relative', *iqqarliq** 'relative'; for *immap iqqa* 'bottom of the sea' see under *ətər* above]

PY *təqsuqaq* 'fin or tail feather'

AAY *təqsuqaq* 'plume, long feather, tail feather'

CAY *təqsuqaq* 'adipose fin of fish, tail of bird or plane'

NSY —

CSY —

PE *ətər*- 'wake up'

AAY — [for *əs<x>ar*- 'wake up' see *əsyarar*- under *əðə*]

CAY →

NSY [ə₁təkəsitaatuqaq 'attentive']

CSY təXtur-, taXtur- 'wake up' [and note tərluxtə- 'roll one's eyes up', also təXutə- 'have sexual intercourse with?']

Sir təXtur-, təXtər- 'wake up' [Vakh. also has trans. təxtuXt(ə)- and təXsar-]

SPI →

NAI itiq- 'wake up' [and itiriaz- 'wake early']

WCI [Net itiruhuk 'one who wants to wake up' — Ras.]

ECI itiq- 'wake up'

GRI itir- 'wake up' [and NG itiriaz- 'wake early']

PE ətəmli- 'sleepwalk' [cf. mli-]

AAV təmli- 'sleepwalk'

CAY təmli-

NSY ətəmlituq 'sleepwalker' [Av.]

CSY təmli- 'sleepwalk, have a nightmare'

Sir təmli- [Orr]

SPI itivli(a)- 'walk or talk in one's sleep'

NAI itivli-

WCI itivli- 'sleepwalk' ['have nightmare' in EP acc. Ow.]

ECI itillima- 'sleepwalk'

GRI itilli(γ)-, NWG also itulliγ-, NG itulli-

PI ətquma- 'be awake' [cf. (u)ma-]

SPI —

NAI itquma- 'be awake'

WCI itquma-

ECI itquma-

GRI itquma-

PE ətəvə(t)- 'portage' [cf. ətər or ətə- and vət- under var-?]

AAV C ət<x>u- 'portage, cross over'

CAY təvə-, Nun ətəvə- 'go over'

NSY ətəftə- 'hang (trans.)', ətəvə- 'be hanging' [Orr; also ətəvəzərvik 'mountain pass']

CSY təvə- 'go over, overflow'

Sir təvə(ə)- 'go over, overflow' [Orr; also təvyiXt(ə)- 'heave across, go across' — Vakh. from Rub.]

SPI itivit- 'cross over, pass top of hill and start down'

NAI itivit- 'portage'

WCI →

ECI itivit-

GRI ituit-, itivit-

PE ətəvyarar 'portage' [cf. yar]

AAV K təxcua(r)aq, tuxcu(r)aq 'portage'

CAY təvyaraq, Nun təvcaraX

NSY —

CSY təvyaraq 'portage' [Rub.; also təvnəq*]

Sir —

SPI Qaw itivyaaq

NAI itivyaaq 'portage' [also itivliq*]

WCI Cop itivyaaq 'portage' [Met. has Sig itivvaq — Lowe ivyariaq; Net has itivliq acc. Ras.]

ECI [note itilliγ 'distance between two sides of a peninsula' acc. Schn., but Lab 'isthmus' acc. Peck and Igl 'portage' in B.-S.; note also itivi(k) 's.th. on other side of land']

GRI itussaγ 'portage' [old ortho. ituvsaq ; also itinniγ*, itunniγ*, itilliγ*, NG ituittiriazq]

PI ətkəq 'red driftwood (hard)'

Yup — [CSY təxəq and CAY təxqaq 'hardwood' are from təγəγ-, q.v.]

SPI Qaw itkiq 'hardwood from birch trees that bend and harden where bent'

NAI ikkiq*, ikkikkii 'red spruce tree, hardwood'

WCI itkiq

ECI Lab ikki 'pinewood streaks' [Peck has ikkit 'reddish lines on some fir trees']

GRI ikkiq* 'hard red driftwood'

PE ətlu(r)(-)- 'hit with sling' [there may be a link to əlqur-]

AAV C lūquq, K pəlqaq 'sling' [the second form by contam. with pətluy-¹?]

CAY əluqun, əluquq, əluqutaq 'sling, rock thrown with sling'

NSY lūuk 'sling' [Av.]

CSY lūu(q) [also du. lūuk] 'sling', lūu- 'use a sling'

Sir ələX, əliX 'sling' [Vakh. from Rub.]

SPI ilūk-, Qaw ilūq- 'hit using a sling', ilūk, Qaw ilūq, FR ilūuk 'sling'

NAI illu(u)t-, Nu itlu- 'hit with a sling', illuun, PH illuuk

WCI illuūq-, illusaq- 'hunt with a sling', illuutik 'sling'

ECI illuūq- 'hit with a slingshot' [as nom. = 'slingshot'], Igl illuun 'sling' [B.-S.; Peck has illoreut for Lab]

GRI ilūu-, ilūsar- 'hit with a sling' [old ortho. igdlu-], NG iyluuk, iyluuhat 'sling' [Holt. has both iyluuk and illuuk — the former by contam. with inlu?; also WG

ilūsartaatit, EG ittiyartaat, Up ittiiriitit 'sling', ilūr- 'practice using sling' — but Fab. has idlor- 'hit with a sling']

PI ətqik- or itqik- 'be at ease' [cf. ət- and nqiγ-¹]

SPI itqik- 'feel comfortable, at ease'

NAI —

WCI —

ECI iqqi(C)- 'be untied or loose (dog)'

GRI iqqiγ- 'be comfortable, at peace'

PE əva- 'sit on eggs'

AAV waa- 'sit on eggs (bird)'

CAY əva- 'sit on eggs, incubate'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI iwa-, Qaw ua-, waa- 'sit on eggs, care for young or baby'

NAI iva- 'bear a litter, whelp, lay and sit on eggs, feed or care for young' [and ivaq 'young of animal']

WCI iva- 'hatch'

ECI iva-

GRI iva- 'hatch eggs (bird), lie up close to, lie with litter of puppies (bitch)', NG 'warm one's hands on another's body' [Holt.; ivaq 'egg bird sits on', ivak 'spawn']

PE əvcuγ- 'shake' [cf. əvə(r)ləγ- and perhaps əvəγ-]

AAV K, PWS uxcuγ-, KP ucuγ- 'shake'

CAY əfcuγ- 'shake or brush off snow, dirt'

NSY ufsuγataar- 'rock, sway', ufsutə- 'brush or knock off snow'

CSY ufsuγ-, əfsuγ- 'beat or shake off snow or dirt'

Sir əfsəyut(ə)- 'shake off' [Vakh. has əfsuyar-, also ifsəyut(ə)- from Rub.]
 SPI ipsuk- 'brush (snow) off, shake out'
 NAI ifsuk- 'vibrate, brush snow off' [for ivuluk- 'flap' see əvə(ɾ)ləy-]
 WCI ipsuk-, iffuk- 'shake (clothes, etc.)'
 ECI itsu(k)- 'shake (to remove dust, etc.)'
 GRI issuy- [old ortho. ivsug-] 'shake, tremble' [and issuliy- 'flap', issuyiut(i)- 'shake or fling off']

PE əvəy 'grass' [cf. əvək-]
 AAY wək 'grass'
 CAY HBC əvək, Eg, NS <ə>vək 'grass' [and elsewhere as well vəxtar- 'gather grass' and also vinəq 'grassy is-land']
 NSY əvək 'grass'
 CSY vək 'grass' [also vəyaaq 'grass', vəxtuk, Chap vəyət 'wash cloth'; vəxtar- 'gather grass']
 Sir əvəx 'grass'
 SPI iwik, W wik 'blade of dead grass'
 NAI ivik, iviyaaq 'blade of grass'
 WCI ivik
 ECI ivik 'sedge, grease on fingers after having handled blubber or dog food'
 GRI ivik, iviyaq 'blade of grass', iffit, ivikkat (pl.) 'grass', ivik also 'ship biscuit'

PE əvəytar 'bee' [cf. tar]
 AAY K məxta, məxtaq 'bumblebee' [perhaps by contam. with əmə(y)-?]
 CAY vəxtaq, məxtaq 'bumblebee'
 NSY uməxtaq [Av.]
 CSY vəxtaaq
 Sir əvəxtəX [Orr]
 SPI [iipsak, Qaw iipsaq 'bumblebee' is perhaps unrelat.]
 NAI —
 WCI Net iviktaq [Ras.]
 ECI Baffin ivittaq [Boas]
 GRI NG iviktaq 'bee'

PI əvək- 'wipe hands' [cf. əvəy and əvcuy-]
 Yup — [for CSY vəxtuk, Chap vəyət 'washcloth' see əvəy]
 SPI iwik-, W wik- 'wipe hands'
 NAI ivik- 'wipe'
 WCI Cop ivik-
 ECI ivik- 'wipe grease from fingers'
 GRI NG ivik- 'dry one's hands'

PI əvγun 'cloth or towel' [cf. un]
 SPI iγvun 'towel'
 NAI ivγun
 WCI ivγun
 ECI iγγut 'hand cloth'
 GRI NG iγγut 'towel'

PE əvə(ɾ)ləy- 'flap about or vibrate?' [cf. ləy-, also əvcuy-]
 AAY —
 CAY HBC ləviar- 'flap in the wind'
 NSY —

CSY uvələxtar-, əvələxtar- 'bounce, vibrate'
 Sir əvələr- 'bounce, vibrate' [Orr; Em. has əvələy- 'shake' but uvələxtar- 'shudd'ər, shake (intr.)']
 SPI iuluk- 'make a big noise'
 NAI ivuluk- 'flap'
 WCI —
 ECI [note ivva(q)- 'skip (with rope)']
 GRI [note irfala- 'flap', NG irvak- 'flap about']

PY əvərtə- 'get s.th. in eye'
 AAY wəxtə- 'get s.th. in one's eye'
 CAY (ə)vəxtə-, HBC əvərtə-
 NSY —
 CSY —

PE əvtər 'juice'
 AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY —
 CSY əftəq* 'liquid component of sea mammal fat' [iimža 'oily broth from boiled meat' may be a loan from Chukchi (м)имыл (m)iməl 'water']
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI ifsa(q*), Nu ipsaq* 'juice of meat or fruit, saliva, sap' [and ifsak- 'become damp (e.g. ground)', ifsiq- 'provide with liquid', the latter with p.b. lir-, so the other forms may be back-formations; note also ifsulik- 'be wet from rain (ground, plants)' — contam. with əvcuy-?]
 WCI Sig iptirit 'old pieces of blubber in which there is no oil left', Car iptiq 'juice, sap, oil from blubber' [Schn. 'adg']
 ECI ittiq 'juice, sap, oil from blubber, water in soaked garment', Lab itti 'sap' [and ittanjiq-, ittinjiq- 'remove juice' and ittaqayanjit- 'not let out any more oil (blubber)', itta(q)- 'be juicy, wet (ground)', ittaa 'sperm']
 GRI issiq* [old ortho. ivseq] 'juice' [perhaps a back formation from verbal expression with lir- — compare issirsur- 'squeeze out juice, sweat' with p.b. lirsur- under lir- and compare NAI ifsiq- above]

PE əvyəŋ(ŋ)ir 'breast' [the relat. — if any — to əva- is obscure]
 AAY Kod uxsaq, muxsaq, AP muyyaiq 'female breast' [the last two forms by contamination with əm(m)uy-]
 CAY əzvaiq, əzvaik, əzviaq, əvzaik 'female breast'
 NSY əvyiaq [Taghyuq and Av.]
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI iuanjiq, Qaw iyainjiq, W ianjiq
 NAI ivianjiq*
 WCI Cop, Net, Car ivianjiq
 ECI ivianjiq, Iti ivaniq 'female breast' [the latter influenced by əva-?]
 GRI ivianjiq(*)

PE əyyi(ɾ) 'yolk' [compare iyur-, iyyur- for the ts reflex of *yy in Inu, though the more westerly Canadian forms are unexplained]
 AAY AP əsiq 'yolk of egg' [Fisher]
 CAY əzi(q), HBC əyi(q), Nun əssax 'yolk of egg'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI iksiq 'yolk'

NAI [for Nu itciaq 'membrane inside eggshell or around internal organs' see *əcir*]

WCI Car ixxi 'yolk' [Schn., Dor; Lowe has *iktiq* for H. Island Cop]

ECI itsi, NBI iksi 'yolk'

GRI itsik, Up itsiq 'white of egg', NG itsiq 'yolk'

PI *əžət-* 'fall (into water)' [cf. *əžəvkar-*]

Yup [for CSY *əsiqXuutə-*, *isiqXuutə-* 'fall into water with a splash' see *ciqər-*]

SPI *ižit-*, Imaq *əžət-* 'fall (from a height)'

NAI *ižit-* 'fall accidentally'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI *ižit-* 'fall into water', NG *ihit-* 'calve (glacier)' [and *isiqqa-*, EG *ilaqqa-* 'disintegrate and turn over (iceberg)' — the former perhaps a NWG form or influenced by *ica-*]

PI *əžžuq-* and *əžžuaq-* 'mimic'

SPI *ižžuq-* 'mimic' [and Imaq *əžužaq-* 'be concerned about, assist, pay attention to?']

NAI *ižžuq-* 'mimic' [half-trans. *ižžuqtiq-*]

WCI *iyyuaq-*, Sig also *iyyuq-*, *iyuq-* 'imitate, mock' [Lowe has half-trans. Sig *iyuqtiq-*, Cop *iyyuaXXi-* 'imitate s.o. mockingly'; Ras. has *ijoor-* 'imitate' for Net]

ECI *iyyua(q)-* 'copy, imitate' [and *iyuq-* 'laugh']

GRI *iššuar-* 'imitate'

PI *əž(ž)urə-* 'express disapproval of' [cf. *kə⁻¹*]

SPI —

NAI *ižuri-* 'express disapproval of, mock by imitating' [half-trans. *ižuqtiq-*; *ižurnaq-* 'elicit unfavourable responses from others', *ižurnari-* 'express disapproval of, be embarrassed by']

WCI [Ras. has *iyuri-* 'be amused at, deride' and *iyurnaq-* 'be amusing' for Car]

ECI *iyuri-* 'laugh at', *iyyuri-* 'be repelled by'

GRI *išuri-* 'criticize, rebuke, be offended by' [Kl. has half trans. *išur-*]

I

PE *i(i)¹* 'ugh (exclamation of disgust)?' [cf. *i(C)i_{ir-}* and compare *ikki*]

AAY *ii*, *ix* 'how disgusting !'

CAY —

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *ii* exclamation of fear

NAI *ii* [with breathy voice] 'exclamation of fear' [and note *i* 'oops!', *iaqi* 'don't !']

WCI [Dor. has *iiq* 'no' for Net and Ras. *iakak*]

ECI —

GRI *ii(q)* 'how disgusting !, how could you?' [and note *iii(q)* 'help !', also EG *i(i)qqi*, *iiq* 'no']

PE *i(i)²* 'yes' [cf. *a(a)ŋ* — the nasalized forms in Inu here may be influenced by the latter]

AAY —

CAY *ii-i* 'yes'

NSY *ii*

CSY *ii-i* 'see, this is how it is'

Sir *ii* 'yes'

SPI *ii-i*

NAI *ii* [nasalized]

WCI *ii*

ECI NBI, SB *ii*

GRI NG, EG *ii* [nasalized] 'yes' [EG also *iimilaa* 'yes indeed' — compare *aamilaa* under *a(a)ŋ*]

PI *ica-* 'moult' [cf. perhaps Aleut *isa-* 'break, crack, chip']

Yup [note CAY *Y isənquq* 'young bird']

SPI Qaw *isa-* 'moult' [and *isa* 'moulting bird']

NAI *isa-* 'moult' [and *isa* 'moulting duck that cannot fly', *isavik*, *itcavik* 'July']

WCI Cop *iha-* 'moult' [Ras., who also has Net *icavik* 'July'; Met. has *isat* 'moulting ducks']

ECI *isaq* 'moulting bird that cannot fly' [and Lab *isa-* 'moult (bird)']

GRI *isa-* 'moult, fall apart (e.g. barrel)' [and *isa*, *isaniq** 'moulting bird that cannot fly']

PY *iciy^wa* 'that's what I thought' [cf. *uci²* and dem. root *uv-*; note esp. NAI *usiuvva*, to which this set corresponds — presumably it has been influenced by *icivar*]
AAY Perry *iciwatu*, C *iciwami* 'I thought it would be so'
CAY *iciwa* 'you know, remember...'

NSY —

CSY [note *isiyima* 'I thought mistakenly that...']

PE *icivar* 'recently' [cf. *itcaq¹*, which may have influenced the Inu forms below]

AAY K *iciwaq* 'recently', in Perry more distant past, C 'spring', PWS 'early summer' [note also *iciwaXpak* 'this spring/early summer', Kod 'some time ago']

CAY *icivaq*, *iciwaq* 'recently, a few days ago'

NSY — [for *intəvaq* 'yesterday' see *ikpaq*]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI isfaq ‘recently’ [or ‘in a few days in either direction from the present’ — Murdoch, note also isivanniġ ‘seal carcass buried in sand to cure’ — compare CSY iraluqaq under iraluġ]

WCI —

ECI —

GRI issaq ‘recently’ [old ortho. ivsaq — Fabricius also gives ivsaršuaq ‘long ago’; issaru ‘in a few days’]

PI icuma(-) ‘think’ [or isuma(-) if there is a link to isu(k); as nom. = ‘mind’]

Sir — [for əsəmə- ‘know how to do’ see əlicima- under əlit-]

SPI izumai- ‘think’, izuma ‘mind’ [also Imaq has the initial i in izumaluaq- ‘think’ and izumaq ‘mind, character, will’]

NAI isuma- ‘think’ [and as nom. = ‘mind’; also isumaaq- ‘be worried, sad’]

WCI isuma- ‘think’ [as nom. = ‘thought’; Ras. has isumaq ‘mind’]

ECI isuma- [as nom. = ‘thought’ — also ‘meaning’ in Lab acc. Peck; isumaliuq- ‘attribute unknown thoughts or intentions to’, isumannik ‘as you wish’]

GRI isuma- ‘think’ [as nom. = ‘mind, thought, meaning’; isumaliur- ‘think, ponder’, isumannik ‘as you like, on your own accord’]

PI icumaaluyə- ‘worry about’ [cf. aluk and kə-¹]

SPI [izumaaluk- ‘think’]

NAI isumaaluyi- ‘worry about’

WCI —

ECI isumaaluyi- ‘think often about’

GRI isumaaluyi- ‘be worried about’

PI icumayə- ‘think about’ [cf. kə-¹]

SPI izumai- ‘think about’

NAI isumayi-

WCI isumayi-

ECI isumayi-

GRI isumayi- ‘think about, worry, be concerned about’

PI icumatu- ‘be thoughtful’ [cf. tu-¹]

SPI izumatu- ‘be wise’

NAI isumatu-

WCI Sig isumaturu- [for isumatuuru-?] ‘have understanding’

ECI isumatu- ‘be intelligent’

GRI isumatu- ‘be thoughtful, have a deep meaning’, NG ihumatuuq ‘s.o. who is cheeky or unsavoury’

PE iðər- ‘hide’ [cf. Atkan Aleut izana-, EA iðana- ‘be almost invisible, undiscoverable’, also Atkan iðaxta- + neg. ‘know’]

AAY iir- ‘hide’

CAY iir-

NSY iir-

CSY iir-

Sir icər- ‘hide’ [Vakh. has əcər-, also əsX- from Men.’s texts and sir- from Rub.; note also əcXutarəyəx ‘ambush’ and əcəpaniðərəX ‘sly’]

SPI ižiq-, Imaq əžəq- ‘hide’

NAI ižiq-

WCI iyiq- ‘hide’ [and Ras. has Net isrut(i)- ‘hide from’ — for ižrut(i)-]

ECI iyiq- ‘hide’ [and Lab iXXuyi- ‘hide oneself’, iXXinaik- ‘be dim’; Peck has erguti- ‘hide from’ and erger- ‘become visible’]

GRI išir- ‘hide’ [and iršut(i)- ‘hide from’, iršir- ‘become visible’ (i.e. ‘no longer be hidden’ with p.b. njir-), iršit-, EG irtit- ‘be clear, visible’]

PE iðərər ‘spirit being’

AAY ii<R>aq ‘evil spirit, demon’

CAY iiraq, iinraq ‘evil spirit, ghost’ [the latter by contam. with ayanru(Car)?]

NSY iiraq ‘savage, wild man’

CSY — [for iranaq ‘disgusting thing’ see ira-]

Sir —

SPI ižiraq ‘hiding person — usually a stranger drifted ashore on ice floe’, Qaw ‘person believed to live as a hermit, having run away from the world’ [compare GRI qivittuq under qəvə(t)-]

NAIPH ižiraq ‘prowler, hiding person’ [for Nu iiraq ‘wild baby (ferocious legendary being)’ see i(C)ir-]

WCI —

ECI iyiraq, iyuraq, NBI iyuruyuq ‘ghost’

GRI iširaq ‘legendary creature living underground’

PY-S iya- ‘be thankful or happy’

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY iyamsiq-, iyamsiq- ‘be thankful’ [emot. root]

Sir iyəyuy- ‘be happy’, iyəyukə(s)- ‘thank’ [and iyəyux ‘happy’, iyəyuləX ‘joy’]

PY-S iyaq ‘mark’ [an original geminate y could explain the preservation of the y in CAY, AAY]

AAY iyaq, Perry ya(y)aq, KP, PWS yaq ‘letter, s.th. written’ [in earlier K also ‘tattoo’], iyar-, yaar- ‘write’ [note also yaXtuliq ‘owl’]

CAY iyaq ‘mark, letter’, iyar- ‘write’, əyaq [as verb, əyar-] ‘tattoo’ [and note yaaruin ‘story knife’]

NSY —

CSY iyaq, iyaq ‘design, tattoo’, iyar-, iyar- ‘write, make design, tattoo’ [and pl. iyat ‘book’ acc. Men.]

Sir əyətər- ‘write’, əyətəX ‘paper, book, tatoo’ [Em. has əyətXəmələrəX ‘pattern, picture’]

Inu [SPI Qaw iyaq ‘tattoo’ and NAI Mal iya ‘line, streak’ (Jen.) are probably borrowed from Yup]

PE iðuy ‘testicle’ [dual; there may be a relat. to iğur-]

AAY iyuk ‘testicle’

CAY iyuuk, Nun iŋcu

NSY ixuk

CSY iyuk

Sir iycəx

SPI ižuk

NAI ižuk

WCI iyyuk

ECI iyyuk

GRI išuk

PE iyður- 'congeal'

AAy C yuXtə-, K iyuXtə- 'jell, congeal'

CAY (ə)yur-, iyur- 'jell, congeal'

NSY iyurnəq 'congealed lump of fat in soup'

CSY iyuXtə- 'congeal'

Sir iyžur- 'harden' [Vakh. from Rub.; Men. has
iycəyazəkəliRəX 'transparent']

SPI iyžuq- 'jell, congeal'

NAI iyžuq- 'jell, congeal', PH iyžuiqqaq 'lump'

WCI Baker Lake iyyuq- 'thicken (of liquid)' [Schn.], Cop
iyyuXXiaq 'blubber left out to freeze' [Ras.]

ECI Lab iyyuq- 'coagulate, get stiff' [Peck]

GRI iššur- [old ortho. igssor-] 'stiffen, coagulate' [and
iššuqqaq '(congealed) lump']**PE iyə-** 'swallow'

AAy iyə- 'swallow'

CAY iyə-

NSY iyə-

CSY [for iyatar-, iyatar- 'be hungry' see inay-] ⇒

Sir [for iyətər- 'be hungry' see inay-] ⇒

SPI ii- 'swallow, have caught many fish in trap'

NAI i<y>i- 'swallow'

WCI ii-

ECI ii- 'swallow, take bait and be caught (bird)'

GRI ii- 'swallow' [and ixxit(i)- 'swallow with s.th. else']

PY-S iylak or **iylaq** 'esophagus'

AAy Kod, PWS iylaq 'esophagus'

CAY iylak, iylaq

NSY iylak 'seal esophagus' [Av.]

CSY iylak 'windpipe, throat, voice'

Sir iyləx 'throat' [Orr; Vakh. has ixləx 'voice'; Em. has
iyləyərət(ə)- 'lose one's voice, lower sound of s.th.']

Inu [note Nu iyl'ak 'cheek pocket of squirrel']

PE iyyar(ə) 'throat' [cf. yar]

AAy iyya<R>aq 'outlet or neck of a lake'

CAY iyyaraq 'throat, area of river at outlet of lake'

NSY iyyaraq 'throat'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI iyyiaq

NAI iyyiaq 'throat, esophagus'

WCI iyyiaq 'throat'

ECI iyyiaq

GRI ixxiaq 'throat, gullet'

PE iyəyar- or **iyəyay-** 'lean (against)' [cf. iyə-²; probably
with haplology in Yup]

AAy ixaxtə- 'lean to side, recline'

CAY ixay-, Nun iyay- lean against'

NSY ixay- 'lean against' [Em.; also ixanyalria 'steep']

CSY ixay- 'tilt', ixasiXtə- 'recline, leaning on elbow' [and
ixayžakəxtə- 'be steep']Sir iyixt(ə)- 'lean against' [Vakh. also has ixay- 'tilt';
iyəRəlnuX 'straight', iyəRəR- 'straighten']SPI Imaq iyaŋa- [for iyaŋa-?] 'be sloping' [and Jen. has KI
iiyaq- 'walk stealthily']

NAI iyyaq- 'lean, set on a slant'

WCI i(i)yəyay- 'lean against s.th.'

ECI iyyaq- 'land (of boat)' [Dor. for Tar]

GRI iyyar- 'lean up against s.th.' [also 'calve' of glacier,
iiyaq 'wall' — originally 'wall covering']**PI iylīq-** 'move aside' [cf. iyluaq- and inlu — plus lir-?]

SPI —

NAI iyl'iq- 'move and make room for, prevent from
being hit by moving aside' [contrast with iylīq- 'move'
under əyləR-]

WCI —

ECI [illi(q)- 'be born prematurely']

GRI iħir- [old ortho igdler-] 'push, move aside', NG iylīq-
'replace' [for WG homonym meaning 'get into kayak'
see əkləRviy under əkə-², and note iħirar- 'move back
and forth, shake']**PI iyluaq-** 'go or hit to one side?' [cf. inlu]

SPI —

NAI iyl'uaq- 'shoot wide of the mark, omit, miss'

WCI iyluaq- 'shoot wide of the mark'

ECI —

GRI iħuar- 'move aside'

PY iytə- 'fall' [cf. iyəyar- and perhaps ikciq-]

AAy iXtə- 'fall (down)' [and KP ixii-, PWS ixci- 'drop']

CAY ixtə- 'fall (from a height)'

NSY ixtə- 'fall (down or through)'

CSY —

PI iyužvik 'temple (anat.)' [cf. žvig]

SPI iizvik 'temple, temporal bone'

NAI iyužvik

WCI iyuuyvik

ECI —

GRI —

PY-S iyyar- 'appear'

AAy iyyar- 'appear, emerge'

CAY iyyar-, ivyar- 'appear (from behind s.th.)'

NSY [iyyaryaraq 'corner, turn' (Em.)]

CSY ivyar- 'go round corner into next room' [ivyar- 'be
in a trance']

Sir iyyar- 'go around, appear' [Vakh.]

PY-S iyyur- 'defend verbally'AAy K iyyur-, Perry yu<y>ur-, C yuur- 'defend another
person verbally'

CAY əyur-, HBC, Nun, NS iyyur- 'defend verbally'

NSY iyyur- 'defend verbally' [Em.]

CSY iyyur-

Sir iycər- 'defend verbally' [Em.]

PE i(C)ir- 'cry hard?' [cf. i(i)¹?]

AAy —

CAY —

NSY iXsuxtar- 'sob'

CSY iix^waŋə- 'fume with rage, have a tantrum, want to cry'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI iila- 'moan' [iiqtuaq- 'moan and groan continually';
note also Nu iiraq 'wild baby (legendary being)']

WCI —

ECI —

GRI iinjala- 'be a cry-baby, be always crying' [iir- 'express disgust', iiri- 'be disgusted by']

PY iitaq 'cottongrass'

AAY AP iitaq 'tall cottongrass (esp. edible part of lower stem)'

CAY iitaq

NSY —

CSY —

Inu [Qaw iitaq 'cottongrass stem or root' is probably from the Yup]

PY iiaq 'ventilator' [cf. əðir and ɲiyar-?]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY iiaq 'ventilator' [Av.]

CSY iiaq

Sir —

Inu [SPI KI iiaq is probably a loan from Yup]

PE ikay- 'be untidy or unruly'

AAY —

CAY NSU ikaŋa- 'be sloppy'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw ikaŋa- 'be untidy'

NAI ikak- 'be dirty', ikaŋa- 'be untidy' [and ikakŋiqi- 'play in the dirt']

WCI —

ECI —

GRI ikay- 'gambol, play', ikkatiyi- 'play around with (girl), tease', NWG ikay- 'be many, a crowd' [note also italay- 'be untidy', itaršuaq 'what an untidy person!']

PE ikamrar '(small) sled'

AAY C ikammaq 'sea otter', AP ikam<R>ak (du.) 'sled'

CAY ikamraq '(dog) sled, car' [and ikamtaŋ, ikamtar- 'go over surface (of snow, etc.)']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI PH ikamraq 'small sled for carrying seals'

WCI [Cop ikaarallak 'basket sled']

ECI —

GRI —

PE ikayur- 'help'

AAY ikayur- 'help'

CAY ikayur-

NSY ikayur-

CSY ikayur- 'agree with, help'

Sir —

SPI iŋayuq- 'help'

NAI ikayuq-

WCI ikayuq-

ECI ikayuq-

GRI ikiur-, NG ikayuq-, EG iŋiir- 'help'

PI ikciq- 'shake' [cf. iytə-?]

SPI Qaw iksiq- 'be an earthquake' [Jen. has 'tremble, shake' for KI]

NAI —

WCI Car? iksiq 'thunder, earthquake' [Schn. 'adg']

ECI —

GRI issar- [old ortho. igsar-] 'swing back and forth'

PE ikəŋ(ə)t- 'be few' [compare canəŋ(ə)t- 'be thin' for the negative p.b. probably contained here]

AAY KP əkxətə- 'be few', K ikəxtə-, PWS ikxətə- [cf. neg. p.b. ɲit-]

CAY ikxətə- 'be few' [with the same tə ~ l alternation as neg. p.b. ɲit-; and note ikxəli-, ikəŋli-, ikəxti- 'become few']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI iŋik- 'be few'

NAI ikit-

WCI Cop ikit-

ECI ikit- 'be few' [and note Lab ikiŋli- 'get fewer' in Peck]

GRI ikiŋ- 'be few' [and ikiŋli-, ikili- 'get fewer']

PY ikiŋ- 'be bent or stooped'

AAY ikiŋ- 'be bent or stooped over (forward)' [postural root]

CAY ikiŋ-

NSY —

CSY —

PE iki(C)ituŋ 'plant species'

AAY —

CAY ikiituk 'wild celery'

NSY ikiituk 'ginseng-like plant, fern' [Av.; for ikiituk?]

CSY —

SPI Unk ikiituk 'wild celery'

NAI Mal ikuusuk

WCI [for Cop ixuun 'arctic heather' (acc. Lowe) see əŋzətət]

ECI —

GRI —

PE iŋir- 'open'

AAY iŋir- 'open' [postural root]

CAY iŋir-

NSY iŋir-

CSY iŋir-

Sir ikiŋzür- 'open' [Vakh., who also has ikaXt(ə)- 'open (door), raise' from Rub.]

SPI Qaw F. River ikikaq- 'open (door)' [and KI iŋiraaq 'tent floor?']

NAI ikiraaq 'tent door made of two flaps' [verbal = 'open easily (tent door)']

WCI ikiŋtit- 'open up (cravass, etc.)' [and ikiraaqtuq 'door (that is) slightly open'; Ras. has Cop ikiŋtuq- 'open slightly', Pet. has Sig ikiraaq- 'uncover']

ECI — [for ikiŋtu- 'be gaping wide (cravass)' see əkər]

GRI iŋirsit- 'open ajar, spread out'

PE ikki 'ugh (exclamation of disgust)' [cf. i(i)¹]
AAY ikii 'ugh!' [reaction to s.th. sloppy or wet]
CAY ikii exclamation of discomfort because of wetness, dirtiness, etc. [also ikaai, ikkatak 'ugh' and ikkiq 's.th. ugly']
NSY —
CSY Chap iki 'you mustn't, don't' [and **SLI ikiqu** 'but yet, wait until']
Sir iki 'but, you mustn't' [Vakh.]
SPI ikkii, **iikii** 'how dirty, foul smelling!'
NAI ikkii 'how dirty!' [and cf. **Nu ikuaruk** 'feel cold', **PH ikuatq** 'shiver from cold']
WCI Cop ikki 'how cold, wet!' [Met.], **Car ikkii** 'it's cold!' [Ras.; Ow. has **ikkiiq**, **ikkiirnaq** 'be cold' for EP]
ECI ikii 'how cold!'
GRI ikkii 'how cold, wet!' [and **ikkiirnar** 'be cold or wet', and perhaps **ikiaruur** 'be distraught' (for homonym 'shine through surface' see **akiðar** under **akiðar**); **NG ikkirihuk** 'feel cold']

PY iknaqə 'be strong'
AAY —
CAY —
NSY iknaqə 'be strong'
CSY iknaqə

PI iknik 'point or tip'
SPI Wiknik [for **iknik**?] 'point of s.th.' [Jen.; note also Qaw placename **ikniituq** near Rocky Point]
NAI in'nik, **in'nik**, **Nu ikniq** 'sharp point' [as verb = 'sharpen pencil']
WCI in'niyik 'be pointed' [and **Sig ignira** 'point' acc. Pet.; Ras. has **Car iktaq** 'nose of sledge runner']
ECI [Boas has **ingi** 'mountain tip' for Baffin and Peck has **iksuk** 'point of knife', **iksuktaq** 'make point new again' for Lab]
GRI in'nik 'tip (of mountain or knife)' [and note **Fab. ingirksoit** 'mountains']

PI ikpaq 'yesterday or recently' [compare **itcaq¹** and **icivar**; most forms below contain p.b. **kðar**]
Yup [NSY **inləvaq** 'yesterday' — Enm. et al — from an earlier **inlupaq** (see **inlu**)?; Men. has **inləvatak** as an adjectival]
SPI ikpaq 'some time ago, a month or so ago' Qaw 'recently', **ikpakšaq** 'yesterday' [and **ikpažaaq**, Qaw **ikpakšaaq**, **KI** also **itpažaaq** 'recently', **ikpažaruužaq** 'in a few days'; note **Imaq iyluvaq** 'evening', which probably goes with the **NSY** form above]
NAI ikpakšaq 'yesterday' [and **ikpakšaaru(n)** 'in a few days', **ikpakšaaq** 'a few days ago']
WCI ikpakšaq, **ikpaxaq** 'yesterday' [and **Sig ikpaksa(a)ru** 'in a few days', **ikpaksaani** 'the other day, the day before yesterday'; Ras. has **ikpakšaq** 'yesterday']
ECI ippasaq, **NBI ikpakšaq** 'yesterday' [and **ippasaani** 'the day before yesterday']
GRI ippaššaq 'yesterday' [and **ippaššaani** 'the day before yesterday']

PE ikuy- 'hack at' [compare **ipuy-**]
AAY ikuy- 'find, dig up'

CAY ikuy- 'lift, pry up' [and **ikur-** 'remove, cut off']
NSY ikunəq 'gouging, hollowing out' [and **ikuxtutə-** 'make a bar for games']
CSY [for **iikə-** 'remove, unfasten' see **nikət-**]
Sir [note **ikəy-**, **ikəxtə-** 'beat' — Vakh. from Men.'s texts]
SPI iyuk- 'stretch with a skin scraper (hide)'
NAI ikuk- 'scrape (animal skin)'
WCI Sig ikuk- 'plane down' [Pet. has 'scrape', Ras. has 'chop off' for Net, and Schn. has 'adg' **ikupik-** 'cut a small piece off']
ECI ikupiyaq- 'remove several pieces (of meat or tobacco)'
GRI ikuy-, **NG ikuaq-** 'cut, hack'

PE ikuyutar and **ikuyun** 'instrument for hacking or scraping' [cf. **un**]
AAY ikusaq, **ikuutaq** 'laddle, dipper' [contamination from **ipuy-**]
CAY ikuutaq 'lever, crowbar'
NSY ikuyun 'screwdriver, can opener' [Em.]
CSY —
Sir — [for **iyar-** 'sew' see **il(l)ay-**]
SPI iyuun, **iyuutaq** 'skin scraper'
NAI ikuun, **Mal icuun** 'skin scraper'
WCI ikuutaq 'drill' [meaning here and in **ECI** show possible contamination with **niyəður-** and **niyəðurun**; also B.-S. for Car; Ras. has 'adze']
ECI ikuutaq 'bow drill, bit' [and verbal = 'drill']
GRI NG ikuutaq 'axe' [WG **ikuttaat** 'axe']

PE ikuyəy 'elbow' [cf. **ikuy-**; **Inu i** (rather than **i**) is regular after **s**, note]
AAY ikuwik 'elbow'
CAY ikuzək, **ikuyək**
NSY ikuyək
CSY ikuyək
Sir ikəyəx
SPI iyusik, **Di iyusiq**
NAI ikusik
WCI ikusik
ECI ikusik
GRI ikusik

PE ikviy- 'suffer' [cf. **əlpəkə-**, but the relat. is obscure]
AAY —
CAY —
NSY —
CSY ikfiqə- 'feel anguish, suffer'
Sir — [for **kəpəqšuqə(s)** 'be tormented' and **kəpəqšuqəṭəX** 'torture' see **kəpət-²**]
SPI [for **ikpii-** 'have one's sleep disturbed by s.th.', Qaw also 'feel sensation (e.g. pin prick)', **Imaq əkpə-** 'worry about' see **əlpəkə-**]
NAI ikpiyi- 'feel a slight pain from', **PH** 'experience discomfort from'
WCI ikpiyi-, **ippiyusuk** 'suffer, feel pain from' [emot. root]
ECI ippiyi-, **ippiyusuk** 'feel pain, suffer, notice s.th.' [the latter sense going with **əlpəkə-**; also **ippinaq-** 'cause suffering']
GRI ippiyi- 'be troubled by' [intr. **ippijiaq-**, **ippiyusuy-**; **ippiyuy-** 'not be well', **ippinnar-** 'be offensive' and

probably also *ippiṛnaq* 'mosquito, gnat', *ippiqi-* 'be pestered by insects']

PE ila(-)¹ 'part' [and verbal 'add'; cf. Aleut *ila* 'part (of s.th.)']

AAY *ila* 'part (of), relative' [verbal = 'add']

CAY *ila* 'part (of), relative, associate' [verbal = 'add']

NSY *ila* 'friend' [*ilii* '(his) other'; verbal = 'add']

CSY *ila* 'part (of), relative, friend' [verbal = 'add']

Sir *ila* 'friend' [and as possessed root *iləŋa* '(the) other, second', and *iləvəŋX* 'piece' [also *ilikcəR-* — for *iləkəR-*? — 'add']

SPI *ila* 'relative, companion' [verbal = 'add']

NAI *ilʷa* 'part (of), relative, companion' [verbal = 'add, get a new participant'; note *ilʷaʒi* 'your relative']

WCI *ila(k)* 'part (of), relative, piece' [and Lowe has Sig *ilaa-* 'add']

ECI *ila* 'part (of), relative, piece' [verbal = 'add piece to garment']

GRI *ila* 'part (of), relative, companion' [verbal = 'add, increase, exaggerate, get another helping'; and *ilaqutaq* 'family member', NG *ilaluinnaq* 'relative']

PE ila(C)ar 'patch or addition' [cf. Aleut *ilar-*, *ilari-X* 'patch'; compare *ilayar-* below]

AAY *ila<y>aq* 'addition'

CAY *ilaaq* 'patch' [and verbal *ilaar-* 'patch']

NSY *ilaaq* 'patch' [*ilaar-* 'sew on (patch)']

CSY *ilaaq** 'patch' [and verbal *ilaar-*; note also *iliraq* 'patch on sole of boot']

Sir — [note *iliraX* 'patch on sole of boot' (Orr)]

SPI *ilaaq* 'patch' [also verbal]

NAI *ilʷaaq* 'patch' [verbal = 'put addition on']

WCI *ilaaq* 'patch'

ECI *ilaaq-*, *ilaaqtu(q)-* 'add pieces to a garment'

GRI *ilaaq* 'patch' [and *ilaar-* 'patch' *ilaartur-* 'patch net or clothing, darn socks, increase in number']

PE ilayar- 'join in' [cf. *ar-*?]

AAY *ila<y>ar-* 'join (s.o.), join in'

CAY *ilayar-*

NSY [but note *ilrutkuayan* 'song']

CSY [*ilayar-* 'sing']

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI *ilaar-* 'imitate, keep (s.o.) company, do as (s.o. else)'

PE ilakə- 'be part or one of' [cf. *kə-l*]

AAY *ilakə-* 'take along with one, include, be related to'

CAY *ilakə-* 'be related to'

NSY *ilakə-* 'have as friend' [Enm. et al.]

CSY *ilakə-* 'have as friend or relative'

Sir [Vakh. has *iləq(ə)-* (for *iləkə-*?) 'be friends' from Rub.'s texts]

SPI *ilayi-* 'have as a friend, find a missing piece of s.th.'

NAI *ilʷayi-* 'include, have as a member' [and cf. *ilʷau-* 'be a member, be included', PH 'give or receive shares of a whale']

WCI *ilayi-* 'be related to, add one more to'

ECI *ilayi-* 'have as a relative or traveling companion'

GRI *ilayi-* 'be a part or one of, be related to, accompany' [and *ilaa-* 'go along, be a passenger']

PE ilali(C)ur- 'make or be friends' [cf. *li(C)ur-* and EA *ilali-* 'make friends']

AAY C *ilaliur-*, PWS *ilali-* 'fool around with one's relatives, argue with relatives' [and note Kod *ilaliyaar-* 'gossip about relatives']

CAY *ilaliur-* 'be sociable' [and *ilaliutə-* 'mix, join']

NSY *ilaliutə-* 'befriend, intercede on s.o.'s behalf'

CSY *ilaliir-* 'make friends'

Sir —

SPI *ilaliuti-* 'join' [and *ilali-* 'shake s.o.'s hand, Qaw *ilaliq-* 'join, get imbued with', *iləŋXuaq-* 'fool around, play the clown']

NAI *ilʷaliuq-* 'make (s.o.) one's relative' [and *ilʷali-* 'shake hands with, wave at', *ilʷaliuti-* 'join (group), make a part of']

WCI *ilaliut(i)-* 'join'

ECI *ilaliuq-* 'receive a guest, get a companion, found a family, acknowledge as a relative'

GRI *ilaliut(i)-* 'join, add' [compare *ilalir-* 'add to']

PI ilamaaq- 'treat as a relative?' [cf. (u)mar(ar)- and compare *pima(a)q-*]

SPI *ilamaaq-* 'call s.o. (as) one's dear friend or relative'

NAI *ilʷamaaqtuq-*

WCI —

ECI —

GRI *ilamaar-* 'give s.th. for the sake of one's relationship with s.o.' [also 'increase (e.g. speed of boat with help of oars)', a different derivative]

PE ilannar 'friend' [cf. *nnaq*; the CAY could be a borrowing from Inu]

AAY —

CAY Y, HBC *ilanaaraq* 'friend'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *ilanaq* 'friend'

NAI *ilʷannaq* 'good friend'

WCI *ilannaq* 'friend'

ECI *ilannaq* 'friend'

GRI *ilannari-*, *ilannaari-* 'like, spend a lot of time with' [*ilanna(a)riit* 'good friends']

PE ilaŋa(t)ni 'some time' [loc. case 3rd person sing./pl. possessed]

AAY *iliini*, Perry *iliini* 'sometime(s)'

CAY (cam) *iliini* 'sometime' (cat) *ilaitni* 'once in a while'

NSY *iliini* 'sometimes'

CSY *ilaŋani* 'meanwhile' [*ilaŋakun* 'sometimes']

Sir *iləŋəni* 'sometime' [and Vakh. has *iləŋku* 'once, some time']

SPI *ilaatni* 'sometime(s)'
 NAI *il'yaanni*, Mal *il'yaatni* 'sometime(s)'
 WCI *ilaanni* 'some time(s)', *ilaannilu* 'goodbye'
 ECI *ilaani*, *ilaran(n)i* 'sometimes'
 GRI *ilaanni* 'sometime(s)'

PE *ilar̥ci-* 'treat as a relative' [cf. *nəy-* and Inu *si-* under *li-2*]
 AAY [note *ilar̥ə-* 'gain a relative, increase', *ilar̥car-* 'ask or want s.o. to go along with one']
 CAY *ilar̥ci-* K, NI 'pay attention to', Y 'ignore, leave alone' [and *ilar̥ciar(əṛ)-* 'tease in a friendly way']
 NSY *ilar̥si-* 'invite, propose'
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI *ilaksia-* 'bother physically by touching'
 NAI *il'aksia-* 'bother', Nu *il'aksiaq-* 'disturb, confuse'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI *ilassi-* [old ortho. *ilagsi-*] 'receive in a friendly manner, greet, take to heart' [and *ilassiur-* 'be polite, friendly']

PE *ilar̥jir-* 'remove or lose a part' [cf. *ɲir-*]
 AAY *ilair-* 'lose or remove part'
 CAY *ilair-*
 NSY *ilar̥jir-*
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI *ilar̥jiq-* 'lose a loved one, take away a part or member'
 NAI *il'ar̥jiq-*
 WCI *ilar̥jiq-* 'take away a part of'
 ECI *ilar̥jiut(i)-* 'take a part of s.th., give a part to s.o.',
Iti ilar̥ji(C)- 'give a part of s.th. to'
 GRI *ilar̥jir-* 'get a part of'

PE *ilar̥ŋar-* 'remove or diminish'
 AAY AAY *ilar̥aXtə-* 'improve, get better', AP '(let) die down (storm)'
 CAY *ilar̥aXtə-* 'subtract, remove'
 NSY *ilar̥aXtə-* 'die down, take a part of s.th.'
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI *ilar̥aq-* 'break away (shore ice), take part of s.th.'
 NAI *il'ar̥ŋaq-* 'reduce, be reduced'
 WCI *ilar̥ŋaq-* 'take a part of s.th.'
 ECI *ilar̥ŋa(q)-* 'remove, take a part of s.th.'
 GRI *ilar̥ŋar-* 'take part of s.th., subtract, diminish' [and *ilar̥ŋaa-* 'take s.th. another should have had', EG 'sleep']

PY-S *ilatə-* 'add' [cf. *t-1*]
 AAY *ilatə-* 'mix'
 CAY —
 NSY *ilatə-* 'add'
 CSY *ilatə-* 'add, join in'
 Sir *ilat(ə)-* 'join, add' [and note *iltəX* 'song', *iltəṛəti-* 'sing', also *iltəṛ-* 'compete at singing or dancing' acc. Em.]

PI *ilavinəq* 'piece or part' [cf. *vinəṛ*]
 SPI *ilaviniq* 'piece, part'
 NAI *il'avin'iq**
 WCI —
 ECI *ilaviniq* 'dead relative'
 GRI *ilaminiq** 'piece'

PI *ila²* 'just so (exclamation)' [there seems to be some entanglement with *ə(ə)ŋa*]
 Yup — [for CSY *ɬar̥aqa* 'it looks, sounds as if' see *ə(ə)ŋa*]
 Sir — [for *iləma* 'indeed', *iləmaqun* 'as if', *iləma tana* 'perhaps' see *ə(ə)mar(əṛ)*]
 SPI *ilainaq* 'in vain, for no reason', *Imaq ila(a)qa* 'thus, agreed, even, please', *ilaqauva* 'thus, however', *ilaqami* 'as if' [the last form seems to go rather with *ə(ə)ŋa*]
 NAI *il'ain'n'yaq* 'to no avail' [for *ilaa* 'just like' see *ə(ə)ŋa*]
 WCI Cop *ila* 'of course, yes indeed' [Jen.; for *ilaannilu* 'goodbye' see *ila¹*]
 ECI *ilaa* 'I mean', *ilaii* 'it's true, isn't it?', *Igl ilaali* 'you're right' [Dor., who also has *Aiv iila*, *iiraaluk*; Bourq. has *ila* 'certainly, it's true' for Lab]
 GRI *ila* 'indeed, that's true', *ilaa* 'isn't that so?' [and *ilami* 'yes indeed']

PE *ilaccir-* 'lack initiative?' [cf. *ila(-)¹* and *c(c)ir-?*]
 AAY [Perry *ilaturyuq-*, AP *ilasuuq-* 'feel self-pity']
 CAY *ilacir-* 'refrain from acting in the hope that others will act for one', Nun 'draw breath again after almost drowning', K 'act inappropriately when a close relative is dying'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI *ilasiq-* 'leave food to ferment or fat to render, not clean oneself when dirty', Qaw 'remain passive, not defend oneself'
 NAI *il'atciq-*, *il'atciaq-* 'not defend oneself, lack initiative, leave things alone'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI *ilatsir-* 'be untidy or careless (about oneself or s.th. else), let decay' [and *ilatsiinnar-* 'hesitate until one is set going']

PE *il(l)ay-* 'be entangled'
 AAY *ilay-* 'be tangled'
 CAY *ilay-*, *ilar-*
 NSY *iylatəq* 'tangled' [Av.]
 CSY *iylayutə-* 'tangle', Chap *iylay-* 'tangle, mix up'
 Sir *iylayutə-* [Orr; also cf. *iylar-* 'sew' (Vakh. and Orr), both from CSY? — the latter may be by contam. with *ila(C)ar-* under *ila(-)¹* however]
 SPI *ilak-* 'be tangled'
 NAI *il'l'ayak-* 'tangle, get entangled' [and Nu *il'aksiaq-* 'confuse']
 WCI →
 ECI Lab *ilaqik-* 'tangle'
 GRI *ilay-* 'be tangled, in a mess'

PE *il(l)ayirun* and *il(l)ayirusir* 'comb' [cf. *ɲir-* and *un* or *uciq*; the AAY and Inu forms are in the pl.]

AAV [ilaiXtuutət, PWS iliiXtuutət 'comb' — both forms may alternatively end in -at]
 CAY Y ilairin 'comb'
 NSY [iylairinəq 'combing' (Av.)]
 CSY iylayisiq
 Sir iyləyirəsiraX [Orr]
 SPI illaiyutit, Qaw illaiyutit 'comb'
 NAI il'Yaiyutit
 WCI illaiyutit
 ECI illaiyuti
 GRI iHaaYutit [old ortho. igdlaigutit], iHaaYaaitit, NG illaiyutit

PY ilalru- 'torment' [cf. ila¹ and ilançi- under it]
 AAY KP ilalrutə-, ilallutə-, PWS ilaləXtuur-, Kod ilatəxtə- 'torment' [but elsewhere ilasaar-, KilanaXqə- 'torment, beat up']
 CAY NSU ilalru- 'torment' [elsewhere ilatkə-, NSK ilasqitə-]
 NSY —
 CSY —

PY ilaq '(kind of) small fish' [cf. iHuuq?]
 AAY Kod ilarnaq 'salmon or trout fry'
 CAY NSU ilaraaraq 'small fish found in lakes' [and note NS ilaqcuugaq 'stickleback']
 NSY —
 CSY —

PI iləqə- 'shake head' [cf. iləquq and iləqša-?]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI Sig iliqitama(a)q- 'shake head (to say no)' [Lowe has iliqitamauq-]
 ECI iliqiluk-, Iti iliqiluk- 'move head in all directions', iliqitamaak- 'let head loll around in all directions' [Boas has iliqimisaq- for Baf.]
 GRI iliqila- 'shake head (in weakness)', iliqimisaar- 'shake head to give sign'

PI iləqša- 'squirm or twist' [there may be a link to iləqə-]
 SPI Qaw iliqša- 'move' [as nom. = 'split sinew for thread', but Imaq has iləqša-, ələqša- 'vein, tendon']
 NAI il'Yiqša-, il'Yirša- 'squirm, quake, move around' [nom. = 'strip of split sinew to use as a thread'; note also Nu il'Yriq- 'become twisted']
 WCI iliqsaq- 'struggle, squirm'
 ECI Lab ilirsat 'prepared reindeer sinew' [Peck]
 GRI ilirša- 'sinew thread', pl. 'twine' [and ilirši- 'make thread even by rolling between hands']

PY-S iləquq 'brain' [cf. iləqə- and qur?]
 AAY iHquq 'brain'
 CAY iHquq, HBC ilquq, NSU iHquq 'brain' [similar distribution under aləqar; also iHqiuynəq*, iHquinəq* 'empty skull']
 NSY iləquq 'brain'
 CSY iHquq
 Sir iHqəX 'brain' [and iHqupax 'skull' — Vakh. from Rub.'s texts]

PE iliy 'partner'
 AAY ilik 'partner, assistant' [and ililir- K 'be s.o.'s partner', C 'assist']
 CAY iliq, Nun iliXaX 'partner'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI — [for iliYaaržuk 'boy' see ətiyar(ar)]
 NAI —
 WCI iliyiiktuk 'partners'
 ECI ilik 'partner, comrade' [and ilinŋataq 'one who is alone, without a partner']
 GRI ilik 'helper, friend, partner' [and iHir(sur)- 'support, take s.o.'s side']

PI illaatquciq 'porcupine' [cf. il(l)ay-?]
 Yup [NS ilaanquciq 'porcupine' is probably a borrowing from SPI]
 SPI illaatquziq 'porcupine'
 NAI il'Yaatquziq 'porcupine' [but PH, Mal il'Yuqutaq]
 WCI illa(a)tquziq
 ECI Lab illaayusik [Schn. has Tar illaayutsiq for W. Bay, marked with a question mark]
 GRI ilaqusiq 'hedgehog, porcupine'

PE illur(ar) '(cross) cousin' [cf. ilunaq, both from ilu?]
 AAY ilu(r)aq, AP iluraq, AP iluq 'male cousin'
 CAY ilur(aq*) 'male cross cousin of male'
 NSY iluraq 'cross cousin' [Taghyuq]
 CSY iluraq* 'male cross cousin of male', iluq 'hey cousin!'
 Sir ilux 'male cousin' [Vakh. has iluX 'brother, male cousin']
 SPI illuq 'cross cousin'
 NAI il'Yuq 'cross cousin, joking partner'
 WCI Sig illuq 'cousin — child of father's sister or mother's brother' [Ow. has illuq 'respected friend' for EP]
 ECI Igl illuq 'cousin', illuriit 'cross cousins' [B.-S.]
 GRI iHquq* 'cousin' [old ortho. igdloq due to inlu? — Top has idlo 'relative'; in NG 'cousin of same sex'; for NG iluliaq 'great grandchild' see ilulirar under ilu]

PE ilnir 'gap between teeth' [the Inu forms with initial k- are probably due to contamination with kəkə-]
 AAY ilnir 'gap, missing tooth'
 CAY ilnir- 'lose a tooth'
 NSY —
 CSY ilnir 'missing tooth' [ilnir- 'lose a front tooth', also 'go out (flame in middle of oil lamp)' in Rub.]
 Sir ilnir- 'be knocked out (tooth of comb, notch in blade)', also 'go out (flame in middle of oil lamp)' [Em.]
 SPI kinŋiq
 NAI kinŋiq*, Nu kikŋiq* 'missing tooth' [also kiyniq* — influenced by kəkə-?]
 WCI —
 ECI kinŋiq 'gap between teeth, anything missing'
 GRI kinŋiq* 'gap between teeth'

PE ilu 'inside' [cf. Aleut il-, western Aleut also ilu- 'inside']
 AAY ilu- 'inside' [posit. root]
 CAY ilu 'interior, inner feelings, intestinal tract' [ilutmun 'inwards']

NSY *ilu* 'interior, inside'
 CSY *ilu* 'interior, inner organs or feelings'
 Sir *ilmənu* 'inwards'
 SPI *ilu* 'inside, entrails, rime frost'
 NAI *ilʷu* 'inside, cavity, rime frost' [and as verb = 'be surrounded, surround']
 WCI *ilu-* 'inside', *iluk* 'rime frost' [and as verb = 'surround'; Car? *ilunmut* 'inwards' — Schn. 'adg']
 ECI *ilu* 'inside, rime frost' [verbal = 'surround'; Boas has *Igl iluk*; note also *ilum(m)ut* 'inwards']
 GRI *ilu-* 'inside', *iluq* 'rime frost (inside window or tent)' [the latter also 'lower belly' in NG; as verb = 'surround'; *illumut* 'inwards', and note EG *ilurut* 'liver' and *ilaarnaq* 'rime (frost)']

PE *ilu-* 'form rime frost (on inside surface)'
 AAY *ilu-* 'become damp or frosted over (window)'
 CAY *ilu-* 'become frosted'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI *ilu-* 'form (frost)'
 NAI *ilʷu-*
 WCI *ilu-* [Lowe]
 ECI *ilu-* 'be frosted (over)'
 GRI *ilu-* 'make rime frost on inside of, freeze to bottom (river)'

PI *iluit-* 'be whole' [cf. *ɲit-*]
 Sir — [for *icərunarməŋuX* 'all, whole' see *əlu(r)-*]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI *iluit-* Sig 'not be hollowed out', Cop 'be whole' [and Ras. has *iliviliq* 'mainland' for Net]
 ECI *iluit-* 'be complete, full, not hollowed out' [and *iluliq* 'mainland']
 GRI *iluit-*, *ilivit-* 'be whole'

PE *iluli(C)ar* 'great grandchild?' [cf. *li(C)ar*]
 AAY *ilulia'un* Kod 'grandchild', PWS 'great grandchild'
 CAY *Nun iluliarun* 'great grandchild' [and *ilupəraq* *ilupə(AR)* below]
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI *iluliaq*, *iluliarun* 'great grandchild' [but Ras. has 'great grandfather' for W]
 NAI [note *ilʷivliq* 'grandchild', Nu *ilʷullik* 'great grandchild']
 WCI Net *iluliarut* 'great grandfather' [Ras.]
 ECI —
 GRI NG *iluliaq* 'great grandchild'

PE *ilul(l)irar* 's.th. inside?' [cf. *ilullir* below and *ar?*]
 AAY *iluli<R>aq* 'lining, wallpaper'
 CAY —
 NSY —
 CSY *iluliraq* 'drifting ice on inward side of pack ice'
 Sir —
 SPI *iluliaq* 'bay, inlet'

NAI *ilʷuliaq*, Nu *ilʷulliaq* 'inlet, cove'
 WCI —
 ECI [iluliarusiq 'inner baleen of whale']
 GRI *iluliaq* 'iceberg'

PI *ilulli-* 'hollow out or work on interior' [cf. *ləy* and *li-1* — i.e. 'make into a container?']
 SPI *iluli-* 'make a hollow in'
 NAI [note *ilʷurzi-* 'become concave, make a hollow in', also *ilʷulik* 'container']
 WCI [iluli-, *iluliuq-* 'hollow out', *ilulik* '(there is) s.th. inside', and with *lir-* *ilulliq-* 'put s.th. in']
 ECI *ilulli-* 'sew waterproof inner stitch of boot' [and note *ilulik* 'container, content', *iluli-*, *ilulli(C)-* 'fill, load (gun)', *iluliuq-* 'hollow out']
 GRI *ilulʷi-* [old ortho. *ilugdli-*] 'make a hollow in, sew inner seam (of kayak seam)' [and note EG *ilirsi-* 'hollow out'; note also *iluliq*, NG *ilulixxaq* 'bullet, cartridge', NWG *ilulissivik* 'bullet pouch']

PE *ilullir* and *iluqlir* 'inner thing or part' [cf. *l(l)ir*; the second form with *qlir* — compare *civul(l)ir* and *civuqlir* under *civu-*]
 AAY *iluqliq* 'inner part'
 CAY *iluqliq**
 NSY *iluliq* 'inner (e.g. clothing)'
 CSY *iluliq(*)*, *ilulirnaq** 'inside part' [but *ilukliq** 'inner part']
 Sir —
 SPI *ilulliq* 'innermost one'
 NAI *ilʷulliq**
 WCI *ilulliq* 'interior thing'
 ECI *ilulliq* 'one furthest in'
 GRI *ilurliq**, NG *iluyliq* 'innermost thing' [Fab. has *illudlek*; SWG *ilulliq** 'shirt']

PE *ilulʷu-* 'hurt inside' [cf. *lʷu-*]
 AAY PWS *ilulʷu-* 'be prone to suffer from internal pain'
 CAY *ilulʷu-* 'be upset and angry'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI *ilunʷu-* 'have one's insides hurt'
 NAI *ilʷunʷuʷi-* 'be sorry for, be hurt inside', *ilʷunʷutcak-* 'be emotionally moved'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI *ilunʷu-* 'be moved or sad' [and *ilunʷu-* 'be impressed by s.th.']

PE *ilumiʷ* or *ilum(m)iru* 'fetus' [cf. p.b. *miʷ-* or *miru?*]
 AAY *ilumiaq* 'fetus, unborn child' [*ilumiar-* 'carry child in womb']
 CAY —
 NSY —
 CSY *ilumik* 'fetus'
 Sir —
 SPI *ilumiutaq* 'fetus, s.th. inside of one'
 NAI *ilʷumiutaq* 'fetus' [and *ilʷummiq** '(caribou) fetus, one thing inside another']

WCI ilumiut(i) [with possessor ending] 'unborn child within one' [Dor. has ilumik for Net]

ECI —

GRI ilumiu 'fetus' [and ilumiŷ- 'conceive']

PE ilumun 'truly' [all. case form of nom. ilu in sense 'insides, feelings', distinct from ilutmun 'inward' with the the all. ending typical of posit. roots]

AAY —

CAY ilumun 'truly'

NSY ilumun

CSY —

Sir —

SPI ilumun

NAI il'umun 'truly' [and Uum ilumuŷ- 'be right, tell the truth']

WCI ilumut 'truly' [H. Island, Sig ilumuŷ- 'be right, tell the truth']

ECI —

GRI ilumut 'truly' [ilumuŷ- 'be right, tell the truth']

PI il(l)uŋa- 'be hollow' [cf. ilu and ŋa⁻¹]

SPI iluŋa- 'have a depressed spot'

NAI il'yuŋa- 'have a hollow part, depression or hole'

WCI —

ECI illuŋa- 'have bandy legs'

GRI iŋuŋa- [old ortho. igdlunga- with spurious g]

PI iluŋiq- 'do thoroughly or with all one's might' [cf. ŋir-]

Yup [note CAY iluŋa- 'have sudden enthusiasm']

SPI —

NAI Nu il'yuŋiq- 'get between, best s.o. at target shooting (getting nearer bull's-eye)' [il'yuŋiqŷuq- 'desire deeply', Nu 'be in a hurry']

WCI Sig iluŋiqtuq- 'do with all one's might'

ECI iluŋiqtu(q)-, NBI iluŋirsuq-, iluŋirsar-

GRI iluŋir- 'freeze right to the bottom' [and iluŋirsur- 'be eager, take s.th. to heart', iluŋirsua- 'be worried']

PE ilupəŋ(əŋ) 'inner clothing'

AAY —

CAY ilupəŋ* 'underwear, undershirt' [and note ilupəŋaq 'great grandchild, great grandnephew or niece' — compare iluli(C)əŋ above]

NSY iləpXaq 'lining' [Av.; and note iləpXuarək 'inner trousers of caribou hide']

CSY ilupəŋaq 'liner for clothes' [Chap also 'inner mittens']

Sir ilupəŋariŷ 'inner mittens, lining of clothes' [Em.]

SPI ilupaaq 'lining, inner fur clothing'

NAI il'upaaq 'lining, inner fur clothing', il'upiruk 'pair of long-johns' [and PH ilupqaaq 'underwear']

WCI ilupa(a)t 'inner clothing'

ECI ilupaaq 'underpants', Lab 'petticoat' [and ilupiruk 'inner woolen mittens', iluppiaq 'inner lining, one object inside another']

GRI ilupaaq 'shirt', NG 'inner mitten' Holt., ilupaqu 'underclothing' [Holm has ilipaaq 'stocking' for EG]

PE ilutaŋ 'inner part of hollow?' [cf. taŋ]

AAY ilutak(du.), AP ilutaq 'hollow between tendons in nape of neck'

CAY Y ilutak 'valley, dip, bay'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI ilutaq 'inner part of thigh or trouser leg'

GRI ilutaq 'inner side'

PY ilutəŋə- 'grieve' [cf. təŋ-]

AAY AP ilutəŋə- 'grieve'

CAY ilutəŋə- 'be emotionally pained, grieve'

NSY —

CSY iitəŋə- 'be sad'

PY iluŋaq 'female cousin' [cf. illur(əŋ); both relat. to ilu?]

AAY AP iluŋaq 'female cousin'

CAY iluŋaq* 'female cross cousin (of woman)'

NSY —

CSY —

PY iŋuŷ- 'be tilted'

AAY iŋuŷ- 'be tilting' [postural root]

CAY iŋuŷ- 'be tilting' [post. root; note also luqir- in this meaning, contam. with əlur-]

NSY —

CSY —

PI iŋuŷ 'kind of freshwater fish' [perhaps a loan to or from Athabaskan found extensively there, cf. Kutchin łuk, Navajo łóó 'fish' (general term) in both; there may be a relat. to əlquarnəq and/or ilaq, however]

Yup — [but note CSY luXturaq 'small shiny fish, smelt']

SPI —

NAI iŋuŷin'iq* 'black fish (?)'

WCI Car iŋuŷuraq 'freshwater trout' [B.-S.], Cop ihuŷ 'big lake trout' [Lowe; Met has iluŋit, itunjit 'any small fish, tadpoles' —?]

ECI Igl iŋuŷuraq 'freshwater trout' [B.-S.; Peck has idlôk 'pond or river fish' for Lab]

GRI —

PE ima(əŋ) 'contents (esp. of sea)' [Aleut Atkan imðə-, EA iðmə-, Att ivya- 'fill', put contents in, fetus, pregnancy' may rather go with ita- 'contain' under itəŋ- acc. Berg.]

AAY imaq 'ocean, contents', K also 'pus, bullet'

CAY imaq 'ocean, contents, bullet, pus'

NSY imaq 'sea' [and iməŋaq 'rain']

CSY imaq 'open sea, contents, pus'

Sir iməX 'sea, pus' [Vakh. also 'contents'; note also iməŋəŋuX 'empty (of water)']

SPI imaq 'contents, sea' [usually possessed in first sense; note also imau- 'be wet' and imaqŋiq 'Big Diomedé Island' with p.b. l(l)ir]

NAI imaq 'sea, ocean, lake, water not for drinking', ima 'contents' [and imau- 'be wet']

WCI imaq 'sea or river water (not for drinking)', ima
'contents' [and Ras. also has 'large lake' for Cop, Sig]
ECI imaq 'water, sea, contents'
GRI imaq 'sea', ima(q) 'contents'

PE imanəy- 'leak or take in water' [cf. nəy- which can
give Inu immak- by replacive suffixation]
AAY imanə- 'leak, become filled with fluid or pus'
CAY imanə- 'leak (e.g. boat)'
NSY —
CSY imanə- 'leak, acquire pus, get soaked'
Sir —
SPI immak- 'take in water, develop pus'
NAI immak- 'accumulate liquid, take in water' [nom.
= 'pus']
WCI immak- 'take in water'
ECI imma(k)- 'take in water, develop pus'
GRI immay- 'take in water'

PI imaruq- 'melt (to produce open water)' [cf. ɲ(ɲ)ur-]
SPI imaruq- 'be created (expanse of water, e.g. when
river floods)'
NAI imaruq- 'melt into water (snow or ice), get water
on self or s.o. else, open up (expanse of water)'
WCI [for imaruq 'pus' see imaryay below]
ECI imaruq- 'melt into water' [also 'hit on flotation
line at water level when shooting']
GRI imarur-, EG imaar- 'break up (ice), become open
water'

PE imaryay 'bodily fluid or pus' [cf. yay-?]
AAY —
CAY HBC imaryaq, imaɬar(aq*), NI imaryuk 'phlegm,
pus' [elsewhere imaqucuk, imaquq]
NSY imaryaq 'furuncle' [Av.]
CSY —
Sir —
SPI —
NAI imariaq 'liquid, fluid in joint or other organ' [as
verb = 'be wet (meat at bullet hole), be oozing
(sore)']
WCI [note imaruq 'pus']
ECI [note imaruvik 'watery fluid in eye or joint']
GRI imariaq 'fluid in joint'

PE immir- 'fill' [cf. lir-]
AAY imir- 'fill (with liquid)'
CAY imir- 'fill, put contents in'
NSY imir- 'fill'
CSY imir-
Sir [note iməsər- 'fill with water' — Vakh. and Orr]
SPI immiq- 'fill'
NAI immiq-
WCI immiq-
ECI immiq- 'fill with water'
GRI immir- 'fill, load'

PI immit- 'drift out to sea' [cf. ɬit-]
SPI —
NAI imminⁿau^zaq, PH immin^yau^zaq, immin^yiq*
's.o. who has become antisocial after having been

lost on tundra or ice', PH 's.o. who has landed after
drifting away on ice floe, fugitive, prowler'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI immit- 'have drifted out to sea'

PE imanər and **imanar** '(kind of) mollusk' [cf. ima(ɾ) and
nər¹ or nar]
AAY imanaq 'food in the intestines or stomach'
CAY imanaq 'guts'
NSY imanaq 'kind of mollusk eaten by walrus' ['oyster'
acc. Av.]
CSY imanaq 'clam, mollusk'
Sir —
SPI imaniq 'clam taken from walrus stomach'
NAI imaniq*, imaaniq* 'clam'
WCI —
ECI —
GRI imaniq* 'sandgaper, kind of mussel'

PE imður- 'be tearful'
AAY imur(yuy)- 'be uncomfortable because of wet cold'
CAY imur(yuy)- 'be uncomfortable because of wet cold',
imuXpay- 'start to cry', imuqitə- 'react vocally to a
sudden chill (e.g. touching cold water)'
NSY imur(yuy)- 'be uncomfortable because of damp'
[Enm. et al.; for imunəq 'wrinkle (in face)' and imuɲalɾia
'wrinkled' see iməyɬuy- under iməy-]
CSY imur(yuy)- 'be tearful, cry', imuXtəqə- 'sob (si-
lently), fight back tears'
Sir imuXtəqə(s)- 'cry silently' [Em. — from the CSY?]
SPI —
NAI ivzuattug- 'gasp, be unable to breathe (when swim-
ming, walking in wind or from the cold)'
WCI —
ECI iyyuatuq- 'choke, sob after crying'
GRI iššuar- 'be about to cry'

PI imə- and **iməy-** 'collapse' [cf. Atkan Aleut imla-X, Att
ivla-X, uvla-X 'valley, gorge'; the Inu forms apparently
by conflation with iməy-]
AAY imtə- 'conquer, overcome' [only in old sources for
Kodiak]
CAY imə- 'collapse' [imtə- 'tear down', and for məriy- see
məriy- 'be caved in, folded over']
NSY —
CSY imə- 'develop a hollow or depression'
Sir imə-
SPI imik- 'collapse (house, ice)' [and Jen. has W imigsi-,
imigigi- 'be full (moon)']
NAI imik- 'cave in, become twisted (dwelling)'
WCI imik- 'collapse (roof)'
ECI imik- 'collapse (dwelling), cave in, become dented'
[and imiɲa(C)- 'be dented', imikkaatiq- 'smash in with
repeated blows']
GRI imiy- 'dent', imiɬuy- 'be dented', NG imik- 'collapse'

PY-Siməy- 'roll or fold up' [cf. Aleutimɲur- 'roll up', EA 'wrap'
and imya- 'reel in (killed sea lion)' and compare imu-]
AAY iməy- 'roll up, wind' [cont. = im<y>ur-, precipi-
tously = 'im<y>ar-; im<y>utə- 'roll up in']

CAY iməy- 'roll up, fold up' [and imyutə- 'roll up in']
 NSY iməy- 'roll up' [Em.]
 CSY iməy- 'roll up, coil up' [and slang 'run'; iimyutə- 'roll up in']
 Sir iməy-, imyut(ə)-, iməxtə- 'wrap around, roll up' [Vakh. and Orr]

PY iməyɬuy- 'wrinkle or be wrinkled' [cf. ɬuy(-)?]
 AAY K iməluXtə-, KP iməyluxqə- 'wrinkle, crinkle'
 CAY iməxtuxtə- 'be or get wrinkled'
 NSY —
 CSY —

PE imla(C)u(ɣ) or imla(C)ur 'fetus (of animal)'
 AAY AP imlauq 'seal fetus'
 CAY imlauk Y 'fish egg, roe', Nun 'dried herring egg', K 'slab of cottonwood bark (formerly used for roofing smokehouse)'
 NSY imlaa 'white hide of (unborn?) seal pup' ['seal cub' acc. Av.]
 CSY imlaa 'unborn seal pup'
 Sir imla, pl. imlay 'unborn seal pup' [Orr; note also mila 'unborn seal' on Men.'s comp. list]
 SPI ivlauq 'animal fetus'
 NAI ivl'auq
 WCI ivlauk [but Ras. has ivlauq]
 ECI illauq
 GRI iɬaaq 'fetus of marine animal or caribou, loose heart of wood, innermost shoot of angelica' [old ortho. igdlaaq probably by contam. with igdliaq 'uterus' — Fab. has iblau]

PE imma 'thus or there' [from obscured dem. root im-, Aleut um; cf. taðim(m)a]
 AAY ima, AP imani, PWS also imamta, KP also imanaa 'I suppose, I guess'
 CAY ima 'particle directing listener towards s.th. known to him and speaker' [and imumi 'at that time, long ago']
 NSY ima 'there (in distance, invisible or in past)' [interjectional]
 CSY ima(qun) 'too bad!', imamta 'even though I told him' [and note iimnaɣuq 'once upon a time']
 Sir iməni 'somewhere there' [Vakh. also has ima 'long ago' and imina, imini 'very' from Rub.]
 SPI imma Qaw 'quiet!', KI '(of) s.th. long past or lost', immakiaq 'I guess' [and Qaw imani 'remember when?']
 NAI imma 'in the aforementioned past' [and imani 'in past, at last', immami 'maybe that'sso', immakii 'maybe'; note also innasiq 'such a one' and inna, Mal itna 'thus', influenced by im(m)atna below if not by ət-?]
 WCI ima 'thus', Car? immaaluk 'long ago' [Schn. 'adg'; and note Net i'na 'thus' (Briggs); Dor. has B. Lake imaa 'yes']
 ECI imak 'thus', immaqa(a) 'perhaps' [and Lab immali 'how beautiful', immasaq, immani 'recently' — Bourq.]
 GRI ima 'thus' [and immaqa, NG ammaqa (influenced by amma) 'perhaps', imani 'some time ago', NG 'long ago, some time ago', imuɣa 'for a long time'; for imaat- 'be thus' see ət-]

PI im(m)atna 'thus' [old aequalis form]
 Sir — [but note imətən 'now, today', imətəzaX 'right away']
 SPI imatna(a) 'thus'
 NAI iminna 'thus' [influenced by inna under imma above?]
 WCI imanna, Net ima'na 'thus', Cop 'no'
 ECI Aiv imanna 'thus'
 GRI imanna

PE im(m)atur 'hardly?' [cf. enclitic tur]
 AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY imatuq 'hardly'
 CSY imatuq 'I don't think so'
 Sir imatuX 'hardly, maybe'
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI [note Car imatuaq 'who cares?' — Schn. for Esk. Point]
 ECI —
 GRI imatuq 'would that -'

PE imtuqar and imtuq(q)ir- 'stammer' [the latter form with p.b. lir-?]
 AAY K, PWS imtuqaq, C nimtuqaq, KP also limtuqaq 'stutter', AP, C 'the hiccups' [and verbal imtuqar-, etc.]
 CAY imtuqar- 'stutter'
 NSY imtuqa(a)lək 'stammering, stammerer'
 CSY imtuqaq 'stutter' [and verbal imtuqiqə-]
 Sir imtuqaɬəX 'stammering'
 SPI —
 NAI ipturiq- 'stammer'
 WCI ipturiq- 'stammer, babble'
 ECI Lab ittuyik- 'stutter'
 GRI ittuyiq-, uttuqiy- 'stutter' [Fab. has iptorer-]

PI imu- 'roll or fold up' [cf. EA imu-X 'circle, area around', imu- 'go around'; the relat. between this set and iməy- is not clear, but compare the relat. between məlu- and mələy- and between nəɣə- and nəɣuy- under it]
 Yup [note NSY imunəq or imuɬəq (acc. Av.) 'wrinkle (in face)', imuɣalɣia 'wrinkled' — borrowed from Inu?]
 SPI imu- 'roll, wind, crouch'
 NAI imu- 'roll up, fold, wind, crouch, become stooped with age'
 WCI imu- 'wind, fold' [imuniq 'wrinkle']
 ECI imu- 'wind, roll, fold, curl up on self' [imulluk 'wrinkle, pleats around Inuit boot sole', Iti 'red of lower eye lid', Wakeham Bay 'eyelid' (compare iməyɬuy- under iməy-); Iti imurluk 'wrinkle on face or body' and Iti imurlu(q)- 'pleat']
 GRI imu- 'wind, roll up, form pressure ridges' [for the latter compare PE in(ə)yu- — contam.?

PY-S inək 'groin or armpit?' [the relat. to əɣə and unək is obscure]
 AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY inayžuraq 'groin' [inəržəraq 'armpit' on Men.'s comp. list]

CSY inək 'armpit, groin or similar bend in body or land', inəqəžəwaaq* 'armpit' [also inak (du.?) 'lap', inmiy- 'hold in lap', inəyžəwaaq* 'middle of armpit or groin'; Rub. has inəžəwaaq 'groin' for Chap]

Sir inəx 'pocket, small bag (e.g. attached to hunter's waist)', inaqužəx 'armpit' (Em. has inakužəx), inəyžəwaaq 'groin' [Vakh. from from Men.'s texts — Men. has inənəžə(w)ax 'groin', inəqəžəwaaq 'armpit']

PI inəq- 'finish' [cf. PE inə- and Aleut ina- 'finish']

Yup — [but Hinz has ineri- 'be mature' for CAY]

SPI iniq- 'finish', iniallak- 'be fully grown'

NAI in^yiq- 'finish'

WCI iniq- 'be finished (with)'

ECI iniq- 'be finished (with)'

GRI inir- 'be finished (with), be fully grown', inirit- 'be mature, complete'

PI innaq 'adult or mature animal' [cf. q under nə-]

SPI innaq 'mature animal'

NAI [note in^yn^aaluk 'son'; for in^yn^aarik- 'look nice', and PH in^yn^aaq* 'appearance, condition' see in^ynar-]

WCI innaq Sig 'adult', Net 'old man' [Ras.; Jen. has 'old loon' for Sig; Lowe has inirniq 'adult' rather for H. Island Cop]

ECI NBI innaq 'adult' [Ras.]

GRI innaq* 'fully grown seal' [for innar^luk 'the wrong (left) side of the kayak' and innar^luy- 'be in disorder, lie wrong' see in^ynar-]

PE inəqə- 'coo to a baby' [cf. Aleut inixsi- 'feel well, be happy, rejoice']

AAY inqə- 'coo to, amuse (baby)'

CAY in(ə)qə- 'coo to a child (special words for that child)'

NSY inəqə- 'cuddle'

CSY inqə- 'coo to a child'

Sir inqə(ə)- 'amuse child with songs, cuddle', inəqsuqə(s)- 'caress, admire' [Em.]

SPI iniqui- 'find cute' [with p.b. kə-]

NAI —

WCI →

ECI iniqu(C)-, iniquyi- 'find attractive' [and iniqu 'how beautiful!']

GRI iniquit-, iniquyi-, EG iuruu- 'find pretty, sweet'

PE inəqyunar- 'be cute' [cf. yu- and nar-]

AAY inəqsu(y)nar- 'be cute' [and AP inəqsukə- 'be charmed by s.th. cute']

CAY inəqsunaXqə- 'be cute'

NSY ənəqyunalria 'beautiful (person)' [Av.; from base ənəqyunar-?]

CSY inəqsunar- 'be attractive (espc. of woman)' [and inəqsukə- 'find attractive']

Sir inəqsurnaXəX 'loving, tender' [Em.]

SPI iniquanaq- 'be cute'

NAI —

WCI Net iniquanaq- 'look pretty' [Ras.; Jen. has Cop inneqxiniq- 'find pleasant']

ECI iniquanaq-, Iti inaquanaq- 'be attractive'

GRI iniquanaq-, EG iurunar- 'be pretty, cute'

PY-S inqun 'pet name' [cf. un]

AAY inqun 'pet name (for child)'

CAY inqutaq

NSY —

CSY inqun

Sir inqita 'song or game to amuse child' [Em.]

PE inə- 'stop s.o. from doing s.th.' [cf. inəq- and Aleut inayyu- 'persecute, not want people around one', also perhaps EA inrasa- 'be angry at' and Atkan inraayna- 'be bad, ugly'; the Inu forms contain p.b. tər-]

AAY Perry inəXqur- 'admonish, warn'

CAY inəXqur- 'warn, tell not to'

NSY inəXtə- 'forbid'

CSY inəXtə- 'forbid, warn'

Sir —

SPI iniqtiq- 'warn against, tell not to do'

NAI in^yiqtiq- 'rebuke, stop from doing'

WCI Sig iniqtiq- 'warn not to do s.th.'

ECI iniqti(q)- 'admonish'

GRI inirtir- 'forbid'

PE ini- 'hang out to dry' [cf. Aleut (Atkan) ni-s, EA ni-n 'rack for drying fish', and inka- 'hang', Atkan inka-X, EA ini-X 'sky']

AAY ini- 'hang out to dry'

CAY ini- 'hang out to dry, hang in the air (mirage)'

NSY —

CSY ini- 'hang out to dry'

Sir —

SPI ini- 'hang out to dry (fish or meat)'

NAI in^yi- 'hang out to dry'

WCI →

ECI ini- 'put out to dry'

GRI ini- 'hang up, lay out to dry'

PE inivkar 'mirage' [cf. vkar-]

AAY —

CAY inifkaq 'mirage'

NSY [note nirafkaq 'mirage' — perhaps influenced by nəžəy- or nirar-]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI inipkaq 'mirage'

NAI in^yipkaq, inipkaq

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PI inniq- and **inniaq-** 'stretch skin for drying' [cf. lir-?]

SPI inniaq- 'stretch animal hide for drying'

NAI inniaq-

WCI —

ECI inni(q)- 'stretch hide for drying' [and inniaq 'hide that is drying']

GRI innir- 'stretch animal hide for drying'

PE innitar 'drying rack' [cf. un]

AAY initaq 'drying rack', K 'clothes line' [PWS inin 'drying rack']

CAY initaq 'part of fish rack on which fish are directly hung'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI innitaq 'drying rack'
 NAI in^yn^yisaq
 WCI innitaq
 ECI innitait 'indoor drying rack'
 GRI innisaq, EG, Up innitsat

PI inñia(suk)- 'dazzle' [cf. qitñir-?]

SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI Sig inñianaq- 'be dazzling' [Lowe; Pet. has ingniacuk- 'be dazzled' and Met. has inñiasuk- 'be uneasy, embarrassed']
 ECI —
 GRI inñiasuy- 'be dazzled'

PI inraq- 'leak or drip (oil)' [cf. PY æñar-, perhaps both from the same PE source — *in^əñar-?]

SPI inraq-, Qaw inraq- 'ooze, leak' [and irnausitaq 'burnt oil from stone lamp']
 NAI in^yraq- 'leak'
 WCI inrausiniq 'dirty oil dripping from lamp'
 ECI irña(q)- 'drip, leak'
 GRI irnar-, irñar-

PI inraun 'dirty oil from lamp' [cf. un]

Yup — [compare NSY, CSY æñaan 'greasy residue, dirty burnt oil from lamp' under æñar-]
 SPI inraun 'dirty oil from lamp', Imaq ænnun 'saucer' [for ærnaun?]
 NAI in^yraun 'pan under seal oil lamp'
 WCI Cop inyaut 'drip-bowl for lamp' [Ras. — for inraut?]
 ECI irñaut 'dirty oil from lamp' /
 GRI irnaat, irñaat 'dripping oil (from lamp)'

PI inruma- 'be anxious' [cf. inær- and (u)ma-?]

SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI Cop inñuma- [for inruma-?] 'be anxious' [Ras.; Jen. has inruma- 'be idle'; Car inrumana(r)luni 'it is enough to drive one to despair' Ras.]
 ECI [note irñali- 'be exhausted or harassed']
 GRI inruma-, inñuma- 'be worried, anxious' [and note NG irñahuk- 'be tired']

PI inrutaq 'grandchild' [there may be a link to inəq-, but cf. also inqun under inəqə-]

SPI —
 NAI in^yrutaq 'grandchild'
 WCI Cop inrutaq, Sig inrutaaluk 'grandchild' [and Net inñutaq — Ras.]
 ECI inñutaq 'grandchild'
 GRI inrutaq, inñutaq

PY inja(va)- or **iya(va)-** 'far away' [cf. dem. root in- and inñan; the relat. to uñan and its derivatives uñavar and

uñasik- is obscure]

AAy yaaqx^wani 'far away' [loc. case, also yaqsəy- 'be far' and yaatiini 'the day before yesterday']

CAY yaaqfani 'further away' [and yaaqsiy- 'be far', yaani from *inñani 'over there', yaavət '(to) over there' and yaaliagni 'the day before yesterday']

NSY iavani 'far away' [p. 316 in Men.; also iavək '(to) over there'; and both iani and yiani]

CSY Chap iivani 'far away' [inñani 'over there' may be restructured from the pronominal form of in- acc. Berg. — note also inavək '(to) over there'; for inñan 'side area of house' see inñan and for uyavaq 'distance' see uñavar under uñan]

Sir — [for uyəvani 'far off' see uñavar under uñan]

Inu [note Nu, Mal in^yani 'over there' corresponding to CSY inñani above and placename Injaliq 'Little Diomedé Island']

PE inəy- 'avoid (for cult reasons)' [cf. dem. root in-?]

AAy yay-, yaay- 'fast' [iyaa'ixqə-, iyaiyaXqə- 'break one's fast']

CAY əyay-, Nun, HBC yaay- 'abstain from s.th. for cult reasons, fast'

NSY —

CSY yakur(yuy)- 'be fearful', yakuXtə- 'be careful, quiet and cautious after a death or before a religious ceremony', and yakurnaq 'dangerous thing or situation', Chap also yakuXsarar- 'protect from danger' [note also iyatar-, iyatar- 'be hungry']

Sir iyəqur(yuy)- 'be afraid' — Vakh.; iyəkusqizərarən 'carefully'; əyəkurnəX 'danger', əyəkurnəṛəḷjuX 'fearless' — Men.; əyəkur(yuy)- 'be scared', əyəkuxsarar- 'protect from danger', əyəkuxsarəḷəX 'threat' — Em. [but note also iyətər- 'be hungry' — Orr; which may actually constitute a subentry set with the CSY, if not borrowed]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI Lab injalak- 'pass by, not approach' [Peck]

GRI inəlay- 'avoid'

PI injaluk 'intestine (of animal)' [cf. inṛəḷuk]

SPI —

NAI injaluk, in^yaluk 'sea mammal intestine, dried intestine of bearded seal', injalaq, in^yaluaq 'intestine' [the form with ŋ also Mal]

WCI inaluk 'intestine' [Jen. has Cop injaluk]

ECI inaluaq [and Peck has inaluk 'animal gut' for Lab, which Math. has as 'gutskin' for Igl]

GRI inaluaq, inaluaq 'gut'

PY-S inñan 'side wall of sleeping compartment' [cf. dem. root in-, also uñan and inja(va)- — contam.?]

AAy yaatə- 'over from -'

CAY yaatə-

NSY [note Injaliq 'Little Diomedé Island' — lit. 'off to the side' acc. Men.]

CSY inñan, inñata 'side area of traditional multi-family dwelling' [Chap 'side wall of winter sleeping compartment']

Sir inata 'side wall of winter sleeping compartment'
Inu [note place name Inaliq 'Little Diomed Island']

PI inat- 'overdo' [cf. dem. root in-?]

SPI —

NAI inattaq- 'overdo, vigorously deflate or puts.o. down'
WCI Sig inattaq- 'get worse (ill person)', inattaumi- 'exaggerate, overdo'

ECI —

GRI inay- 'go too far', inammik 'especially', inasay- 'overdo it'

PY inciq 'engraving on wood'

AAY AP inciq 'decorative engraving on wood'

CAY Nun inciX

NSY —

CSY —

PI ineq- 'beg for s.th. or sing shamanistic song?'

SPI Qaw ineqsuq- 'beg, ask'

NAI iniq- 'beg, ask, pray to' [and iniula- 'beg'; but note also iniuq- 'spy on']

WCI Cop iniq- 'sing shaman's songs' [Ras.], iniuq- 'sing' [Met.]

ECI iniuq- 'sing along with s.o. else' [for Lab imnir- see aməŋə(ɾ)- under aməy-]

GRI iniu- 'sing or read aloud with, accompany' [for inḡir-, immir- 'sing a satirical song', NG inmiq-, EG inḡir- 'sing to drum dance' see aməŋə(ɾ)- under aməy-]

PE inət- 'sit down' [cf. inlær and Aleut unut- 'sit down, be seated', unuci- 'be sitting']

AAY →

CAY →

NSY —

CSY →

Sir inčəX(ə)- 'lay, put down' [Vakh. from Rub.'s texts — whence he has also inət- 'return']

SPI →

NAI init- 'sit down'

WCI init-

ECI init- 'kneel, sit in firing position', Lab 'sit down'

GRI init-

PI ikšək- 'squat' [compare makšək- under makət-; p.b. ḡiy- may be involved]

SPI ikšik- 'protrude buttocks, sit on toilet'

NAI ikšik- 'bend over with buttocks raised'

WCI iksik- 'bend down turning one's back on s.o.'

ECI itsi(C)-

GRI issiy- [old ortho. igsig-] 'bend over, squat', issir- [old ortho. igser-] 'be on point of sitting down, sit on haunches (animal)' [and issirfik, EG irsirpik 'piece of wood behind kayak manhole', issinnirit 'stranded pieces of ice at low tide']

PI ikšəva- 'be sitting' [cf. the preceding, though there is a problem with the sibilant in NAI; perhaps (u)ma- is also involved]

SPI —

NAI iksiva- 'be sitting'

WCI Sig iksiva-, Cop ixiva- 'be seated' [Met. has 'sit down']

ECI itsiva-, NBI, SB iksiva- 'be seated, sit down'

GRI issia-, NG ixua- 'be sitting'

PI ikturaq 'seat in skin boat'

SPI ikturaq 'seat in skin boat'

NAI iksuraq

WCI —

ECI itturaq 'bench in (whaling) boat'

GRI issuraq 'thwart (in boat)'

PY inun 'seat in boat' [cf. un]

AAY PWS inun, Kod inuca<ɾ>aq 'seat in baidarka'

CAY inun 'crosspiece on which one sits in boat'

NSY —

CSY inun, inuta 'boat seat'

Inu [note NAI inutaq '(pole for placing) owl trap']

PE inuqar 'pad to sit on?' [cf. inun above and qar?]

AAY —

CAY inuqaq 'mat, pad'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Cop inuriq 'underlayer skin for sled' [Ras.; Ow. has 'tarp' for EP]

ECI —

GRI inuraq, inuriq, inuraq 'sled skin'

PI inilra- 'move or travel' [cf. əylær- and p.b. a-, though the relat. is obscure]

SPI —

NAI [note perhaps PH iniraqtuq- 'be in pursuit of whale']

WCI Cop inilra- 'move, travel', inilraaq 'someone on a hunting trip' [Met. also has Cop inilraniq 'current']

ECI inirra- 'move, travel'

GRI inirła-, EG iirta- 'move, travel'

PI inilraan 'long ago' [cf. 3s rel. mood inflection variant ɲan?]

Yup [for NSY inləvaq 'yesterday' see ikpaq]

SPI inilraan 'long ago'

NAI inil'raan 'long ago'

WCI inilraat 'long ago' [and Ras. has inilrait 'ancestors']

ECI —

GRI —

PE inilqar 'hook for retrieving seals?'

AAY —

CAY —

NSY inḡqataq 'sealing harpoon head' [Jen.]

CSY [note inḡaryar- 'catch by hooking' and aḡatqataq 'hook for catching seals or birds, sling' — by contamination with aḡar-? — but compare also anilkar- under anit-]

Sir —

SPI iitXaq 'seal-retrieving hook'

NAI *in̄iʸXaq*, *iʸiʸXaq*, PH *in̄ilraq*
WCI —
ECI —
GRI —

PE in̄kiɹ ‘gum’
AAȲ *in̄ki<ɹ>at*, *ən̄ki<ɹ>at* ‘gums’
CAY *in̄kiq* ‘gum’
NSȲ —
CSȲ *in̄nqaq**
Sir *in̄qəX*, pl. *in̄qay* [Orr]
SPI *ik̄kiq*
NAI P. Barrow *it̄kiq* ‘gum’, Nu *ik̄ki* ‘gums’
WCI *it̄ki(q)* ‘gum’ [Lowe]
ECI *ik̄kiq*
GRI *ik̄kiq* [old ortho. *iḡkik* or *iv̄kik*]

PE in̄lɹ ‘sleeping platform’ [cf. *in̄ət*- ‘sit’]
AAȲ K *ən̄lɹq* ‘bed’ [B.-S. has C *ən̄luq*]
CAY *in̄lɹq** ‘bed, sleeping platform’
NSȲ —
CSȲ *in̄lɹq** ‘living and sleeping area of traditional house’
Sir [Vakh. has *in̄liX*, *in̄laX* ‘sleeping platform’, the latter from Rub.]
SPI *iʸliq* ‘bench along wall, sleeping platform’
NAI *iʸliʸiq**
WCI *iʸliq* ‘sleeping platform’ [Ow. has ‘bed’ for EP]
ECI *illiʸq* ‘sleeping platform’ [and *illinaq* ‘ledge, raised part of ground’]
GRI *iʸliq** ‘sleeping platform’ [*iʸliɹnaq* ‘ledge’]

PȲ in̄lɹraq ‘bed slat’ [cf. *ar*]
AAȲ —
CAY *in̄lɹraq* ‘bed slat, bench’
NSȲ *in̄lɹrat* ‘lattice work shelf’ [Av.; Em. has *in̄lɹat* ‘bed slats’]
CSȲ *in̄lɹraq* ‘bed slat’

PI iʸlin ‘board for sleeping platform’ [cf. *un* and *li*-¹]
SPI *iʸlin* ‘wooden floor’
NAI PH *iʸlisiq*, *iʸlisit* ‘bench along wall of qaz̄yi sleeping platform, planks along back wall of sod house’
WCI —
ECI *illiti* ‘vertical part of wall of snow house, wood upright supporting tent wall’
GRI *iʸlit* [pl. *iʸisit*] ‘sleeping platform or bed board’

PE in̄lu ‘other (of pair)’ [cf. dem. root *in̄*- and p.b. *lu(r)*; for the ‘six’ meaning note the Eskimo finger counting system, crossing to the other hand at six; the ‘eight’ sense is more obscure]
AAȲ *in̄lu* ‘other of pair, mate, adversary’ [and note *in̄lulən* ‘eight’]
CAY *in̄lu* ‘other of pair, enemy, opponent’ [and note BB, NR, LI *in̄lulyən* ‘eight’]
NSȲ *in̄lu* ‘the other side of’ [Jen. and Av.]
CSȲ *in̄lu* ‘one of a pair, half, partner, spouse’ [Chap also ‘other side of s.th., half of a carcass’]
Sir *in̄luɹani* ‘on the other side’ [and *in̄lɹx* ‘six’, *mal̄ruɹnəɹ in̄lɹkəl̄kəX* ‘seven’; Em. has *in̄luɹiy* ‘opponents in a

competition’]
SPI *iʸlu* ‘other of pair, other side’
NAI *iʸliʸu* ‘other of two’
WCI *iʸlu* ‘one of a pair’ [and Ras. has Cop *iʸluani* ‘six’]
ECI *illu* ‘one of a pair’ [and *illuaq* ‘opponent’]
GRI *iʸlu(k)* [old ortho. *iḡdlo*] ‘one of, other of two, other side, dance partner, end of twisted sinew’ [also *iʸluq* ‘slice of bread to eat with tea or coffee’, NG *iʸluani* ‘six’]

PI iʸlukt̄u(w)q- ‘do s.th. with both hands’ [a verbalization of *in̄luytun* below]
SPI [Imaq *iʸlutukaq-* ‘carry s.th. in both hands’]
NAI *iʸliʸukt̄uuq-* ‘do with both hands’
WCI *iʸlukt̄uq-* ‘do using both hands or feet’
ECI *illut̄uq-* ‘use both hands’
GRI *iʸlutt̄ur-* ‘use both hands or sides’

PE in̄luytun ‘on both sides’ [aequalis case]
AAȲ *in̄luc̄stun* ‘on the other side’
CAY *in̄lux̄tun* ‘with both sides or arms’
NSȲ —
CSȲ —
Sir —
SPI *iʸlutun*, Qaw *iʸluktun* ‘with both hands’
NAI *iʸliʸuktun*
WCI *iʸluktun* ‘with both hands or feet’
ECI *illut̄ut* ‘(with) both at same time’
GRI *iʸlutt̄ut* ‘on both sides, in both hands’

PE in̄luk(k)ita(C)ar- ‘juggle’
AAȲ —
CAY *in̄lukiitaq* ‘juggling’
NSȲ [note *ən̄lup̄extaq* ‘juggling’ (Av.)]
CSȲ —
Sir —
SPI *iʸluyitaq-* ‘juggle, carry s.th. in each hand’
NAI *iʸliʸukisaq-*, PH *iʸliʸukusaq-* ‘juggle’ [nom. = ‘s.th. juggled’]
WCI *iʸlukitaq-* ‘juggle’ [Lowe; Met. also has *iʸlukittaq* ‘ball (for juggling)’]
ECI *illukitaq-* ‘juggle’
GRI *iʸlukisaar-* ‘do s.th. on both sides to’

PI in̄niq- ‘press down on’ [cf. *in̄ət*-?]
SPI *in̄niq-* ‘hold down, press on, run over’
NAI —
WCI *in̄niq-* ‘get astride (e.g. horse)’
ECI Lab *in̄niraq-* ‘sit upon’ [Peck]
GRI NG *in̄niq-*, *in̄niqqiut(i)-* ‘run over (sled over dog)’

PE in̄ɹar- ‘lie down (to sleep)’ [related to *in̄ət*-? — compare *in̄aluk* for the change of **in̄*- to *in̄*-]
AAȲ *inar-* ‘lie down, go to bed’ [Tyzh. has *in̄agna-*]
CAY *inar-*
NSȲ *inar-*
CSȲ *in̄ar-*
Sir *in̄ar-* ‘lie down, go to bed’ [also *inar-* in Men. — Vakh. has *in̄ar-*, *in̄ax̄tə-* ‘lie down’]
SPI *innaq-* ‘lie down’
NAI *in̄n̄yaq-* ‘lie down on side, go to bed’ [and note PH *in̄n̄yaq** ‘appearance, condition’, *in̄n̄yax̄ik-* ‘look nice’]

— there may be contam. with innaq under inəq-]
 WCI innaq- 'lie down, go to bed'
 ECI innaq- 'lie down on side', NBI 'lie under blankets'
 [Dor.]
 GRI innar- 'go to bed' [and note innartuk 'the wrong (left)
 side of kayak', innartuy- 'be in disorder, lie wrong']

PE inqir 'louse nit' [cf. Aleut Atkan hiŋala-s, EA injala-n
 'nits?']

AAV inqir 'louse nit'

CAY inqir

NSY inqir [Av.]

CSY inqir

Sir inqəX [Orr]

SPI inqir

NAI inqir

WCI inqir

ECI inqir

GRI inqir

PE inqilir 'Indian' [cf. l(l)ir as also in unalir]

AAV —

CAY inqilir 'Indian'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI inqilir, Qaw inqilir

NAI inqilir

WCI inqilir 'Indian' [B. Lake 'Cree Indian' — Dor.]

ECI [Ras. has Igl itqilir 'Chipewyan Indian']

GRI inqilir 'a legendary underground people (half
 human, half dog)'

PE inrir 'mountain'

AAV inrir, inrir 'mountain'

CAY inrir

NSY inrir

CSY —

Sir inrəX

SPI inrir

NAI inrir, Mal inrir

WCI inrir

ECI —

GRI [for inrik 'tip (of mountain or knife)' see inrik]

PY inṭə 'moult'

AAV C inṭə, AP inṭar- 'moult' [and AP inṭaq 'moulting
 fowl']

CAY inṭə 'moult' [inṭaq* 'fledgling']

NSY —

CSY inṭaq 'moulted goose'

PE inuy or **inu** 'human being' [for Inu forms inuk, etc.,
 compare inṭar- and inaluk, and for Yup yuk, etc.,
 compare inṭa(va)- and inṭay-; in possessed form (yua,
 inṭua, etc.) this base, the original Eskimo ethnonym, is
 everywhere attested also in the senses 'resident spirit',
 'core of boil' and 'chick in egg'; cf. also perhaps Aleut
 inṭsxi-X 'owner', which may contain the p.b. mentioned
 under ləy, here in a post-consonantal form]

AAV suk 'person, owner'

CAY yuk, pl. yuyəṭ, Nun, Chevak [but not HB] cu(u)k,
 pl. cuuyəṭ 'person, owner' [an initial ə occurs in some
 derived forms such as əyir- 'be populated' (with lir-) —
 but this probably just reflects an intermediate stage
 from i to zero, as in (ə)yur- 'jell' from iyur- (*iyḏur-)]

NSY yuk 'person, male person'

CSY yu(u)k, pl. yuyəṭ 'person, male person'

Sir yux 'person'

SPI inuk 'person, master, owner' [Di also 'man']

NAI inṭuk 'person, owner' [and inṭuk- 'form a being
 (egg)', inṭiqi- 'go visiting from house to house', also
 inṭiq- 'become populated, acquire a companion' go-
 ing with CAY əyir- above]

WCI inuk 'person, owner'

ECI inuk 'person, owner' [as verb = 'form (chick in egg)'
 and innu(k)- 'get inhabitants, appropriate']

GRI inuk, EG ii(k) 'person, owner' [and innuy- 'meet
 people, murder s.o.', inniri- 'long for human beings',
 NG inuk- 'get a boil, form (chick in egg)']

PI inuaq 'murder' [cf. ṇar-?]

SPI inuaq 'murder'

NAI inṭuaq-

WCI inuaq-

ECI inuaq-

GRI inuar- 'murder' [inurir- 'kill people']

PI inuilaq 'uninhabited place' [cf. ṇit-]

Yup — [but note CAY yuitquq 'wilderness', going
 with WCI inuilaq below]

SPI inuilaq 'deserted, uninhabited place'

NAI inṭuilṭa(a)q

WCI inuilaq 'uninhabited place' [Lowe; Met. has
 inuillaq, also inuilaq]

ECI inuilaq 'uninhabited place, person without help'
 [and note inuillitq- 'go away from people because
 of bad humour']

GRI inuila(a)q, EG iivilaq 'deserted, uninhabited
 place' [and inuilli- 'seek solitude away from people']

PE inuṭaqutləy 'mythical dwarf' [cf. inṭar below,
 q(q)un and ləy]

AAV KP inṭaqutuk, PWS inṭaqutuk 'mythical
 dwarf' [perhaps these forms are Inu loans brought
 by Inupiaq migrants who are known to have come
 to the Alaska Peninsula, although the forms have
 not been recorded there — in that case the set is PI,
 but see also inṭuaq in CAY under yuyə(C)aq for
 a similar use of a derivative from an Inu form
 occurring in Yup]

CAY —

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI inṭarutiq, Qaw inṭarutik, FR inṭaqutik
 'mythical dwarf'

NAI Nu inṭaqutlik, Mal inṭuṭaqutliṭyauṭaq 'coun-
 try elf or midget' [Seiler; otherwise B has
 inṭuṭliṭyauṭaq, inṭuṭlik 'ghost', PH 'dwarf' from
 inṭuqun 'spirit, prowler' — the same as inuqun
 below]

WCI inuṡaqulliq 'mythical dwarf'
 ECI inuṡṡayulliyāq, inuṡayulliq, Iti inuṡayulik,
 inuṡayulliq
 GRI inuṡarulliyāq, NG inuṡarulliyāq, EG iaayivatsiaq

PI inukšuk 'cairn' [cf. yuy, ḡuy]

SPI —

NAI inʷukšuk, inʷuksuk 'pile of rocks used in corral-
 ling caribou'

WCI inuksuk 'cairn of rocks'

ECI inutsuk

GRI inussuk 'cairn of rocks, beacon'

PI inuqun 'family member or servant?' [cf. q(q)un]

SPI —

NAI — [for inʷuqun 'spirit, prowler' see inuṡaqutlek
 above — contam.?)]

WCI —

ECI inuquti 'follower, servant'

GRI inuqut 'member of one's family' [and compare
 inuṡluqut 'orphan taken into house and treated
 like a slave']

PI inuusuk- 'be young' [cf. ṡu- and yuy-?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Cop inuuhuktuq 'young man'

ECI inuusuttuq 'adolescent'

GRI inuusuy- 'be young', inuusuttuq, NG inuuhukaaq
 'young person'

PE inṡimi(yuy)- 'be shy' [cf. inṡit- below?]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY yimi(yuy)-, yumi(yuy)- 'be shy'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI innimisuy- 'be shy, respectful, humble' [innimiṡi-
 'respect, not want to disturb']

PE inṡit- 'come upon people' [cf. ṡit-]

AAY —

CAY yittā-, yittā- 'come upon a stranger'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI — [for yukpak- 'travel around' see nuṡāt-]

NAI inʷnʷit- 'come upon s.o. unexpectedly, reach
 habitation' [and note also inʷnʷiaqattaq- 'visit
 people' with liyar-; for yuyit- 'travel around' see
 nuṡāt-]

WCI —

ECI inni(t)- 'come upon s.o. wounded or from afar'
 [and note innia(C)- 'visit s.o. on the way']

GRI innit- 'come to a house, get refuge' [and NG
 innihammavik 'residence'; compare inniar- 'visit
 settlements (priest)', probably with liyar-]

PE inṡuṡar 'finger or toe' [cf. ar]

AAY K sua'aq 'finger'

CAY yuaraq, HBC yuṡaraq, cuṡaraq 'finger, toe'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir — [Miller has nuraka '(my) finger']

SPI inuṡaq

NAI inʷuṡaq

WCI inuṡaq 'finger, toe' [Lowe has 'finger' sense
 only for Cop, Met. has 'knuckle']

ECI inuṡaq 'knucklebone', Lab inuṡait 'checkers'

GRI inuṡaq, inuṡak 'finger or toe' [pl. inukkat — which
 in NWG means 'cards', earlier 'knucklebones (game)']

PE inṡuṡinnar 'twenty' [cf. ṡinnar; the reference is to
 the twenty digits of the hands and feet]

AAY suinaq 'twenty'

CAY yuinaq*

NSY yuinaq, yuyinaq

CSY yuyinaq*

Sir yuyənaX

SPI inuinaq

NAI inʷuinʷnʷaq

WCI Sig inuinnāq

ECI —

GRI —

PE inṡuṡnir- 'be friendly' [cf. nir-]

AAY suṡnir- 'be friendly, good-tempered, jovial'

CAY yuyṡniXqā- 'be friendly' [yuyṡniitā- 'be un-
 friendly']

NSY —

CSY yuyṡniitā- 'be ugly'

Sir —

SPI Qaw inuṡniq- 'be friendly, good'

NAI inʷuṡniq- 'be friendly'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE inṡuṡu- 'be alive' [cf. ṡu-]

AAY —

CAY yuu- 'be alive'

NSY —

CSY yuyuma- 'be or stay alive'

Sir —

SPI inuu- 'be alive' [and inuṡiq 'soul']

NAI inʷuu- 'be alive'

WCI inuu-

ECI inuu-

GRI inuu-

PE inṡuṡucir 'life' [cf. inṡuṡu- above and ucir]

AAY —

CAY yuuciq 'life'

NSY —

CSY yuyusiq 'body' [in SLI esp. a dead body]

Sir —

SPI inuṡusiq 'way of life', Qaw 'life force, soul',

NAI inʷuṡusiq 'way of life, habit, soul'

WCI inuṡusiq 'life, way of life'

ECI inuusiḡ 'life'

GRI inuusiḡ 'way of life, nature'

PE inuḡḡay- 'be many (people)' [cf. yay-]

AAḡ suḡḡay- 'have many people, be populous'

CAY yuḡḡay-

NSḡ —

CSḡ yuḡḡay- 'increase (population), join in game (new players)'

Sir —

SPI inuḡiak- 'be numerous, have many people'

NAI in'yuḡiak-

WCI Sig inuḡiak- 'be many'

ECI inuḡiattut 'crowd, assembly' [and Ras. has Iḡ inuḡiayaaluit 'many people']

GRI inuiay- 'be filled with human beings (house or boat)', inuiaat 'crowd, multitude' [and inuiaqatiḡiit 'nation, society']

PY-S yuḡḡiqə- 'be angry (man)' [cf. ḡy and liqə-]

AAḡ suXḡiqə- 'be grouchy, testy' [note also suXḡy- 'be angry, grouchy, testy']

CAY —

NSḡ yuxḡiqə- 'be furious'

CSḡ —

Sir yuxḡiqə(s)- 'be angry (man)'

PY-S yuḡtə- 'murder' [cf. t-2]

AAḡ —

CAY yuxtə- 'murder, commit manslaughter'

NSḡ yuxsinaqə- 'try to murder'

CSḡ yuxtarə- 'murder'

Sir yuxtəḡinəqə- 'try to murder'

PY yuḡtu- 'be tall or big' [cf. tu-1]

AAḡ —

CAY suxtu-, Nun, HBC, NI cuxtu- 'be tall'

NSḡ —

CSḡ yuutu- 'be big around the waist'

PY yuḡu(C)aq and **yuḡaq** 'doll' [cf. ḡ(ḡ)uḡar and ar]

AAḡ suḡaq, K suaruḡaq 'doll'

CAY yuḡaq, BB suḡaq, suḡuḡaq 'doll' [and note Y, K inuḡuḡaq 'small doll' — from the Inu form of the base]

NSḡ —

CSḡ [note yuḡaaq SLI 'important person', Chap 'rock resembling a man']

Sir [note yuḡ^{wa} 'boss', from the CSḡ]

PY yu(u)nraq 'young person' [cf. ḡu- and n(ə)rar(ar), also Aleut suḡanri-X 'young person' — a loan from AAḡ?]

AAḡ sunna<R>aq 'young person'

CAY yunnəXar(aq*) 'male teenager', Nun cunraX 'young man' [Hamm.], NSḡ yuunraq 'child'

NSḡ —

CSḡ —

PY yuḡcar- 'treat (a patient)' [cf. inuḡu- above and ḡcar-?]

AAḡ suḡcar- 'treat (a patient)'

CAY yuḡcar-, HBC cuḡcar-

NSḡ —

CSḡ —

PE inḡut-1 'stir up'

AAḡ —

CAY Nun inḡulatə- 'stir' [influenced by aḡulat- under aḡala-; note also inḡulaq 'old time dance']

NSḡ —

CSḡ —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI inḡut-, inḡulit- 'stir'

WCI inḡut- 'move'

ECI inḡula-, NBI, SB inḡut- 'mix, beat' [and inḡuliq- 'dent?']

GRI —

PE inḡut-2 'scold or speak ill of' [cf. inḡut-1?]

AAḡ situuḡ- 'bawl out, tell off'

CAY yitaarə- 'scold' [note also yuliur- 'slander']

NSḡ —

CSḡ yitə- 'advise, warn' [for yumi-, yimi- 'be shy, cowering' see inḡimi(yuḡ)- under inuḡ]

Sir [note yumə- 'scold']

SPI W inḡut- 'speak ill of' [Jen.]

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI inḡut- 'talk ill of'

PE inḡutur 'young whale'

AAḡ —

CAY —

NSḡ inḡutuḡ 'young whale'

CSḡ inḡutuḡ 'yearling bowhead whale' [and note yustiraq 'young gray whale']

Sir inḡutəraX, inḡutəraX 'young animal' [Vakh. from Rub.'s and Men.'s texts respectively]

SPI inḡutuḡ 'young whale'

NAI inḡutuḡ

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE inḡyar- 'do ahead of another' [cf. dem. root inḡ-?]

AAḡ inḡyar- 'beat in a race, get there ahead of s.o.'

CAY —

NSḡ —

CSḡ inḡyaraXtə- 'do ahead of another, surpass'

Sir inḡyara- 'go past, pass, appear before, do quicker than s.o. else' [Em.; note inḡayaXta 'archer, marksman', also inḡayax 'nose of kayak' — Vakh. from Rub.]

SPI inḡiaq- 'do ahead of another'

NAI inḡiaq- 'do before another, forestall' [and PH inḡiraqtuḡ- 'be in pursuit of a whale']

WCI Sig inḡiaq- 'do before another' [Jen.]

ECI inḡiaq- 'keep up with' [Bourq. has 'pass' for Lab]

GRI inḡiar- 'do before another' [and inḡiaḡur-, EG iḡyaralii- 'keep company, do as s.o. else']

PE iŋ(ə)yu- 'form pressure ridges (in ice)' [cf. iŋ(ə)yuləy and compare also iŋ(ə)yukaŋ]

AAV —

CAY əvu-, Nun uŋu- 'pile up (ice)' [əvunrət 'piled up ice'; note also yuulkaaŋ 'swell, thin sheet of ocean ice']

NSY uvu- 'pile up (ice)' [nom. = 'pressure ridge']

CSY vuu- 'pile up (ice)' [and vuunaŋ* 'pressure ridge'; compare əvluk, uvluk 'ocean wave' under iŋ(ə)yuləy]

Sir —

SPI iu-, Imaq əu- 'pile up (ice)' [and iuniq, Imaq əu 'pressure ridge']

NAI ivu- 'form pressure ridges' [ivuniq* 'pressure ridge']

WCI ivu- 'form pressure ridges' [and ivunrit 'piled up ice']

ECI ivu- 'form pressure ridges' [ivuniit, NBI ivvuit 'broken ice floes']

GRI iŋu-, NG ivu- 'form pressure ridges' [cf. also imu- 'form pressure ridges (ice)' under imu- under iməy-; iŋuniq* 'pressure ridge']

PE iŋ(ə)yukaŋ 'pintail duck' [compare iŋ(ə)yuləy]

AAV —

CAY HBC iyukaŋ, NSU yuukaŋ 'pintail duck'

NSY — [yuŋ^wayu(k) 'loon' is from the Chukchi ёкбаё (yokwayo), as is CSY yuŋayu]

CSY ŋiikaŋ 'pintail'

Sir —

SPI Qaw iuŋaq 'pintail' [Jen. also has for W]

NAI ivuŋaq 'pintail'

WCI Sig ivuŋaq [Jen.]

ECI ivuŋait 'small ducks'

GRI —

PE iŋ(ə)yuləy 'wave or swell' [cf. iŋ(ə)yu- and ləy- and compare iŋ(ə)yukaŋ, also perhaps Aleut iŋ(i)yu-X 'flesh, living body', iŋyuusa- 'wriggle']

AAV [note KP yuŋluun 'undertow']

CAY yuulkaaŋ 'wave, swell'

NSY —

CSY əvluk, uvluk 'ocean wave, swell'

Sir —

SPI Qaw iŋiulik 'wave' [and note KI iuluk 'booming']

NAI iŋiulik 'wave, swell' [note also yuayuk- 'point upwards (of waves on ocean)']

WCI iŋiulik

ECI iŋiulik, Lab iŋiullik

GRI iŋiulik 'swell'

PE ipəy- 'be sharp'

AAV ipəy- 'be sharp', ipək K 'blade', C 'sharp edge, sharpness'

CAY ipəy- 'be sharp'

NSY ipəy- 'be sharp' [Em. Orr has əpəxsar- 'sharpen' with initial ə as in əpxialŋuq below, but Jen. has ipəy- 'sharpen']

CSY ipəy- 'be sharp'

Sir ipaqiyləŋək 'sharp' [Vakh. has ipaqipiŋ- 'be very sharp', alongside ipəpiŋ-, and ipaqiycəqə- 'sharpen']

SPI ivik- 'be sharp' [and Imaq əvək 'blade']

NAI ipik- 'be sharp'

WCI ipik-

ECI ipik-

GRI ipiŋ-

PE ipyit- 'be dull' [note the variant ŋatə of p.b. ŋit- occurring in the CAY, NSY, and AAV forms here and compare also ətŋat- under ətə-]

AAV ipxiatə- 'be dull'

CAY ipxiatə- 'be dull' [with the tə ~ l alternation]

NSY əpxialŋuq 'blunt'

CSY iipxitə- 'be dull'

Sir ipxilŋuX 'dull' [Em. has ipaŋilŋuX]

SPI ipkit- 'be dull'

NAI ipkit-

WCI Sig ipkit- 'be dull' [and Cop ipiit-, a regular derivation with ŋit-]

ECI ikkiit- 'be dull'

GRI ikkiit-

PI ipəraq- 'release' [cf. Aleut imi- 'be torn off']

Sir [note ipXəta 'harpoon' on p. 40 of Men.]

SPI iviraq- 'have s.th. slip from hand, let go'

NAI ipiraq- 'give up on, cast aside'

WCI ipiraq- 'let go'

ECI ipiraq- 'put aside' [and ipiqqaku 'abandoned object']

GRI ipirar-, iparar-, NG ipaaq- 'let go, put aside' [for homonym 'hit with whip' see əpiqar-]

PE ipi(ŋ) 'limb of a quadruped?'

AAV ipi(k) 'arm', C 'arm tendon' [and ipixtu- 'have long arms', PWS 'be tall']

CAY ipik 'limb of quadruped or insect', Nun ipiX 'finger', Y ipiaq 'unit of twenty' [the latter also for Nun acc. Jen.; Nelson has ipiak 'set of such combined units, twenty']

NSY ipiaq 'handle of bucket or pot' [Av.; poss. contam. from əpu]

CSY ipixtu- 'come high up the leg (boots, socks)'

Sir —

SPI [note Wivia 'twenty' acc. Jen. and marlukiviaq 'forty']

NAI [malrukkipiaq 'forty', and similarly for other units of twenty; for ipiaq drawstring' see ipi(-)]

WCI [Sig malrukkipiaq 'forty']

ECI —

GRI — [for ippiŋtu- 'be wide' see ipiutaq under ipiq(-) ipiniŋ* 'flesh near the bone?']

PI ipiq(-) 'tie' [cf. Atkan Aleut iimiisiX, EA imiisiX 'shoe-string']

SPI — [for Imaq əvəŋtək 'handle (e.g. of cup)' see əpu] →

NAI ipiq 'dog chain, rope, thin root' [as verb = 'tie with chain or rope'; note also ipiaq 'drawstring, mitten string' — also verbal for tying up with a drawstring] and Mal ipi 'handle' influenced by əpu?]

WCI ipiq- 'tie (up)', Net ipiq 'trace, line with which s.th. is tied up' [Ras.]

ECI ipiq- 'tie up (dog)', ipiq 'chain (for tying up dog, etc.)'

GRI [note ipi 'handle (on bucket, kettle or the like)', which may belong with əpu?] →

PI ipiq(q)iq(-) 'splice' [cf. nŋiŋ-¹]

SPI iviqiq- 'fit, join, splice'

NAI ipiqqiq 'joint'
 WCI Sig ipiqqiq
 ECI —
 GRI ipiriḡ- 'overlap'

PI ipiraq 'harpoon strap' [cf. qar]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI Net, Car ipiraq 'harpoon line' [Ras.]
 ECI ipiraq 'harpoon line'
 GRI ipiraq, iparaq 'harpoon strap used in hunting seals on ice' [for homonym 'wick' see əpəqar]

PI ipiutaq 'line or string' [cf. un]
 Yup [NSU ipiutaq 'fishing line' is probably from Inu]
 SPI iviutaq 'string for mitten or knife, fishing line' [Jen. has iviita 'thong fastening foreshaft of harpoon to handle' for W, = Imaq ivi(i)taq 'small fishing line']
 NAI ipiutaq 'fishing line' [Mal also 'umbilical cord']
 WCI ipiutaq 'rope or chain for attaching (e.g. dog)', Car? 'fishing line' [Schn. 'adg'; Pet. has 'isthmus' for Sig]
 ECI ipiutaq 'rope tie, isthmus joining peninsula to mainland' [Ras. has 'dog trace' for Ig]
 GRI ipiutaq 'isthmus', NG 'dog trace' [and note ipiutak 'optic nerve', and ippirtu- 'be wide (e.g. spit of land or stretch of ice)']

PE ipuy- 'lever up' [compare ikuy- in the 'levering' sense, also iput-]
 AAY ipuy- 'pry up', PWS 'turn, steer (using rudder)'
 CAY ipuy- 'ladle, move with bow high in air (boat)'
 NSY →
 CSY ipuy- 'scoop, pry', ipuxtə- 'tilt head up, perk up'
 Sir ipuy- 'scoop or pry up' [Em.]
 SPI ivuk- 'tilt, pry'
 NAI ipuk- 'lift with a lever, cock trigger'
 WCI ipuk- 'lever'
 ECI →
 GRI ipiy- 'lever up' [and ipit- 'turn (vessel), move with a lever' — Fab. has 'turn using an oar']

PY ipuyun and ipuyutaq 'ladle or similar utensil' [cf. un]
 Inu [Imaq ivu(u)taq 'lever, stick for controlling lamp', Qaw ipuutaq 'lever' are probably from Yup]
 AAY ipuun 'fish pew (for tossing fish)', Kod 'prying instrument' [Rez. has Kod ippun 'rudder']
 CAY ipuun 'ladle', Nun ipuutaX 'dipper for water, saucepan'
 NSY ipu(u)taq 'stick for controlling lamp'
 CSY ipuyutaq 'fork'

PI ipummiq- 'close mouth' [there may be a relat. to ipuy-; compare uqummiq-]
 SPI inumiq- 'hold one's lips sealed' [Jen. has ivumi(q)- for W]
 NAI ipummiq-, upummiq- 'close mouth'
 WCI ipummiq- 'have one's mouth closed' [Ras. has 'have no food' for Car]

ECI ipummi(q)-
 GRI ipummir- 'close one's mouth'

PI ipun 'oar' [cf. un — compare ipuyun above under ipuy-; the existence of a proto form ipə- would explain the presence of this base and apparently related iput- below]
 Yup [NSY ipun 'long oar' (Men. also has iputə 'short oar') is probably a loan from Inu]
 SPI ivun 'oar'
 NAI ipun
 WCI iput
 ECI iput
 GRI iput

PI iput- 'row' [cf. ipun]
 Yup [NSY iput- 'row' is probably a loan from Inu]
 SPI ivut-
 NAI iput-
 WCI Sig iput- 'row' [also Car in B.S.]
 ECI iput- 'row'
 GRI ipuy- 'row with oar' [Fab. has iput-]

PE iqa(r) 'dirt' [the Inu forms may be contracted derivations parallel to PY iqanjir- below — compare under apparir-]
 AAY iqa(q) 'dirt', iqa(r)- 'be dirty'
 CAY iqa(q) 'dirt', iqa- 'be dirty'
 NSY iqa 'dirt', iqar- 'get dirty'
 CSY iqa 'dirt'
 Sir —
 SPI [iraqtiq- 'wash hands']
 NAI [iqari-, PH iqaqi- 'wash']
 WCI Sig iqa(q)- 'wash', iqari- 'wash self' — Lowe; Met. has iq(q)aq- 'wash self', iq(q)aqtak 'clean clothes']
 ECI —
 GRI —

PY iqanjir- 'clean' [cf. njir-]
 AAY iqair-, PWS iqiiir- 'wash'
 CAY iqair- 'wash, clean'
 NSY iqair- 'clean'
 CSY iqanjir- 'clean'

PE iqaṭuy 'fish (esp. salmon)'
 AAY iqaṭuk 'fish (esp. salmon)'
 CAY K iqaṭuk 'dog salmon' [note Nun nəqaluk 'dried fish', which is a blend with nəqə]
 NSY iqaṭuk 'fish'
 CSY iqaṭuk 'fish, salmon'
 Sir iqaṭəx 'fish'
 SPI iraluk
 NAI iqaluk, Mal, Nu qaluk, PH aqaluk
 WCI iqaluk 'fish — esp. salmon, char'
 ECI iqaluk 'fish', Iti 'salmon, char'
 GRI iqaluk 'char, sea trout'

PE iqaṭuyar 'arctic cod' [cf. ar]
 AAY AP iqaṭuaq 'boreal smelt'
 CAY Y, Nun, HBC iqaṭuaq 'arctic cod', BB 'boreal smelt'

NSY iqatuaq 'herring'
 CSY iqatuyaq 'tomcod'
 Sir —
 SPI iratuaq
 NAI iqaluyaq, PH qaluaq 'tomcod, codfish'
 WCI —
 ECI iqaluyaq 'small fresh-water trout, spinner, (fish) bait'
 GRI iqaluyaq, iqaluaq, iqaluraq 'polar cod'

PI iqaq- 'be stiff' [cf. iqartə, iqyuk and Aleut aqa- 'be stretched (fingers, by a weight)', also aqaXta- 'be straight, straighten (e.g. fish hook)', aqat- 'stretch (e.g. fish line)']
 SPI iraq- 'be stiff'
 NAI iqaq- 'be or become stiff' [and iqari- 'have difficulty doing', iqaqlak 'sealskin boots']
 WCI iqa(a)q- 'be stiff' [and Sig iqaqlak 'sealskin boots']
 ECI iqaq- 'be stiff from cold', NBI, SB 'be numbed', iqarnaq- 'be cumbersome (garment)'
 GRI iqar- 'be stiff' [and iqari- 'have difficulty doing']

PE iqartə '(outer layer of) skin' [cf. iqaq-]
 AAY —
 CAY iqəXtaq 'sealskin boot with hair inwards'
 NSY —
 CSY iqəXta 'hard wood used for seal hooks', Chap iqaXta 'skin, birch, colour' [Men.; SLI iqəXtaq 'colour']
 Sir iqəXtəX 'skin' ['human skin, colour' acc. Em.]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI iqaqtik 'skin — esp. black seal skin'
 GRI iqarti 'outer layer of skin, grain side (of wood or skin), right side (of material)'

PI iqci- 'be afraid' [cf. ira- and ircuy-]
 Yup — [note CAY Nun iXci 'legendary human/animal creature']
 SPI iqsi- 'be afraid'
 NAI iqsi-
 WCI iqsi-, iXXi- 'be afraid' [esp. of physical injury, acc. Briggs]
 ECI irsi- 'be afraid'
 GRI irsi-

PE iqə- 'width' [dimensional root; cf. iqə(r), iqquq and iqpaq-]
 AAY AP, PWS iqtu- 'be wide' [and iqkitə-, AP iqəxkitə- 'be narrow']
 CAY iqtu- 'be wide' [and iqkitə- 'be narrow']
 NSY —
 CSY iqətu- 'be wide' [and iqəkəstaaq* 'narrow thing']
 Sir —
 SPI — [note ižaqtu- 'be wide', ižakituuraq 's.th. narrow']
 NAI —
 WCI Sig irniq 'hand's width' [Pet.]
 ECI Lab irniqtu- 'be too thick to span' [Peck]
 GRI irnirtu- 'have a broad handle (throwing board)' [and note also irnannaq, EG innarnaq 'winged harpoon']

PE iqə(r) 'corner of mouth' [cf. iqžək, iqə- and Atkan Aleut iiki-X '(inside) corner']
 AAY iqəq 'corner of mouth or eye'
 CAY iqəq*, Nun, HBC iqək 'corner of mouth'
 NSY əqə 'cheek'
 CSY iqə 'lower cheek, corner of mouth' [base əqə; and iqəŋə- 'smile']
 Sir iqa, pl. iqiy 'lower cheek, corner of mouth' [Orr]
 SPI iri 'corner of mouth'
 NAI iqi(q)
 WCI iqi 'corner of mouth'
 ECI iqiq
 GRI iqiq(*) 'corner of mouth', iqi(k) 'small bay (in fjord)' [and NG hikup iqija 'place where ice edge meets land']

PI iqəžraq 'corner' [cf. iqžək]
 SPI —
 NAI iqižraq 'corner' [as verb = 'contract']
 WCI Sig iqiyrq, Car EP iqilraq 'corner' [Ow. for the latter form]
 ECI iqirraq 'internal angle'
 GRI [note EG iriiquq 'elbow']

PI iqšaq 'cheek'
 Yup — [note NSY əqšaXtə- 'slap on cheek' (Av.)]
 SPI iqšaq 'cheek', Qaw 'infected parotid gland in neck under ear' [Imaq has in the first sense əqəšaq, əqšaq]
 NAI iqšaq 'cheek' [and iqšaaq- 'slap (on cheek)']
 WCI Sig irsak 'rear part of face behind cheek' [Met.; Pet. has irsaq 'band of white skin on woman's hood'; Ras. has Cop iXXarluaq 'with prominent cheeks']
 ECI irsaq 'cheek', NBI, SB 'temple' [and note Iti irsaŋa- 'have one's chin in one's hands or one's cheek against s.th.']
 GRI iršaq 'cheek' [and iršaar- 'slap (on cheek)']

PE iqəlquq 'little finger' [cf. iqə- and p.b. quq]
 AAY iqəlquq, iqəliq 'little finger'
 CAY iqəlquq
 NSY iqəlquq [Av. has əqəlquq — cf. NSY əqə under iqə(r) above]
 CSY iqəlquq 'little finger'
 Sir iqəlqəX
 SPI iritquq
 NAI iquitquq, itiququ
 WCI iquitquq
 ECI iqiqquq
 GRI iqiqquq

PI iqəžyayiaq '(kind of) gull'
 SPI —
 NAI iqižyayiaq 'Sabine's gull'
 WCI [Jen. has Sig ikigagyuaq 'Sabine's gull', and Ras. has Net eqixhagiaq]
 ECI [Parry has erkeetyuggeearioo 'Sabine gull' for Igl]
 GRI NG iqiyaiaq 'rare species of tern' [Holt.]

PE iqlay or iqyay 'hook (for fish)' [cf. iqə(r)]
 AAY iqsak 'fishhook'
 CAY BB, NR, NI iqsak 'fishhook' [also verbal 'fish with hook']

NSY *iqyak* 'bullhead fish' [Av.]

CSY *iqsak*

Sir *iqyax* 'fish hook' [Orr]

SPI —

NAI *iqṭyak* 'hook and line, e.g. for snagging burbot through ice' [also as verb 'catch a burbot'; *iqṭaaq* 'get a hangnail, crack, split (wood)']

WCI Sig *iqṭak* 'sealing hook'

ECI *iqiak* 'hook (a fish)'

GRI [*irṭaq* 'splinter']

PE *iqṭay* 'bare one's teeth' [cf. *iray*¹-, *iqṭay* and *ircuy*-]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY *iqṣay* 'be crooked' [Av.; also *iqṣayutaq* 'grimace']

CSY *iqṣay* 'be crooked, uneven, distorted'

SPI —

NAI *iqṭyak* 'wrinkle nose, bare teeth in anger', *iqṭyana* 'make funny face'

WCI —

ECI — [for Iti *irsana* 'rest chin on hands' see *iqṣaq* under *iqə(ṛ)*]

GRI *irṭay*-, *irsay*- 'show one's teeth' [note also *irsana* 'talk SWG dialect']

PE *iqṭir* 'molar tooth' [cf. *iqə(ṛ)* and *iqə*-]

AAY [note PWS *iqṭitə* 'reach innermost recess of']

CAY *iqṭixpak* 'molar'

NSY —

CSY *iqṭirayiqə* 'smile in an awkward way', Chap *iqṭira(a)qə* 'smile sheepishly', *iqṭixtə* 'smile'

Sir *iqṭir* 'smile, grin (baring teeth)' [Vakh.; Men. has *iqṭəxtəX* 'malicious smile']

SPI —

NAI *iqṭit* 'tangled hair, sinew, small pieces of lip at the roots of baleen' [note *iqṭyiq* 'be frayed']

WCI *iqṭippak* 'molar'

ECI *irsipaq*, Lab *iqṭippak* [Peck] 'molar'

GRI *irṭippak*, EG *irsirpaq* 'molar' [and Kl. has *irṭiq* 'extreme end of s.th.', in Fab. 'small pieces of baleen innermost in whale's mouth']

PY-S *iqṭu* 'lie or deceive' [cf. *iqə(ṛ)* but also *iqu*-]

AAY *iqṭu* 'lie, deceive' [and *iqṭuyar* 'be a liar']

CAY *iqṭu* 'wrong one', *iqṭu* 'lie, deceive, go astray' [Barnum has *iqṭur*-, note also *iqṭutmun* 'the wrong way' and *iqṭunar* 'tend to tell lies']

NSY *iqṭur* 'lie, deceive' [and *iqṭəṭalria* 'liar' (Av.) probably from base *iqṭəṭar*-]

CSY *iqṭumru* 'doubt' [and *iqṭəṭar* 'be a liar', *iqṭəṭiqə* 'tell lies' and Chap *iqṭəṭaq* 'lie']

Sir *iqṭəṭəq(s)* 'lie, pretend' [Vakh. has *iqṭəṭar(niy)* 'lie']

Inu — [for WCI *iqu* 'lie' see *iqu*-]

PY-S *iqmīy* 'put or keep in one's mouth' [cf. *iqə(ṛ)* and p.b. *miy*- and compare also PI *uqummiq*-]

AAY *iqmīy* 'put in corner of mouth' [and *iqmīk* 'snuff']

CAY *iqmīy* 'hold or put in mouth' [and *iqmīk* 's.th. held in mouth, chewing tobacco']

NSY —

CSY *iqmīy* 'put s.th. in mouth without eating it' [and

iqmīk 's.th. held in mouth, sugar cube']

Sir *iqmāX* 'sugar' [Em. has *iqmāy*- 'put s.th. in cheek']

PI *iqpaq*- 'open or spread out' [cf. *iqə*-]

SPI [note *iqpaq*- 'move away from door' (?)]

NAI *iqpaq*-, *iqpiq*- 'open or be open (door, flap or lid)' [the second form influenced by *makpiq*-?]

WCI —

ECI *iqpa(q)*- 'open, spread (e.g. flower or seal being opened up)', *iqpaaqi*- 'spread out, pour out contents' [and *iqpaṭa*- 'have bandy legs'; note also Peck *iqṭiqtiq*- 'make flame larger in lamp']

GRI [note *irṭir*- 'spread (fire, flame)']

PE *iqquṛ* or *iqquy* 'buttock or end of s.th.' [the forms ending in *y* may be reformulated from the dual; cf. *iqə*- and Aleut *iquX* '(outside) corner']

AAY *iquk* 'end'

CAY *iquk* 'end, tip'

NSY *iqu* 'end' [and *iqukṭiq* 'extreme']

CSY *iquk* 'end, tip' [and cf. *iqṣək* of similar meaning under *iqṣək*]

Sir [note *iqcəx* 'end, edge' under *iqṣək*; perhaps also *iquyəX* 'bone neck (?) of harpoon']

SPI *iququ* 'buttock'

NAI *iquk*, Nu *itquk* 'buttock' [the Nu form by contam. with *ətəṛ*?]

WCI *iququ* 'buttock' [dual *iquk*; Schn. has 'back of boat or vehicle' for 'adg']

ECI *iququ* 'back end of long object (like pencil, cigarette or vehicle), upper back part of trousers', Lab 'buttock' [Bourq.]

GRI *iququ*(*)-, *iquk* 'backside', EG *iqṭiq* 'tail of bird', NG *iququ* 'share of whale at back of neck' [Holt.]

PI *iq(q)uq*- 'wipe backside' [cf. *uqəṛ*-]

SPI *iruq*- 'wipe backside'

NAI *iquq*-

WCI *iququq*-

ECI *iququq*-

GRI *iquṛ*-

PE *iqu*- 'tilt or be crooked' [there may be a relat. to *iqə(ṛ)* and *iqṭu*-]

AAY *iqu*- 'fall over'

CAY *iqu*-

NSY *iqu*- 'fall over'

CSY *iqu*- 'fall over', *iquniXtə*- 'tilt, slant'

Sir *iqunərməṭṭuX* 'slanting' [Vakh. has *iqə*- 'fall']

SPI *iru*- 'become distorted on one side'

NAI *iqu*-

WCI *iqu*- 'lie, tell a lie'

ECI Lab *iquṭa*- 'be crooked' [and Peck has *iqu*- 'make wry faces']

GRI *iqu*-, EG *iriC*- 'become crooked', *iquṭa*- 'be crooked'

PY *iqyuk* 'left (hand)' [cf. *iqṭu* and/or *iqaq*-]

AAY *iqsuk* 'left (hand)'

CAY *iqsuq*, *iqsuk*

NSY —

CSY —

PY-S iqžək ‘point or edge’ [cf. iqə(r) (esp. iqəžraq under it) and EA iqđa-X ‘corner of bay’]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY iqšək ‘point, tip’

Sir iqčəx ‘border, end, edge’ [and iqčəkəX ‘extreme’]

PY ira- ‘be horrified’ [cf. Aleut iraXta- ‘be afraid of’, irayu- ‘be respectful, behave well’, irana- ‘be terrible’, EA ira- ‘be afraid’, also PI qci-]

AAY iranar- ‘be wild’, AP ‘be fearsome’, AP ira-, Perry yara- ‘be afraid’

CAY ira(yuy)- ‘be amazed’ [emot. root; also iiXa(yuy)- ‘be amazed, horrified’ and iila(yuy)- ‘be amazed’]

NSY iXa- ‘grow furious’

CSY ira(yuy)- ‘feel aversion or disgust’ [iranaq ‘disgusting thing’; for iiX^waanə- ‘fume’ see i(C)i-]

PY ir(a)ri- ‘be astonished’

AAY K irri- ‘be or become astonished’

CAY iXXi- ‘be amazed, marvel, stare, watch’

NSY —

CSY —

PY iraluq ‘moon’ [cf. p.b. lu(r); the relat. to nəržuy- (suggested by the Sir forms there) is obscure]

AAY iraluq, Perry ya’aluq ‘month, moon’

CAY iraluq ‘moon, month’ [and iralir- ‘shine (moon)’ with p.b. lir-?]

NSY iraluq ‘moon’

CSY [note iraluq ‘aged auklet (i.e. one kept for a month)’]

→

Sir — [for nuraX ‘moon’ see nəržuy-]

PY iraləqətaaq ‘star’ [cf. iralir- under CAY above and p.b. k(k)ət(t)ar-]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY iraləqitaq ‘star’

CSY iraləqətaaq* ‘star’

Sir — [for nuraX ‘star’ see nəržuy-]

PE ircaqur ‘(area around) heart’ [cf. qur]

AAY —

CAY iXcaquq ‘heart’

NSY iXsaquq

CSY iXsaquq

Sir —

SPI iqsarūq ‘animal heart’, Qaw ‘sack surrounding heart’

NAI —

WCI —

ECI Lab itsayuk ‘pit of stomach’

GRI irsarūq

PY ircuy- ‘grimace (child)’ [cf. iqə(r) and iryay-¹]

AAY iXcuxtə- ‘grimace (as a child unwilling to do s.th. or about to cry)’

CAY iXcuY-, iXcuja-

NSY iXsuy- ‘sob’

CSY —

PY irir- ‘tilt’ [the relat. — if any — to iyəyar- is obscure]

AAY iXir- ‘be tilted’ [post. root]

CAY irir- ‘be tilting, slanted’ [postural root; and note iria- ‘waddle when walking’]

NSY —

CSY irir- ‘be tilting’ [post. root]

PE ir(ə)ləy- ‘be stingy’

AAY PWS irləy- ‘be secretive, stingy’

CAY irələyitə-, HBC, Nun irlaitə- ‘be generous’, NS irləy- ‘be stingy’

NSY irləy- ‘be stingy’ [irləxtuq ‘stingy’]

CSY irləxtu- ‘be stingy’ [and irələyitə- ‘be generous’]

Sir —

SPI irlik- ‘be stingy’

NAI Mal irli’ik-

WCI irlik-

ECI irli(k)- ‘resist, not let s.o. take one’s thing(s)’

GRI irliY- ‘be stingy’ [and irliittuq, EG iarsiluq ‘miser’, irliinnar-, irliirnar- ‘be precious’; note also iasilaar- ‘be miserly, anxious about s.th.’]

PE irləkə- ‘be stingy with’ [cf. kə-¹]

AAY PWS irləkə- ‘be secretive, stingy with’

CAY irləkə- ‘be stingy with’

NSY —

CSY irləkə- ‘be possessive about’

Sir —

SPI irlii- ‘be stingy with s.th.’, Qaw ‘not want (s.o.) to leave’

NAI Mal irli’iYi- ‘be stingy about’

WCI irliyi- ‘be mean with, Car? ‘be very fond of’ [Schn. ‘adg’]

ECI irliyi- ‘resist’

GRI irliyi- ‘be stingy with, value’ [and note iriayi- ‘protect, preserve’, NG iriari- ‘like’, iriarnaq- ‘be good, clean, beautiful’, EG iaqqit(i)- ‘be stingy towards’, iaa- ‘be protective towards’]

PE irnəR ‘son’

AAY →

CAY →

NSY irnəq ‘son’

CSY irnəq*

Sir —

SPI irniq

NAI irn’iq*

WCI irniq

ECI irniq

GRI irniq* ‘son’ [and irniu- ‘be born’]

PI irnəkšaq ‘stepson or adopted son’ [cf. kəR]

Yup — [note CSY irnəXq ‘adopted son’ with a different p.b.]

SPI —

NAI irn’ikšaq ‘adopted son’

WCI irnikšaq ‘stepson’ [Lowe]

ECI irnisaq ‘son of spouse, stepson, adopted son’

GRI irniššaq ‘stepson’ [compare irnirsiaq ‘foster son’]

PE irni- 'give birth' [cf. li-¹]

AAV —

CAY irni- 'give birth'

NSY irni-

CSY irni-

Sir —

SPI irni-

NAI irn'i-

WCI irni-

ECI irni- 'give birth to, beget'

GRI irni- 'give birth'

PE irni(C)ar 'offspring' [cf. li(C)ar]

AAV K irniaq 'cub, louse egg'

CAY irniaq 'offspring'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI irniaq 'child'

NAI irn'iaq

WCI —

ECI irniaq 'begotten' [and irniayuk 'nephew-in-law']

GRI irniaq 'brood, spawn' [possessed pl. = 'interest (on loan)'; irniari- 'give birth to']

PI irnisuk- 'be in labor' [cf. irni- above and yuy-]

SPI irnizuk- 'be in labor (woman)'

NAI PH, Nu irn'isuk-

WCI irnisuk-

ECI irnisuk-

GRI irnisuy-

PY irnərluk 'guts' [cf. iṇaluk, though the relat. is phonologically problematical — contam. with irnərl?]

AAV —

CAY irnərluk 'seal gut'

NSY —

CSY irnərluk 'cleaned and dried walrus intestine'

Sir [note irnərləX 'guts, intestines' — Vakh. from Men.'s texts, also Orr]

PE irtur- 'break or crack (skin)'

AAV —

CAY —

NSY iXtuXtə- 'break'

CSY iXtur- 'become soft through being flexed'

Sir iXtəqcəX 'crushed'

SPI iqtuq- 'break, shatter'

NAI iqsuq- 'break, crack, prepare skin that way, be ready for tanning'

WCI iqtuq- 'scrape (skin)' [and iqtuqsit 'skin-scraper']

ECI iqtursit 'skin-scraper'

GRI irsur- 'scrape (land animal's skin, with a rough stone)' [and irsursit 'stone to prepare skins with']

PY-S iryay-¹ 'grimace' [cf. iqə(r), iqlak- and ircuy-]

AAV PWS iryaxtə- 'grit one's teeth'

CAY Nun iryaxtə- 'have one's mouth open and stretched wide with teeth clenched' [and note Y irzəy- 'pout']

NSY —

CSY iryaxtə- 'frown', iryaXqə- 'grimace'

Sir iryaXqə(s)- 'frown, grimace (before crying)'

PY iryay-² 'be hazy'

AAV K iryaxtə-, iryaXtə- 'be hazy' [iryak, iryaq 'haze, light wispy cloud cover']

CAY iryaxtə- 'be smoky from a distant fire'

NSY —

CSY —

PY isaluq 'porcupine' [cf. Aleut isaluX 'flock of birds?'; the semantic relat. here may be based on the folk belief that porcupines shoot their quills, although Berg. discounts any relationship; note that PY words rarely have initial is- unless loans]

AAV AP isaluq 'porcupine' [Fisher]

CAY isaluq, isaluuq

NSY —

CSY —

PE isavṽar 'thing crawling across surface of ice'

AAV —

CAY —

NSY isavṽaq 'baby walrus' [Tein has isavṽaq]

CSY isavṽaq 'person moving a boat on a sled across the ice'

Sir —

SPI izaṽvaq 'baby walrus'

NAI isavṽaq

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PI isu(k) 'end' [from *iyu(γ)? — cf. iyuṇṇar]

SPI izu 'end' [also Di]

NAI isu 'end' [and note placename Isuk 'Cape Halkett']

WCI isu 'end'

ECI isuk

GRI isu 'end', NG also 'right side of sleeping platform' [and isuitsuq '(topping) sea (i.e. breaker)']

PI isuyluk 'end of s.th.' [cf. ɬuy]

SPI izuyluk 'rough end of wood, bone'

NAI isuyluk 'end of bone containing marrow'

WCI isuyluk

ECI isulluk 'butt of rifle'

GRI [note isulluk 'short strap from front part of bladder dart to middle of shaft']

PI isukliq 'endmost' [cf. l(l)ir]

SPI izukliq 'endmost'

NAI isukliq* 'furthest extension'

WCI [Schn. has 'adg' — i.e. Car? — isulliq 'object nearest end']

ECI isutsiq 'endmost one'

GRI isutliq*, isurliq*

PI isuraq 'trace (for dog)' [cf. qar?]

SPI —

NAI isuraq 'harness rope'

WCI isuqqat 'harness traces for dogs' [and Sig isuraqtu- 'be long' [Pet.]]

ECI isuraqtuyuy 'long dog trace'
GRI isurartu- 'be long from one end to the other'

isuriq 'spotted seal' [loan from Aleut isuX, isuri-X 'spotted seal']

AAY K isu<R>iq 'spotted seal'

CAY isuriq, Nun suuri

NSY —

CSY —

PE itay- 'take care of (belongings)' [cf. EA itur- as in iturisa- 'be merciful', ituXta- 'have mercy on?']

AAY itay(yuy)-, AP ita(yuy)- 'be careful (with belongings)' [emot. root]

CAY [note icaqə- 'hold in lap, baby sit', NSU icaXqə- 'fix, repair' — by contam. with carliyar?]

NSY itakə- 'be sorry for' [and itaxsilria 'tidy (person)' (from base itaxsi-?) and itaxtalria 'stingy (person)' (from base itaxtar-?) (Av.)]

CSY itakə- 'take care of (belongings)', itaynar- 'be satisfactory', itaynaryuy- 'be happy' [and itaxsinəq* 'thrifty person']

Sir [Em. has itaXsinəX (for itaxsinəX?) 'thrifty' — from CSY?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI [Pet. has Sig itayeytuaq 'peaceful']

ECI itayi- 'treat gently, cautiously', itanna(q)- 'be fragile'

GRI [note perhaps ittanniq* (old ortho. igtangneq) 'shrewd, clever' and ittassar- (old ortho. igtagsar-) 'be spoilt (child)']

PI itcaq¹ 'long ago' [cf. icivar and ikpaq]

SPI issaq 'a long time ago'

NAI Nu itcaq

WCI itsaq

ECI Lab itsaq 'in ancient times' [Bourq.]

GRI itsaq 'long ago, in the old days'

PI itcarnitaq 's.th. from long ago [cf. p.b. nitaq]

SPI issarnitaq 's.th. ancient'

NAI —

WCI Cop ittarnihag 's.th. ancient' [Ras.], Car? ita(R)nitag 'events that happened long ago' [Schn. 'adg'; note also Baker Lake itsarniaq 'great grand-child']

ECI Igl itsarnisaaluk 'very old' [Ras.]

GRI itsarnisaq 's.th. from long ago, old-fashioned'

PI itcaq² 'tent skin'

SPI —

NAI itca 'skin for tent, tent cover', itcat 'caribou skin tent made of many pieces of skin', itcalik 'frame for skin tent', Nu 'skin tent' [itcakšat 'six', literally 'material for a skin tent', refers apparently to the number of skins once considered normal for constructing a traditional tent]

WCI Cop ittat 'skin tent' [Jen.], Net itsaq 'skin tent' [B.-S.], Car itsaxxaq 'skin for tent from caribou that has just moulted' [Ras.]

ECI itsaq 'roof of tent or house', NBI ittaq 'sealskin tent', Iti itsat 'tent and its inhabitants', Lab 'the skin of a tent,

cabin roof on boat' [Bourq.]

GRI itsa, Up itsaq 'skin placed above roof of house to protect against rain', itsat 'inner layer of skin of traditional tent', NG itsaq, ittaq 'skin tent' [in Holt. pl. itsat is 'double tent skin']

PE itðə 'cold' [cf. Atkan Aleut iciŋu- 'feel chilly']

AAY —

CAY —

NSY isikinǎria 'cold'

CSY isəkinar- 'be cold to the touch'

Sir isikinəłəRəX 'cold'

SPI išši

NAI iżži, Mal itži

WCI iyyi 'cold' [and Cop iyyilaqi- 'be cold' — Lowe; Schn. has iyyiŋa- for 'adg'; Dor. has itzi 'cold' for Net]

ECI iyyi 'cold'

GRI išši, EG ittiliq 'cold' [and iššiŋ-, EG ittilir- 'be cold']

PE itəy 'toe-cap'

AAY itək 'toe-cap (of boot)'

CAY itək

NSY itək

CSY itək

Sir itəx 'toe-cap' [and itəy- 'kick' — Vakh. from Rub.]

SPI itik 'ankle skin of caribou'

NAI isik

WCI →

ECI →

GRI isi 'tip of boot'

PE itəyar 'foot' [cf. ar; the meaning 'eleven', for WCI and GRI, refers to the Esk counting system, shifting down to the digits of the first foot]

AAY C it<Y>aq, K itxaq 'foot'

CAY ityaq, NSU itəyaq

NSY itəyaq

CSY itəyaq

Sir itəyəX 'foot' [also itəya; and note itxəm inləx 'fifteen']

SPI itiyak 'foot'

NAI isiyak

WCI Sig itiyak, Cop itiyak, Net ihiyak 'foot' [and Ras. has Cop ihikkani 'eleven' — Sig itiangnerat acc. Pet.]

ECI Igl isiyak, Tar, Cape Dorset itiyait, Iti itayait [pl. only], Lab itiyak 'foot' [and itiyammaaq 'shoe that is too big', Iti itayaq 'European shoe', note also Cape Dorset itikkanuuqtut 'eleven']

GRI isiyak 'foot' [Kl. also has 'toe, part of foot with toes', pl. isikkat 'whole foot or both feet'; NWG isikkanihit, NG ihikkaniq 'eleven' as if from loc. case ihikkani, NG ihiyammaak 'outer boots']

PE itəymiy- 'kick' [cf. miy-]

AAY —

CAY itəymiy- 'kick with top of boot, shoe'

NSY itəymiy- [Av. has this and ətəymiXqə-]

CSY itəymiy-

Sir [note itəy- 'kick' — Vakh. from Rub.; Men. has itəymətə- (for itəyməy-?) 'stumble, limp'; Em. has itəyməłqutaq '(native) football']

SPI —
 NAI isinmik- 'kick'
 WCI Cop itinmik-
 ECI itimmi(k)-
 GRI isimmiy-

PE itəynar 'jade' [cf. itəy and nar?]

AAV —
 CAY NSU itəynaq* 'jade'
 NSY itiynaq 'serpentine, nephrite' [Jen.]
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI itinnaq 'jade' [Jen. 'serpentine, nephrite' for W]
 NAI isinnaq 'jade'
 WCI [Jen. has Sig isingnaq 'serpentine']
 ECI —
 GRI —

PY itəmā- 'break or come undone' [cf. p.b. mə(t)-; the relat. — if any — to əyūmə- is obscure]

AAV itəmā-, AP itumā-, PWS utəmā- 'come apart, get loose'
 CAY itumā- 'break into pieces', NSU itumtā- 'undress',
 itumja- 'be naked'
 NSY —
 CSY itəmā-, iləmā- 'come undone', itəmtā- 'undo'
 Sir —

PE itər- 'enter' [cf. Aleut ita- 'contain, have in it', Atkan it- 'go in, have room', EA ica- 'fill' and compare under ima(r)]

AAV itər- 'enter, come in'
 CAY itər-
 NSY itər-
 CSY itər-
 Sir itər-
 SPI itiq-, Di itaq-
 NAI isiq-
 WCI itiq-, Net ihiq-
 ECI itiq-
 GRI isir-

PI itaa- 'enter (many)' [cf. a-]

SPI itaa- 'enter in large numbers, all at once'
 NAI isaa-
 WCI —
 ECI itaa- 'come in one after the other'
 GRI isaa- 'all come in'

PE itərar- 'go further in or up river' [cf. ar-]

AAV itXar- AP 'go further inside', Kod 'go towards north of island'
 CAY itXar- 'go upriver, go further in'
 NSY —
 CSY itərar- 'go further in'
 Sir itXar- 'go further into bay, etc.'
 SPI itaaq- 'enter river from sea'
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI itaaq- 'break into (house), invade (country)'
 GRI —

PE itərcarnər 'incoming current or wind' [cf. car- and nər¹]

AAV AP itəXcanəq 'incoming tide'
 CAY —
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI isiqsarnaq 'river current flowing towards (in)land (?)'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI isirsarniq* 'wind up fjord'

PY itərnəq 'draft' [cf. nər¹]

AAV K, KP itərnəq 'draft entering building'
 CAY itərnəq*
 NSY —
 CSY —

PE itrutə- 'bring in' [cf. utə-]

AAV itXutə- 'bring in'
 CAY itXutə-
 NSY —
 CSY itXutə- 'bring in', iitXutə- 'forcefully bring in'
 Sir —
 SPI itquti- 'bring in'
 NAI [icqun 'admission charge']
 WCI itqut(i)- 'have met s.o. inside'
 ECI —
 GRI iqcut(i)-, iXXut(i)- 'bring in'

PE ituy 'milk of animal'

AAV itumnaq, iturnaq 'sore that doesn't heal'
 CAY ituk 'serum' [reported in old sources], NSU ituy- 'be sweet', NSU itulək 'jellyfish'
 NSY ituk 'milk'
 CSY ituk 'milk (not of humans)'
 Sir itux [Orr]
 SPI ituk 'baby walrus stomach full of milk'
 NAI ituk 'congealed milk in caribou calf's stomach' [the t rather than s is unexplained — a borrowing from another dialect?]
 WCI Cop ituk 'milk' [and Pet. has for Sig]
 ECI NBI itu(k) 'caribou milk'
 GRI —

PY itutə- 'dock (boat)'

AAV itutə-, PWS itu- 'dock (a boat)' [and C, Kod itu(q) 'one who accompanies by boat']
 CAY itutə- 'put alongside (esp. a boat)'
 NSY —
 CSY —

PE ivalu 'sinew'

AAV AP iwaluq, C yualuq 'sinew'
 CAY yualuq, Nun, HBC ivalu(q)
 NSY ivalu
 CSY ivalu
 Sir ivəla, pl. ivəluq [Orr]
 SPI iwalu, Qaw ialu

NAI ivalu 'sinew' [as verb = 'thread (a needle)']

WCI ivalu 'sinew'

ECI ivalu

GRI uyalu, NG ivalu 'sinew' [as verb = 'thread (a needle)']

PE ivar- 'look for'

AAY K iwa-, C yuar- 'look for'

CAY yuar-, HBC, Nun ivar- 'look for, miss' [for yuarun, Nun ivarun 'song' see ivarun]

NSY ivar- 'look for'

CSY ivar-

Sir —

SPI iwaq-, W iaq-, Qaw iaq-, yiaq- 'look for' [half-trans. iwaqtiq-, iaqtiq-]

NAI iwaq- [half-trans. iwaqtiq-]

WCI Cop iwaq- 'look for' [Ras.; Schn. has Car? iva(a)q- 'look for a place or object known to be near' — 'adg']

ECI ivaa- 'look for actively, moving everything'

GRI uyar-, NG iwaq- 'look for' [half-trans. uyarir-, uyaari-, uyaasi- 'be out searching (for s.o.)']

PI ivariatci- 'miss'

SPI —

NAI ivariatci- 'miss s.o. who has left'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI uyariatsi-, NG ivariatsi- 'miss (s.th.)' [and ujariay- 'miss (s.o. or s.th. one has grown used to)']

PE ivayar- 'steal or rob' [cf. yar(tur)-?]

AAY —

CAY wayar-, wayar-, Nun mayar- 'rob' [the latter form may be influenced by mayitəqə-]

NSY —

CSY wayar- 'despoil' [and wayaq 'slave'; note also mayaXtə- 'lose weight, become thin?']

Sir [Orr has unayər- 'take away' — possible contam. with una-¹]

SPI —

NAI ivayaq- 'get more than one should, take away a necessary part of s.th.', ivayaqtuq- 'rob, defraud'

WCI Sig ivayaq- 'steal'

ECI ivayaq- 'pick up s.th. someone else has thrown away', Lab ivayak- 'steal, scrounge'

GRI uyaya(a)r-, NG ivayaq- 'rob' [in WG also 'throw s.th. for scrambling']

PY ivarun 'song' [apparently from ivar- with p.b. un, but cf. also ivəq-²]

AAY Kod iwarun 'song' [Rezanov]

CAY yuarun, HBC, Nun ivarun 'song, music'

NSY —

CSY Chap ivarutaq 'ceremonial song'

PI ivəq-¹ 'fit into or up against' [cf. ivəq-²]

Sir — [for əvrit- 'return' see uvər-]

SPI — [for Imaq wiqma(q)- see uyiqə-]

NAI iviq- 'fit' [and iviqtit- 'make go back to same position as before', also ivirak- 'please, be pleased?']

WCI iviq- 'fit into s.th. else' [and iviqtit- 'put together, in place, return s.o. to good health']

ECI iviq- 'put or try on narrow garment (e.g. to see if it fits)'

GRI ivir- 'lie up against, penetrate' [Kl. also 'follow in all its angles and edges'; note also iviritit- 'attach, install'; for ippir- 'penetrate (floating ice)' see ivər-]

PI ivəq-² 'sing (in song duel)' [cf. ivəq-¹ and ivarun?]

SPI uiq- 'sing a song about one's cross cousin'

NAI —

WCI iviq- 'sing lampoon' [Ras.], B. Lake 'compete in song duel' [Schn.]

ECI —

GRI ivir-, iftit- 'satirize in drum song' [and NG iviq 'competitor, opponent', iviriik 'regular opponents' — Holt.; compare inəq-]

PE ivər- and **ipər-** 'wade or step into water' [there may be a link to ivəq-¹; there seems to be contam. with əpər in Inu — note esp. the SPI there]

AAY PWS iwər- 'wade'

CAY ivər- 'step into water', ivrər- 'wade'

NSY ivər- 'step in water' [Em.]

CSY ivər- 'wade', ivraar- 'wade around'

Sir irvə- 'wade' [Orr; Em. has iyvəsinar- 'wade, go into water']

SPI Qaw ipiq- 'enter water and begin to wade', KI iviraaq- 'wade' [and note ivra(a)niq, Qaw ivraniq, Di iaanəq 'rain']

NAI ipiraq- 'wade'

WCI ipira(a)q- 'wade' [and B. Lake ivrarniq 'moderately soft snow' — Dor.]

ECI ipiraaq- 'wade'

GRI ipiraar- 'wade' [and note ippir-, ippikar- 'penetrate (through ice floating on water)']

PY ivruciq 'waterproof boot' [cf. un]

AAY K ivruciq 'skin knee-boot, shoe'

CAY ivruciq 'waterproof (skin) boot'

NSY ivrusiik 'medium-sized boot of dehaired seal-skin'

CSY [iivrusiq 'any wading device']

PE ivitərər 'red mineral'

AAY C wiitəq 'soft black rock used for paint'

CAY wiitəraq 'red clay or ochre' [Jen. has Nun wiitix 'red paint, iron oxide']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw iitaaq 'ochre, red stone used as dye for wood or hide' [KI iritaaq]

NAI ivisaaq

WCI Sig ivita(a)q 'red, vermillion, red iron' [Pet.; Jen. has 'red paint' and as verb 'be red'; Ras. has ivitaaq 'soft red stone used for colouring']

ECI Lab ivitaaq 'red earth or stone' [Bourq.]

GRI ivisaaq 'reddish brown earth or stone'

PI ivitaaruq 'arctic char (spawning)'

Yup [note CSY ivisa 'flounder, halibut?']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Cop ivitaaruq 'spawning char' [Lowe; Met. has ivitaruk 'red fish'; Ras. has Net ivitaaruq 'reddish trout']

ECI ivitaaruq 'red trout (in lakes)' [Dor.; Schn. has ivitaruq]

GRI ivisaaruq 'trout with reddish belly'

PE iyaq- 'extend arm' [cf. iyaqur, (i)yavə- and Aleut ya-X 'half fathom — from middle finger to chin']

AAy saxta- 'stretch out arm'

CAY yaxta-, HBC, Nun caxta- 'stretch out arm'

NSY →

CSY yaaxtar- 'pull hand over hand'

Sir yaxtarar- 'fly' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts]

SPI izak- 'extend arm, reach and get'

NAI isaaq- 'raise one's arm'

WCI isak- 'extend arm (like priest at mass)', isaaq- 'raise arms above head' [Met.]

ECI isak- 'stretch arm', isaaq- 'spread or stretch arms sideways' [also said of calving ice at high tide, of leaves and flowers that open, bloom]

GRI isay- 'extend arm'

PI isayutə- 'reach for' [cf. utə-]

SPI izayu(ti)- 'start, begin', Qaw 'do in a hurry'

NAI isayuti- 'start, begin'

WCI Sig isayutin(η)it- 'not have done yet' [and note isaq(q)i- 'work at s.th.'; Ras. has isayuti- 'throw oneself on, attack']

ECI isayutaq- 'shine (sun)' [and isayutaq 'ray of sunlight'; Ras. has Igl isarayaq 'job']

GRI isayut(i)-, isaat(i)- 'reach for, take hold of, start working on' [and NG iharaaluk- 'work, be busy']

PE iyaɣnər 'span' [cf. nər¹]

AAy saynəq 'span, fathom'

CAY yaɣnəq*

NSY —

CSY yaaynəq* 'span from fingertips of one arm to bent elbow of other one, fathom'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI isayniq* 'fathom'

WCI isəniq

ECI —

GRI isanniq* 'span'

PE iyaqqi- 'flap wings' [cf. iyaqur below and li-¹]

AAy saqi- 'flap wings'

CAY yaqiur-

NSY —

CSY yaqqi- 'move with wings'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI isaqqil'a- 'flap wings'

WCI —

ECI isaqqilaa- 'gesticulate'

GRI isaqqila- 'flap wings' [for EG isaqqiiq 'butterfly' see caqələŋkitar]

PE iyaqur 'wing' [cf. qur]

AAy saquq 'wing' [and saqulək 'bird']

CAY yaquq, HBC, Nun, Eg caquq 'wing' [and yaqulək 'bird', Nun 'angel']

NSY yaquq 'wing'

CSY yaquq 'wing' [and yaqulək 'angel']

Sir yaqəX 'wing, arm'

SPI izaruq 'wing'

NAI isaruq

WCI isaruq

ECI isaruq

GRI isaruq 'wing (bone)'

PI iyaŋa- 'be weak' [cf. ŋa-¹; the relat. — if any — to ar(ə)yu(r)- or yaɣ(ə)- is obscure]

SPI [note iyaitqaa 'poor thing']

NAI —

WCI Sig iyaŋa- 'be weak' [and i(y)anji-, i(y)anjatqi-, iarayi- 'tire'; for yara- 'be tired, tire' see ar(ə)yu(r)- and note yaraŋa- 'feel tired']

ECI —

GRI ianə- 'be indeterminate, so-so, tawny (dog)'

PE iyukuta(r) 'moisture' [cf. Atkan Aleut yux 'moisture']

AAy sukuq, sukutaq 'dampness, moisture'

CAY yukutaq, HBC cukutaq [and yukutaXtə- 'be damp']

NSY —

CSY yukuta [and yukutatə- 'be damp']

Sir —

SPI izuyutaq 'dew' [Jen.]

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI isuyutaq, NG ihuutaq 'dew, moisture' [and suyuta- 'be damp']

PE iyuŋŋar 'jaeger' [cf. isu(k) — the bird has distinctive long mid-tail feathers]

AAy —

CAY yuŋŋaq, HBC cuŋŋaxtuyaq* 'jaeger'

NSY — [but Ras. has tuŋŋaq 'arctic gull' — a misprint?]

CSY yuŋŋaaraq* 'jaeger'

Sir —

SPI Qaw isuŋŋaq [and Jen. has izuŋŋaq for W]

NAI isuŋŋaq* 'long-tailed jaeger'

WCI isuŋŋaq 'kind of hawk' [Met., but Ras. has 'arctic gull' and B.-S. has 'jaeger' for Car]

ECI isuŋŋaq 'type of gull' [but in W. Bay 'bird with black head and long double tail' — prob. arctic tern]

GRI isuŋŋaq(*) 'arctic skua, jaeger'

PE iyuvrir- and **iyivrir-** 'examine' [cf. iyyur-?]

AAy K surwir-, C surrir- 'taste'

CAY yuvrir-, yurvir-, ivrir-, Nuncuvrir-, HBC, Eg curvir- 'examine'

NSY yuvrir- 'check up, take a look, select'

CSY yuvriir- 'examine'

Sir —

SPI izirlaq-, W izirlaq- 'select, choose', Imaq yurvi- 'check, select, look around'

NAI isivriq- 'judge, come out in open' [and note uyavɣaq-

check on, take a look at']
 WCI isivriug- 'examine carefully'
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE iyyur- 'poke head out for a look' [cf. iyuvriir- and yuržar-]
 AAY K su<R>ar- 'poke head out of water, rise (sun)'
 CAY yurar-, Nuncurar-, cuXtur-, HBC curaqaXtə- 'check outside'
 NSY yurar- 'poke head up to take a look' [Enm. et al.]
 CSY →
 Sir yurar- 'look through something' [Orr — from CSY?; and note əcəqəX 'head', also icəqəX in Men.'s and Vakh.'s texts from *iyyuqur?; compare nacəraX 'young seal' under nayyirar (nayyir), also nay(ə)qur and uya(qur)] →
 SPI issug- 'go out to check weather', Qaw 'go out and urinate, go out for a moment'
 NAI itcuq- 'go out after waking'
 WCI →
 ECI itsu(q)- 'go out to take a look'
 GRI itsur- 'look outside for something', EG itsiiaC- 'go out'

PI itcuq- 'peek in or out'
 SPI issuaq 'peek, look in or out'
 NAI itcuq- 'peek, look in'
 WCI itsuaq- 'take a quick look outside'
 ECI itsua(q)- 'peek in'
 GRI itsuar- 'peek in or out (through window, etc.)'

PY-S yuqar- 'go outside' [cf. k(k)ar-]
 AAY —
 CAY yuqəXtə-, HBC, Nun cuqəXtə- 'relieve oneself in an appropriate place'
 NSY —
 CSY yuqəXtə- 'go out for a moment (to check weather)'
 Sir yuqar- 'go outside' [Vakh. from Rub.'s texts]

PY-S ižuk 'low tide' [cf. niður-]
 AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY —
 CSY iik^w 'low tide' [also verbal iiw-; for 'sip' see niður-]
 Sir icəx- 'low tide'

K

PY kaa(kaa) 'stop it (exclamation)'
 AAY kaa 'no, stop it!'
 CAY kaak(a) 'listen!'
 NSY kakaa 'stop it, you mustn't'
 CSY kaakaa 'quit!'
 Inu — [but note GRI kikkiik 'expression of disgust'; for kakkaak 'wow!' see akka]

PI kakak- or **katcak-** 'strike (with drumstick)' [cf. kaḏuy-]
 Yup [NSY kasaxləq 'drumming at start of dance' (Av.) may be a borrowing from Inu, or may go with PE qac(c)ay-, or may show that the present set is actually PE]
 SPI kazaun 'drumstick' [Jen.]
 NAI kasak- 'make a noise by striking', kasauti 'drumstick', Mal also katcaktuq- 'knock on door'
 WCI Net kahak- 'hit' [Ras.; Pet. has Sig kasaq- 'fight', for which Met. has 'beat drum', kasautik 'drumstick']
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE kaḏəvə(t)- 'revolve or spin' [cf. kaspuytə-]
 AAY —
 CAY Nun kazvun 'bow part of drill'
 NSY kayəvə- 'revolve, circle'
 CSY kazivə- 'spin, whirl' [compare the second vowel in uzivə- 'revolve']
 Sir kacvə- 'spin, whirl' [and kažviminu 'around'; Vakh. also has kacəfkita- 'revolve' from Rub.; Em. has kacəfkita- 'go round in a circle']
 SPI kaivžaaq- 'go in circle, spin'
 NAI kaivit-, kiavit- 'circle, spin', kaivžaaq- 'spin' [and kaivžaaq 'whirlpool']
 WCI kiavit-, kaivit- 'go around', Cop, Car kaivyaq- 'turn, revolve' [Ras. has Cop ka-vitit- 'cut thong in spiral from skin']
 ECI kaivit-, kaivat- 'turn, spin' [and kaiyyaŋu- 'be giddy', kaivuti, kaivauti 'Inuit drill']
 GRI kaaviy- [Fab. has ka(a)vit-], NG kaivit- 'revolve, go around, go round s.th.', EG kaaviC- 'hover over' [Holm; note also kaaššaaq 'whirlwind' (old ortho. kāvssáq) and kaaviq* 'top (of s.th.)' — 3s poss. kaaXXa or kaarfa, influenced by kaŋəŋ?]

PI kaivca(a)q 'top (game)' [cf. car-?]
 SPI kaipsaq 'top'
 NAI kaifsaq, kiafsaaq 'top (game)'
 WCI Net kaivsa(a)q [Ras.]
 ECI kaittaq, NBI kaissaq
 GRI kaassaaq [old ortho. kâvsâq], NG kaussaq, EG, Up kaatsaq

PI kažəvalla- 'go in a circle' [cf. ḥay-]
 SPI —
 NAI kaivallak-, kiavallak- 'go in a circle (once)' [kaivaluk-, kiavaluk- 'go around in circles, move in a circle']
 WCI Net kaival(l)ak- 'go around' [Ras.]
 ECI kaivalla(k)- 'turn around once' [kaivalua- 'turn around several times', kaivaluaq 'drill, wheel, roller']

GRI kaayaḥay-, NG kaivallak- 'go round (once)'
[kaayalui(t)- 'surround']

PE kaḍuy- 'strike (with instrument)' [cf. katuk-, katyuy- and kakak-; from *kaḍuy- (katə-plusḍuy) as suggested by Nu katžuutaq under kaḍ(ḍ)uyun below?]

AAY kauy- 'strike with object'

CAY kauy-

NSY kaaw- 'strike with hammer'

CSY kaaw- 'strike with hammer' [for kaxsaxtə- 'whip' see kakyay-]

Sir —

SPI kauk- 'strike with hammer, etc.'

NAI kauk- 'hammer', kažuk- 'hit on head', Nu kažži- 'shape stone by pounding' [and kažumit- 'crush'; note also Nu has katžuuaq- 'break up frozen ground looking for roots']

WCI kauk- 'hammer' [and Ras. has Cop kayuk- 'beat with stone' and kayyuk- (for kayyuk-?) 'knock out']

ECI kauk- 'hit with object', kayyu(k)- 'pound, hammer' [and note kavvaq, NBI kayvaq 'ice floe (fractured in spring, at sea in winter)']

GRI kaat- [old ortho. kau(t)-] 'hammer' [and kaššuy- 'knock loose'; note also kaššuit 'bits of ice drifting in sea' and NG kautut 'twenty']

PE kaḍ(ḍ)uyun and kaḍuyutar 'hammer' [cf. un]

AAY kau<y>utaq K 'club', C 'pounding instrument'

CAY NS kauyun 'hammer'

NSY —

CSY kaayusiq

Sir —

SPI kažžuun, kažžuutaq

NAI kauta 'hammer', kažžuutaq, Nu katžuutaq 'stone hammer'

WCI kauta 'hammer'

ECI kauta

GRI kaataq

PI kauyaq- 'pound' [cf. ar-]

SPI kauya(q)- 'knock at door'

NAI [note Nu, PH kauyaq- 'flense with a large flensing knife' — also nom. for the knife]

WCI kauyaq- 'beat blubber, etc.'

ECI kauyaq- 'beat frozen blubber or peat for runners'

GRI kaavar- 'beat frozen blubber'

PE ka(C)əy- 'be hungry'

AAY kaiy- 'be hungry'

CAY kaiy-

NSY kiay- [see Introduction on ia and ai in NSY]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI kaak- 'starve, go without food' [and kaarṇiuq- 'be hungry']

NAI kaak- 'be hungry'

WCI kaak-

ECI kaak- 'be hungry' [and kaattu(q)- 'devour food hungrily']

GRI kaay- 'be hungry' [and kaattur- 'eat for the first time in a long time']

PE kayā- 'come loose or strip'

AAY kii- 'come off as a layer, peel off, come loose', kiitə- 'peel, strip'

CAY kii- 'come off as a layer, peel off'

NSY —

CSY kayā- 'be unruly, disheveled' [for kiiXtə- 'split' see əkiḍar-]

Sir kayā- 'fall out (hair from skin taken from animal)' [Em.]

SPI —

NAI kaat- 'split or be split into two layers for boat cover (walrus hide)', PH 'slice blubber from whale skin, leaving muktuk'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI kaa- 'be loosened from s.th. (e.g. hair from skin, ice from beach)', kaarṇar- 'become loose'

PY kayataq 'piece of sod' [cf. ḍar, on base transitivity with t-¹ as AAY kiitə- above]

AAY kiitəq AP piece of sod'

CAY kiitəq

NSY —

CSY —

Inu [note SPI kaataq 'whale skin with blubber, muktuk']

kayaluq 'stern of boat' [from Aleut kayalu-X 'stern, heel']

AAY Kod kayaluq 'stern of boat' [reported in early source (Milan)]

CAY kayaluq 'stern of kayak'

NSY —

CSY —

kayī- 'sweep' [loan from Aleut kayi- 'sweep (floor), dump (garbage)'; there may be a relat. to kayimə-]

AAY kayi- 'sweep'

CAY kayi-

NSY —

CSY —

PY-S kayimə- 'crumble' [cf. mə(t)-]

AAY —

CAY kaimə-, Nun kaamə- 'make or drop crumbs'

NSY —

CSY kayimə- 'crumble'

Sir kayvə- 'break to pieces' [Orr, who also has kavə- 'crumble'; also kayvəqə- 'scatter, smash to pieces' (Vakh. from Men.'s texts)]

PE kayu- 'reach into or under s.th.' [cf. EA kaxu- 'dig a pit (in the ground)']

AAY kau- 'reach under or inside'

CAY kau- 'reach into container or hollow place'

NSY —

CSY kayu- 'reach into'

Sir kayə- [Orr]

SPI kau-

NAI kau-

WCI kau-

ECI kau- 'reach into' [and kautuq- 'thrust finger up anus']

GRI kaa- 'reach into or under' [kaatur- 'feel in under, grope (a woman)']

PE kakay- 'carry on head or shoulders' [cf. kakaŋcar]
 AAY —

CAY [note kakkacuk 'pompom on top of parka hood']
 NSY kakəymi- [Orr], kakəxmi- [Av.] 'carry on shoulders'
 CSY [note kakək 'uppermost part of trad. skin-covered house where roof poles meet']

Sir kakamə- 'carry on back or shoulders' [Vakh. from Men. and Rub.'s texts]

SPI kayaaq- 'carry s.o. on one's shoulders'

NAI kakak- 'carry on head' [and kakaq- 'carry s.o. on one's shoulders']

WCI kakak- 'carry on shoulders' [and Cop kakautaq 'head-strap for carrying pack' — Jen.]

ECI kakak- 'carry s.o. on one's shoulders' [Bourq. has 'carry on head' and Peck 'put tow rope on shoulders to pull' for Lab]

GRI kakay- 'carry on head or (person) on shoulders', EG kayac- 'carry on back', NWG kakak 'head of needle or nail' [for homonym meaning 'go too far, be too bad' see akka]

PE kakaŋcar 'crown of head' [cf. kakay-]

AAY AP kakaŋsaq 'crown of head', C kakŋaq 'top, peak' [Fisher]

CAY kaxxaq, NI, K kakaŋcaq, HBC kakəŋcaq 'crown of head'

NSY kaxkaq

CSY kaaxkaq

Sir kakiŋcəX 'crown of head' [for kakəŋsəX?; note kakək 'uppermost part of skin-covered dwelling where roof poles meet' — Em.]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Car B. Lake kakaxxaq 'head of nail' [Schn.]

ECI —

GRI SWG kakassaq 'head of needle or nail, bone peg at upper end of throwing board'

PY-S kakavə- 'shake or tremble'

AAY [note Perry kax^{wa}-, Kodiak kax^{wa}y- 'bustle with activity, rush, hurry']

CAY kakavə- 'clatter, shake (as from fright), tremble making noise'

NSY —

CSY kakavə- 'be terrified, panicky'

Sir kakav(ə)- 'be terrified', kakaftə- 'terrify', and kakavnir- 'be panic-stricken' [Em.], kakavniXtə- 'frighten' [Vakh. from Rub., who also has kakaft(ə)- 'beg for s.th.']

Inu — [but note NAI kakavyak- 'become dizzy from breathing fumes in unventilated place']

PE kaki- 'pierce or prick'

AAY kaki- 'pierce or hit in the right spot'

CAY kaki- 'take a stitch' [Jen. has 'spear' for Nun]

NSY kakitə- 'pin, begin sewing'

CSY kaki- 'sew'

Sir kakit(ə)- 'fasten, pierce with needle, thrust'

SPI kayi- 'prick'

NAI kaki- 'prick' [Jen. also 'spear'; kakin^ŋiq* 'tattoo']

WCI kaki- 'prick' [also 'spear (fish)' and 'tattoo' acc. Jen. and Ras.]

ECI kaki- 'prick' [and kakiniq 'tattoo']

GRI kaki- 'sticks into it' [and kakiurnirit 'tattoos', EG kayiniq 'tattoo']

PE kaki(C)ar 'fish spear' [for the forms ending in vak cf. p.b. vaŋ]

AAY AP kakaXtuut 'bone spear for fish' [Fisher; B.-S. has C kaki(i)vaq 'leister']

CAY kakaq NSU 'large fork', Mountain Village 'fish spear' [the latter acc. Holtved]

NSY —

CSY kakiiq 'large fork, fish spear' [Orr; Rub. has kak(i)ɾət 'fork']

Sir kakiX 'large fork, fish spear' [Orr]

SPI kayiaq 'large fork', Qaw kakiak, kakaŋat 'fork' [and Ras. has W kakisat — for kakižat? — 'leister']

NAI kaki<ž>aq 'hook or prong at end of fish spear', kakiak PH 'roasting spit', Nu 'leister' [Jen. has kakivak 'fish spear']

WCI Sig kakaq 'fork' [Ras. has Cop kakivfak, kakiva-k 'leister' and B.-S. has Car, Net kakivak 'trout spear']

ECI [kakivak 'fish spear' — which for Igl R. Petersen gives as 'fork'; Ras. has kakivSat 'meat fork']

GRI kakiak [pl. kakiššat], kakuyak, NG kakivvak 'leister'

PE kakiðviy 'needle case' [cf. ðviy]

AAY K, KP kakiwik, C kakiywik 'sewing kit' [and note K kakiswik 'foreshaft of harpoon, socket of arrow' in early sources]

CAY kakivik 'needle case, sewing kit', NSU kakizvik 'pin-cushion'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI kakkiwik 'pin-cushion'

NAI kakkivik

WCI kakkivik 'small bag for pins or needles' [Schn. has karpik 'needle case' for 'adg']

ECI —

GRI kakkivik 'pin-cushion'

PE kakilla- 'have paresthesia' [cf. la(r)-?]

AAY kakilacay- 'have pins and needles feeling (paresthesia)'

CAY kakilacay-

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw kakilauži-

NAI kakil^ŋauži-

WCI Cop kakilahai-

ECI kakillaalitsi-, kakillaalatsi-

GRI kakillaalar-

PI kakillarnaq 'thorn' [cf. la(r)- and nar-?]

SPI —

NAI kakil^ŋarnaq 'thorn'

WCI kakillarnaq
ECI kakillanaqutit 'plant with red thorns', kakillauti 'thorn'
GRI kakillarnaq 'thorn', kakillarnaqut, kakillarnat
'thorn bush'

PE kakkin 'pin' [cf. un]
AAY AP kakitaq 'skewer'
CAY kakin 'pin'
NSY kakin 'brooch, pin'
CSY —
Sir —
SPI kakkun 'safety pin', Imaq kak(k)in 'brooch'
NAI kakkin 'pin'
WCI kakkin, kakkun
ECI [note kakiyyut 'safety pin']
GRI —

PI kakilacak 'stickleback' [cf. kaki-]

SPI Qaw kaki(i)lasak 'stickleback'
NAI kakil'asak 'small fish'
WCI —
ECI kakilisaq 'stickleback'
GRI kakilsak

PY kakinə- 'crunch or creak'

AAY K kakinəXtə- 'squeak, crunch, grate'
CAY kakiuŋqitə-, Y kakinəXtə- 'make a creaking or crunch-
ing sound when walking on snow/ice'
NSY —
CSY [note kanjuk 'crunching sound, sound of fluid-filled
lungs' and kanjaak 'crunchy, squeaky, grating sound']

PE kakkiy 'snot'

AAY kakəxtuk 'nasal mucus, snot'
CAY kakək, kakəxtuk 'snot'
NSY kakik 'snot' [and kakixtuXqə- 'blow nose']
CSY kakəxtuk 'snot'
Sir kakixləqə(s)- 'blow nose'
SPI kakkik 'snot' [verbal = 'blow or wipe nose']
NAI kakkik [also verbal]
WCI kakkik [also verbal]
ECI kakkiq 'snot hanging from nose' [and kakki(k)- Tar
'wipe nose', Lab 'blow nose']
GRI kakkik 'snot', kakkiy- 'blow nose'

PY kakəytə- 'get or have a bloody nose'
AAY kakəxtə- 'have or get a bloody nose'
CAY kakəxtə-
NSY kakəxtə- [Av.]
CSY kakəxtə-

PI kakkivik '(groove above) upper lip' [cf. ðviy]
Yup — [but note CAY kakəxtiliyaraq 'groove above
upper lip' and Nun kakəxtiyarvix 'September' from
kakəxtir- 'have a runny nose']
SPI Qaw kakkiwiaz 'groove above upper lip'
NAI kakkivik, kakkiviaz '(groove above) upper lip,
space between nose and lip'
WCI kakkiviaz 'upper lip'
ECI kakkiviaz
GRI kakkiviaz

PY-S kakyay- 'whip'

AAY —
CAY —
NSY kakyayun 'whip', kakyaxtə- 'beat with whip' [but
Jen. has qakkiaryun 'dog whip']
CSY kaxsaxtə- 'whip', Chap kaksayun 'whip', kaksayutə-
'beat with long object'
Sir kakyayəta 'whip', kakyaxtə- 'beat with whip' [the
latter Vakh. from Men.'s texts — Men. has kakyar-]
Inu [note Imaq kayiarun 'whip' — Ras. has W kakiarun
but Jen. has qayiarun 'dog whip' and qayiar-, KI
qayiasuq- 'whip', perhaps all from the Yup]

kalaaliq 'Greenlander' [Norse loan-word in GRI — com-
pare Icelandic skrælingi 'savage', seemingly related to
skrá 'dried skin (as worn, for example, by Eskimos)' —
first attested in the 12th century, applied to Eskimos
and/or North American Indians in Labrador; the present
meaning of Danish skrælling (and dialectal Norwegian
skræling), 'miserable wretch, weakling', is a later se-
mantic extension]

SPI —
NAI —
WCI —

ECI Lab karaaliq 'Greenlander' [Peck, spelled originally
as karålek; probably first introduced by Moravian mis-
sionaries from GRI — earliest attestation in Lab. 1765
(Drechert); see Kleinschmidt's correspondence with
Bourquin pointing out that the spelling here suggests a
spurious uvular 'r']
GRI kalaaliq 'Greenlander' [in Fab. kalalek, karalek, re-
flecting an apical 'r' at the onset of the second syllable,
as in Danish-Norwegian of the time]

kalayaq 'sculpin' [loan from Aleut kalaya-X 'yellow
sculpin']

AAY kala<γ>aq 'sculpin'
CAY Nun kalayaX
NSY —
CSY —

PE kaləy-¹ and kalət- 'tow or drag' [the latter presumably
with t-; cf. kaləvə(t)- and Aleut kalat- 'drag along
ground', kala- 'string (beads or fish on line)', EA 'lace
up (boot), gather', Atkan kala-X 'string, row'; there is
entanglement with kaləy-² if they are not directly re-
lated]

AAY —
CAY NS, Y kaluXar- 'drag, pull behind one'
NSY kalə- 'tow' [and kaluraq 'tow line'; Av. has kalatəq
'towing', probably from base kalatə-]
CSY kaalyur- 'haul dead whale to shore'

Sir —
SPI kalit-, Qaw kalik- 'drag, tow'
NAI kalit- 'drag, tow' [and kali 's.th. dragged, towed',
kaliyaq- 'drag accidentally', probably also kaliktuk-
'wheeze, have a hard time breathing']
WCI kalit- 'tow' [and Schn. has B. Lake kalalutik as
shaman's word for 'sledge']
ECI kalit-, kalik- 'tow, drag' [and Aiv kaliktaut 'sled brake
of caribou horn']

GRI kaliy-, kalit-, NG kalik- 'tow, drag' [Fab. has only kalit-; note also kalisay- 'breathe heavily']

PI kallun and kallutaq 'means for pulling' [cf. un]

SPI kalutaq 'tow rope'

NAI kaluutaq 'tow rope', Mal kalyutaq 'rope used to tow another boat'

WCI [note kaliyyut 'tow rope'; Schn. has kaluktaq for 'adg']

ECI kaluti 'towing gear (hook with rope and handle for dragging game behind kayak)'

GRI kalut [usually pl. kalutit] 'towing gear', kahtut, NG kaylut 'tow rope' [for homonym of the latter meaning 'bird net' see kaləy-²]

PE kaləy-² 'brush up against' [cf. kaləy-¹]

AAY PWS kałəktay- 'graze' [and note kaliy- 'sweep', kalik 'broom']

CAY kaləy-, Nun katəy- 'brush against' [the latter also 'bump into' — contam. with katə-; also kalyun 'weir' and Y, K kallutaq, HBC, NI kaluutaq 'stick used in hockey-like game?']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI kalikluk-, kaliukluk-, kalixaaq-, kaliuxaaq- 'rub against and cause to fall'

WCI kalik- 'touch, rub against'

ECI [kalluraq- 'strike time and time again (waves against boat, wind against door)']

GRI kalit- 'strike against', kaluy- 'break s.th. in carelessness' [and NG kaylut(i)- 'knock against vertical edge (e.g. when one gets one's foot caught between sledge and ice)', perhaps also kaylut 'net for catching birds with']

PE kaləvə(t)- 'sink into mud (or water or snow)' [cf. kaləy-¹]

AAY K kaləy>u-, C kaluy- [AP also kaləfə-, kaləy-] 'set (sun)', kaluxtə- 'let down (into water)', Kod kaluxci- 'set a net'

CAY kalvə-, kalvay- 'go down (into ground)', kaliftə- 'be stranded, inaccessible' [Jen. has 'carry a heavy load' for Nun]

NSY →

CSY kaləvə- 'sink into mud, snow or water, drown'

Sir —

SPI kalivit- 'get stuck'

NAI kalivit- 'get stuck or stranded' [kalivži- 'get s.th. stuck']

WCI kalivit- 'be stuck' ['not have anything' acc. Met.; Car? 'pull at traces or trap trying to get away (dog, fox in trap), get stuck (sledge dogs)' — Schn.]

ECI —

GRI →

PE kaləvnər 'chain (link)' [cf. nər¹]

AAY —

CAY kalivnəq, kalivnərət 'chain'

NSY kaləvnərət 'chain, shackles'; kalivnəq 'chain' [Av.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI kalimniq 'chain'

NAI PH kalimniq*

WCI —

ECI —

GRI kalinniq*, kalunniq* 'link in chain' [pl. = 'chain']

kalikaq 'paper' [loan from Koryak каликал (kalikal) 'book, letter, design' through EA kalika-X 'paper, mail, letter, (pl.) book']

AAY kalikaq 'paper, page, mail'

CAY kalikaq

NSY —

CSY —

PI kalirraq 'loud noise' [cf. katluy?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI kalirraq 'sound of sled in snow' [and kalirri(t)- 'be heard approaching (sled)']

GRI kaliXXaq 'crash' [and kaliXXit- 'give a signal, scare away (animal)']

PY kalṇak or kalṇaq 'bag'

AAY kalṇaq, (archaic) Kod kalṇak, PWS qalṇak 'bag, knapsack'

CAY kalṇaq 'bag made of reeds for carrying fish'

NSY kalṇaq 'bag (carried over shoulder)'

CSY kalṇak 'sealskin bag' [also 'shark']

kalukaq 'wooden bowl' [probably from EA kaluka-X 'dish, bowl, plate, trough', though the borrowing could have been the other way]

AAY kalukaq 'round spruce-root basket', Kod 'cask, barrel' [Rez.]

CAY Nun kalukaX 'wooden bowl' [and elsewhere kalukaq 'feast', if the same base; for kalukaq 'halo round sun or moon' see kaṇlu- — the relat. to this and to postural root kaluy- 'empty' is obscure]

NSY kalukaq 'dipper, scoop, circle' [Av.]

CSY —

Sir [note kalikəraX (for kaləkəraX?) 'bucket'; Vakh. has kaliquəraX, but also kaluxtə- 'put, dump, throw away']

PY-S kałay- 'rattle or drum' [cf. katluy]

AAY kałəxtə- 'make sharp noise' [and nom. kałak in C], kałəy>aq 'supernatural power, evil spirit, sorcery' [and kałə'alək 'shaman' — but compare Chukchi келы (kelə) 'spirit']

CAY kałəxtə- 'rattle' [and kałalək 'shaman' — compare qəlalək under qəla-², the Chukchi under AAY — source of contam.?]]

NSY —

CSY kałəxtə- 'drum and sing' [kałəxtaak 'drum']

Sir kałəxtə- 'drum'

Inu- [but Ras. has Igl kalaaluk- 'crackle (?) on smooth ice (sledge)']

PE kama- 'be nervously attentive?'

AAY [note K kakmayuy- 'feel uneasy, intimidated around people']

CAY kama(yuy)- 'feel suspicious', Nun 'feel squeamish'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir [Vakh. has kaməyəməkən 'in one's mind, to oneself']

SPI kamanaq- 'be great, skillful' [and kamait- 'be bothersome', kamaiqsiq- 'upset, cause disturbance']

NAI kamasuk- 'obey, be amazed' [and kamasaaq- 'boast', kamanaq- 'be bossy, strong']

WCI kamasuk- 'pay attention, be afraid' [and kamanaq- 'be menacing'; note also Car kammaluaq 'one easily excited' and Cop kaŋmaqtaaq (a name — for kammaqtaaq ?) 'one easily angered' acc. Ras.]

ECI kama- 'be busy with s.th., meddle with s.th.', Lab 'pay attention to, watch' [and kamasuyi- 'look after']

GRI NG kamahuk- 'be agitated, busy', kamahuallak- 'be frightened' [and WG kamay- 'be angry', kammartuuq 'one easily angered', kamanaat- 'be irritating'; note also NG kamatsak- 'rush excitedly towards game', kamatsagiik 'two people who do not speak together out of respect (ritual avoidance)']

PE kamakə- 'pay attention to?' [cf. kə-1]

AAY [note K kakmakə- 'feel intimidated by, uneasy around']

CAY kamakə- 'suspect', Nun 'be squeamish about'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw kamayi- 'praise, show respect towards'

NAI kamayi- 'obey'

WCI kamayi- 'pay attention to'

ECI kamayi- 'be busy with, meddle with'

GRI kamayi- 'put up with', NG 'pay attention to, consider important'

PE kaməy 'boot'

AAY kam<ɣ>uk 'shoe'

CAY kaməksak, Y, NS kamɣuk 'skin boot' [second form perhaps a reformulated dual — but compare piluy(uɣ)-; as verb kaməksay-, kamɣuy- 'put on skin boot']

NSY kamək 'skin boot' [verbal kaməy- 'put on boots']

CSY kamək 'skin boot' [verbal kaməy-]

Sir kaməx 'skin boot' [verbal kaməy-]

SPI kamik 'skin boot' [also verbal]

NAI kamik 'skin boot' [as verb = 'put on boots', as in all Inu]

WCI kamik 'skin boot'

ECI kamik

GRI kamik 'skin boot' [older pl. kammit or kaŋjit] [kamiy- 'put on boots'; NG kamippak 'outer skin boot with hair left on' = WG kamippak 'western style boot or shoe'; kamiruaq 'outer pull-over boot']

PI kamillaaq- 'go barefoot' [cf. kamillar- below and ar-]

SPI kamilaarja- 'go barefoot'

NAI kamil'ɬ'aaq- 'go barefoot or naked below waist'

WCI kamillaa(q)- 'go barefoot'

ECI kamillaa(q)- 'remain without shoes on'

GRI kamiŋaar-, kamiŋaarja- 'go barefoot'

PE kamillar- 'take off boots' [cf. ɲit-?]

AAY —

CAY kamilar- 'remove shoes' [kamilaŋqa- 'be bare-foot']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI kamilaq- 'remove shoes'

NAI kamil'ɬ'aaq- 'take pants and/or boots off'

WCI Cop kamillaq- 'take boots off' [Jen. — also Ras. for Car]

ECI kamilla(q)- 'take boots off'

GRI kamiŋar-

PE kamlu '(rounded) cap or mounting?' [the Yup (and possibly NAI) forms may reflect a loan from an unidentified source and may therefore be unrelated to the GRI from]

AAY [note K kamlaq 'carrying case for ammunition']

CAY Y kavluun 'one hundred' [used originally for percussion caps which came in packages of a hundred]

NSY kamlu 'cartridge case, tube'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI kavlu 'primer of bullet'

NAI Nu kavlu 'concave, rounded cover or percussion cap of gun?'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI kaŋu [old ortho. kavdlo] 'bone mounting on end of paddle'

PE kanay 'shin'

AAY kanaxtu- 'be tall', AP kanayaq 'shin'

CAY kanayaq 'leg, lower limb or part', kanaxtu- 'have long legs'

NSY kanayaq 'shin' [Av.]

CSY kanayaq 'shin'

Sir —

SPI kanaaq

NAI kanak 'inner leg (length from crotch to heel)', kanayaq, Nu kanayaq 'shin bone, lower leg' [kanaktu- 'have long legs']

WCI kanaaq 'lower leg' [Lowe; Met. has kanaq 'leg bone', which Jen. has as 'shin bone', as does Ras. for Net]

ECI kanaaq 'shin, leg of boot'

GRI kanaaq 'shin'

PE kanaknar 'west or west wind' [cf. dem. root kan-]

AAY kanakəq C, AP 'west or southeast wind'

CAY kanaknaq, kanaknak 'west wind'

NSY kanaknaq 'a wind name' [Av.]

CSY —

Sir kanakšak 'south wind'

SPI kanaknaq- 'blow south wind'

NAI kanaynaq 'northwest wind'

WCI kanarjaq 'north wind'

ECI kanarjaq

GRI kanarjaq 'west wind'

PE kanar- 'fall over (headlong)' [cf. Aleut kanar- 'fall headlong, bow']

AAV kanar- 'be upside down', **AP kanaqsay-** 'starve'

CAY kanar- 'be bent forward' [also 'emerge from woods or water']

NSY —

CSY kanar- 'step through soft ice (and drown), step into hole', **kanara-** 'walk with difficulty through soft snow or dirt' [and **kanarłuxtə-** 'be bent over with sadness, pout unhappily', also **kanaXtə-** 'put into a container, store?']

Sir kanar- 'knock over, topple' [and **kanaft(ə)-** 'attack' — **Vakh.** from **Rub.**; he also has **kanaXtə-** 'put down, hang head']

SPI kanaq- 'die suddenly, fall over dead'

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI [note **kanayayuur-**, **NWG kaniayuur** 'become angry or envious because of not getting as much as another?']

PY kanarar- 'fall asleep' [cf. **ar-**]

AAV C kana<R>ar- 'dream, daydream' [also nominal]

CAY kanar(ar)- 'sleep, be falling asleep'

NSY —

CSY —

PE kanayu(ṛ) 'sculpin' [cf. **PY kayu**; **Chukchi** has **канаёлгын** (**kanayolgən**) 'sculpin', presumably borrowed from **Eskimo**]

AAV —

CAY [**NSU kanayurnaq** 'burbot' — but the base (without **p.b. nar**) may be borrowed from **Inu** however]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir kanayu 'sculpin' [**Krup.**]

SPI kanayuq 'sculpin' [**Jen.** has **W kaneyuaq**]

NAI kanayuq 'sculpin'

WCI kanayuq

ECI kanayuq

GRI kanayuq [pl. **kanassut**], **NWG kaniuq** [pl. **kanissut**]

PE kanər 'frost'

AAV kanəq 'frost' [and **kanər-** 'be frosty']

CAY kanəq* [verbal **kanər-**; note also **kanəftuk** 'light snow in rain', **kanəfcir-** 'have ice crystals in the air']

NSY kanəq 'frost'

CSY kanəq* 'frost' [verbal **kanər-**]

Sir kanəX [**Orr**]

SPI kaniq 'frost' [also verbal]

NAI kaniq* [also verbal]

WCI [**Car?** **kaniqsuit** 'frost crystals on ice' — **Schn.** 'adg']

ECI kaniq 'frost crystal', **Igl** 'rime frost' [**Ras.**; and **kaniq-** 'be frosty', **kaniruyit** 'crystals of frost on ground', **kanjutit** 'frost crystals on ice']

GRI kanir- 'be dewy, covered with rime' [**kanirniq*** 'rime, dew', **NG kaniq** 'rime (frost)']

PY kanruyauci 'lunar month (approx. = February)'

AAV kanruyauci(q), **kanrusauci(q)** in old sources variously as 'September', 'October' or 'November'

CAY kanruyauci 'February'

NSY kanruya(a)siq [**Av.**]

CSY —

PE kanivarun 'diaphragm' [cf. **un**]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY kanivaan 'diaphragm'

Sir kanivrətəX 'pleura' [**Vakh.** from **Men.**'s texts]

SPI —

NAI kanivaun 'diaphragm'

WCI kanivaun 'diaphragm' [**Ras.** has 'thin belly skin of seal' for **Cop**]

ECI kanivaut 'diaphragm'

GRI kanayaat, **NG kanivaut**

PE kannuyar 'copper' [or perhaps **kan(n)u(t)yay** as suggested by the **GRI** forms — cf. **kanuy** and **tyay**, and Aleut **kanu(u)ya-X** 'copper', borrowed from **Eskimo** area where copper is found?]

AAV kanuyaq 'copper'

CAY kanuyaq

NSY kanuyaq

CSY kanuya [base **kanuyə**]

Sir kanuyə [**Orr**]

SPI kannuyaq 'sewing needle', **Qaw** 'copper',

NAI kannuyak, **PH kannuyaq**, **Mal**, **Nu kannuyaq** 'copper'

WCI kannuyaq, **Baker Lake kanuhaq** [**Schn.**]

ECI kannuyaq, **Tar kanusaq**

GRI kanjussaq, **kanjussak**, **kannussak**, **EG kanjutsak**, **NG kannussaq**

PI kanraq- 'scatter or drop (crumbs or hair)' [there may be a relat. to **kanər**]

Yup [note **CAY kanvə-**, also **kalmə-** (influenced by **kalvə-** 'go down' under **kaləvə(t)-?**) 'sprinkle, scatter, pour out' — compare **kaimə-** under **kayimə-**]

SPI karnaq- 'drop, scatter (seeds, crumbs)'

NAI kanraq- 'leak (non-liquid substance)' [and **kanrəla(q)** 'shedding animal', **kanralluk**, **PH kanjaluk** 'crumb', also **kanuqqait** 'crumbs from table']

WCI Sig kanraq-, **Cop kanjalaq-** [for **kanjalaq-?**] 'fall (like sand, seeds)' [and **Sig kanraqqi-**, **Cop kanjalaqqi-** 'powder'; **Dor.** has **kanralat** 'herd of caribou' for **B. Lake**]

ECI kanja(q)-, **kanjaluk-** 'fall (dust, powder)' [and **kanjalak** 'land animal losing its coat', **kanjaniit** 'crumbs from table']

GRI karnala- 'fall (e.g. hair of animal)' [and **karnalanikut** 'crumbs, etc., that have fallen']

PE kanuy 'blood' [cf. Aleut **kanuuX** 'heart']

AAV [note **K kanniXtuk** 'heartburn']

CAY —

NSY —

CSY kanuk 'spot or streak of blood'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI PH kanuk- 'become angry', **Nu kannuktit-** 'become flushed with fever' [and note **kanurñiq*** 'egg yolk']

WCI Cop, Net kanuk 'blood' [shaman's language — Ras.; Met. has kannuktit- 'make blush' and kannuumi- 'blush'; Ras. also has kanuaqtuq 'menstruating woman' in Net]
 ECI Igl kanuk 'blood' [Ras.]
 GRI EG kanik 'blood' [cited by Holt. from Thalbitzer; Kroeber has kanuk 'blood' as a shaman's word for NG]

PI kanunniq '(type of) driftwood?' [there may be a relat. to kanuy]

SPI —

NAI kanunniq* 'type of willow' [for homonym meaning 'egg yolk' see kanuy]

WCI —

ECI —

GRI kanunniq*, kanunniq* 'driftwood of a particularly sweet-smelling kind'

PE kañcir 'wall of house' [cf. kañlu-]

AAY —

CAY kañciq 'side wall of sod house'

NSY kansiq 'wall'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI kassiq 'house wall'

NAI katci 'interior house wall' [Nu kasiq, du. katcik]

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE kañær 'top' [cf. Aleut kañ(a)- 'top' and kañayu-X 'upper part of body'; perhaps also EA kaxtu- 'be wide (clothing, opening)', comparable with CAY kañtu-]

AAY kañæq 'top'

CAY kañæq* 'top' [and kañtu- 'be wide']

NSY —

CSY — [for kañæq* 'principle, cause' see kañir]

Sir —

SPI kaq [3rd p. sing. possessed karra] 'tip, peak' [Jen. has the latter as 'point, promontory' for W]

NAI [note Nu karraq 'upriver end of island']

WCI kañiq 'head, promontory' [Ras., who also has kaaLhutaq 'top (of tree), peak' for Cop; Pet. has karra '(its) top' for Sig]

ECI Igl kañiq 'upper end, top' [Ras. and Boas; the former also has kangerSuaq as a shaman's word for 'head']

GRI kañiq* [in possessed form kaXXa, etc.] 'highest point, promontory, ear of corn, bunch of flowers on top of plant' [in the latter two senses only in inflected forms — note pl. kaXXit 'corn'; note also kaXXaqqut(i)- 'go round a promontory, go west of'; Kroeber has kañiq as a shaman's word for 'head' in NG; for kaaviq 'top' see kaðəvə(t)-]

PY kañquq 'inflorescence on plant?' [cf. p.b. qur]

AAY Kod kañqutaq 'inflorescence, flowering top of grass'

CAY kañquq 'pussy-willow catkin'

NSY —

CSY [kañquq 'core of tree, knot in wood, leader of village, headquarters']

PE kañir 'source or innermost part' [cf. Aleut kañari- 'have meaning', kañta- 'mean' and EA kañi-n (pl.) 'interior, essence, meaning'; there seems to be some semantic overlap in Inu with kañær]

AAY kañiq 'back of house, source', kañitmun 'upstream'

CAY kañiq 'source, meaning', kañiqutaq 'bay'

NSY kañiq 'bay'

CSY kañiq 'indentation on shoreline' [also kañæq* 'principle, cause, bird down, underhair', by contam. with kañir]

Sir — [Em. has kañæX 'skin below hair, fur or feathers'] →

SPI kañiq 'origin, source, headwaters, towline of dogteam' [Jen. also 'part furthest inland' for W]

NAI kañiq 'root, source, headwater, place where peninsula joins mainland'

WCI kañi 'bottom of bay, direction towards land, source of river'

ECI kañi 'solid firm part, direction towards land' [kañiqut(i)- 'pass to inland side of']

GRI kañi 'east, land side, place where smaller part of s.th. joins the larger part', EG 'upstream, inland' [kañiqut(i)- 'go to the east of, pass inside of']

PE kañillir and **kañiqilir** 'innermost one' [cf. l(i)ir and qlir]

AAY kañiqtiq 'back part, one towards back of bay or upstream'

CAY —

NSY —

CSY kañiqtiq* 'thing at end, wisdom tooth, molar'

Sir kañiqtiy 'molars' [Orr]

SPI Qaw kañiliqpiq 'molar'

NAI kañil'lyiq 'innermost one of group', kañil'ipqaq, PH kañiliaq, kañilin'aaq 'molar tooth'

WCI —

ECI kañilliq 'thing further inland than another'

GRI kañilli* 'most easterly, innermost one' [and kañiliq 's.th. further toward the east or toward land', kañiliniq* 'country to the east', NG 'wall behind lamp in trad. house']

PE kañirar 'corner' [cf. ar]

AAY kañiraq 'bay', AP 'corner post'

CAY kañiraq 'corner'

NSY —

CSY kañiraq 'corner, cove'

Sir kañiraX 'bay' [Orr; and Vakh. has 'angle' from Rub.'s texts]

SPI Qaw kañiraq 'corral', kañiraluk 'corner'

NAI kañiraq 'corral, blind for hunting caribou', kañiralluk 'corner'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE kañirci- 'understand' [cf. ci- and EA kañimat-, Atkan kañsimat- 'interpret']

AAY kañiXci- 'understand' [and K kañii(kə)-, Perry kañiit (kə)- 'be curious about' — emot. root]

CAY kañiXci- 'understand'

NSY —

CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI kaŋiqsi-
 NAI kaŋiqsi-
 WCI kaŋiqsi- 'understand' [Jen. has Cop kaŋiq-]
 ECI kaŋiisuk- 'suspect' [Lab 'become aware' acc.
 Peck], kaŋiitsa(C)- 'learn, find out'
 GRI —

PE kaŋirɬuy 'bay' [cf. ɬuy]
 AAY [C kaŋiquluk 'bay, cove']
 CAY kaŋiXɬuk 'bay'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI kaŋiqɬuk
 WCI kaŋiqɬuk 'bay, fjord'
 ECI kaŋirsuk 'bay'
 GRI kaŋirɬuk 'bay', EG kaŋirsik 'fjord'

PE kaŋivar- 'go further in' [cf. var-]
 AAY C, AP kaŋiwar- 'go towards back of house or bay'
 CAY kaŋivar- 'go towards source of river'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI kaŋivaq- 'go inland on water, upriver, into a bay'
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI kaŋivaq- 'go further inland or into house or bed,
 come down to horizon (sun), roll sleeves up a little'
 GRI kaŋiar-, NWG kaŋuyar- 'move further in (to
 land or on beach)'

PE kaŋivartə(r)- 'roll up sleeves' [cf. kaŋivar- above
 and tə-]
 AAY AP kaŋiwaXci- 'roll up one's sleeves'
 CAY kaŋivaXtə-
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI kaŋiva(q)tiq-
 NAI kaŋivaqtaaq-
 WCI kaŋivaktiq- [for kaŋivaqtiq-?]
 ECI — [see kaŋivar- above]
 GRI kaŋiartir-, NWG kaŋuyartir- 'tuck up (garment)'

PE kaŋjit- 'reach source or end' [cf. ɬit-]
 CAY K, BB kaŋitŋəq* 'dog or chum salmon, old
 salmon after spawning'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI kaŋjit- 'reach end or highest point' [the latter
 sense influenced by or from kaŋər?]
 NAI kaŋjit- 'pull or be pulled taut, reach destination
 or limit, arrive at root or source of'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI kaŋjit- 'meet an obstacle, cannot make progress'

PY-S kaŋlu- 'surround' [cf. kaŋcir]
 AAY Kod kaŋlu-, KP kal<ɣ>u- 'surround, encircle, cor-
 ral, close in on'
 CAY [note kalukaXtə- 'encompass, extend around', or
 going with kalukaq 'halo around sun or moon' —
 influenced by kalukaq?]
 NSY —
 CSY kaŋlu-, kaŋtu- 'surround, crowd together' [and
 Chap kaŋtaar- 'close in on game'; note also kaŋsur- 'be
 too large to fit in an opening']
 Sir kaŋlu- 'beseige' [and kaŋtuqəXtə- 'surround' — Vakh.
 from Rub.'s texts; note also kaŋsər- 'get stuck (in open-
 ing)'; Em. has kaŋtu- 'surround']

PE kaŋur 'snow goose'
 AAY AP, KP kaŋuq, PWS kaŋuk 'brant'
 CAY kaŋuq 'snow goose'
 NSY [Jen. has kaŋgoq 'snow goose' — presumably for
 kaŋuq]
 CSY kaŋu 'snow goose'
 Sir —
 SPI kaŋuq
 NAI kaŋuq
 WCI kaŋuq
 ECI kaŋuq
 GRI NG kaŋuq

PE kapə- 'stab'
 AAY kapə- 'stab, poke'
 CAY kapə-
 NSY kapə-
 CSY kapə- 'stab, poke, pierce whale with harpoon'
 Sir →
 SPI kavi- 'stab, pierce'
 NAI kapi-
 WCI kapi-
 ECI kapi-
 GRI kapi-

PE kappun 'stabbing or pricking instrument' [cf. un;
 the forms like kapuut are presumably from kapur-
 below]
 AAY kaputaq C 'fish spear', Kod 'poker, instrument
 with pointed end' [= KP kapuu'utaq]
 CAY kapun 'needle', Nun 'multipronged fish spear'
 NSY kaputaq 'awl'
 CSY —
 Sir kaputaX 'awl'
 SPI kappun 'needle, syringe' [kaputaq 'awl']
 NAI kappun 'spear, dagger, needle', Nu kapuun
 'long caribou spear' [and PH kaputtaun 'awl']
 WCI kappun 'spear' [and Cop kapuraun 'fork'; Ras.
 has kapuut 'lance for caribou hunting' — also B.-S.
 for Net]
 ECI kapuut 'spear'
 GRI kapuut 'kayak knife, lancet, sting (of insect)'

PE kapputə- 'stick into' [cf. utə-]
 AAY kaputə- 'stick into'
 CAY kaputə-
 NSY kaputə-

CSY kaaputə- 'poke, bump (fish), go into sea swell (boat)'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI kapputi- 'stick into'

WCI kapputi-

ECI kapput(i)-

GRI kapput(i)- 'stick into' [and kapušši- 'stick paddle under cross-strap on s.o.'s kayak to support them']

PE kapur- 'stab repeatedly' [cf. (C)ur-]

AAV kapur- 'stab or poke repeatedly'

CAY kapur-

NSY kapurnalria 'prickly'

CSY kapur- 'stab repeatedly, inoculate'

Sir kapuy- [for kapur-?] 'pierce with awl'

SPI kavuy- 'spear repeatedly'

NAI Nu kapuy-

WCI kapuy-

ECI kapuy-

GRI kapur- 'stab several times, vaccinate, feel a stitch (in one's side)'

PE kapəcir 'scale of fish' [cf. kapət-]

AAV —

CAY NSU kapəcir, kapciq 'scale of fish'

NSY —

CSY [kapəsəyak (du.) 'woman's light overalls worn under parka']

Sir —

SPI —

NAI kavisiq 'scale of fish'

WCI kapisiq, kapisik

ECI kavisik

GRI [kapisiq 'gutskin jacket' probably contam. with kapitak at kapətaq under kapət-]

PI kapəcilək 'whitefish?' [cf. ləy]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI kapisilik 'kind of fish with scales' [Ras. has 'trout living both in lakes and salt water' for Net and Dor. has kavihilik 'whitefish']

ECI kavisilik 'kind of fish with scales', Lab 'salmon' [Dor. has 'whitefish' — also kapisilik for Iti; B.-S. has 'salmon' for Igl]

GRI kapisilik 'salmon'

PY kapəycuy- 'be anxious' [cf. kapət- and kappəya-, also cuy?]

AAV kəpəqsuuy-, qəpəqsu(u)y- 'feel uneasy, restless'

CAY kapəxcuy(yuy)- 'dread, feel anxiety'

NSY —

CSY kəxpəsu- 'feel claustrophobic, breathless'

Inu [note Qaw kapiksuk- 'panic, be terrified', from the Yup?; Jen. has kaviuraq- 'be anxious' for W]

PI kapəlrak or kapəlrak 'polar night' [cf. kappəya- (esp. GRI kappi- there) and/or kapət-]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Cop kapilraq 'dark period' [Ras., who also has Net kapisraq — for kapižraq?]

ECI —

GRI kapirlak, NG kapirlaq 'polar night' [also NG kapirlak- 'stop coming up (sun in winter)' — Holt.]

PI kapəlrak or kapəlrak 'neck part of animal?' [cf. kapət-]

SPI kavirluk 'upper chest'

NAI —

WCI [note Car Baker Lake kapilruk 'front part of caribou' — Schn.]

ECI —

GRI kapirluk 'back bone of bird', NG kapirluk 'front part of salmon behind gills, part of backbone (e.g. seal's)'

PE kapət- and kapəy- 'fit tightly' [the first form may be from the latter plus t⁻¹, reanalysed as containing neg. p.b. ɲit- in Yup, parallel to ətyat- under ətə- and ipyit- under ipəy-; cf. kapəcir, kapəycuy- and kappəya-; the Inu forms with kai-, kia- seem to be contaminated by kayəmə(t)-]

AAV AP kapxitə-, Kod kapəxtə-, PWS kapkitə- 'be constricted, narrow' [the PWS form contains p.b. kit-]

CAY kapxitə- 'be narrow' [with the tə-1 alternation reflecting ɲit-]

NSY —

CSY kəxpəsq^Waaq, kəxpəstaaq 'narrow opening' [with metathesis]

Sir [Vakh. has kəxpəsqi- 'be narrow' from Rub.'s texts]

SPI →

NAI kapit- 'be tight-fitting' [and kapiksi-, kaipiksisimaaq- 'cross one's arms', PH kapiyli- 'close (opening), come together (ice)', kaipik-, kiapik- 'fit together, pass over']

WCI kapit- 'be tight (garment)' [note also Cop kaipiktit- 'splice']

ECI kapit- 'pull outer garment over atigi' [and kaipina- 'have hands pulled back in sleeves']

GRI kapit- 'pull outer garment over inner one' [and note NG kallutsi- 'pull outer boot over inner one']

PI kapətaq 'waterproof outer garment' [cf. ɖar?]

Yup [NSU kapitta 'gut rain parka' is borrowed from Inu]

SPI kavitak, Qaw kapitak 'gutskin rain parka'

NAI PH kapitak 'outer fur parka'

WCI Cop kapitaq 'outer (rain)coat' [Jen.]

ECI kapitaq

GRI kapitak 'waterproof jacket', NG kapatak 'outer fox skin coat' [Holt.], EG kapittaṛaq 'outer clothing' [but compare also WG kapitaq 'inner garment (e.g. inner mittens or jacket)']

PE kappəya- 'feel anxious' [cf. kapəycuy-, kapəlrak and kapət- and perhaps ya-]

AAV —

CAY HBC kapia- 'be in great need, in desperate straits'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir — [but Vakh. has kapəyur- 'make much noise' from Men.'s texts]

SPI —

NAI kappiasuk- 'feel oneself in imminent danger',
kappiay- 'feel worried about (e.g. someone leaving)'
[emot. root]

WCI kappia(suk)- 'be anxious, anguished' [emot. root;
Jen. has Cop kappimaq- 'be annoying']

ECI kappia(suk)- 'be terrified' [and Boas has kapernar-
'be afraid' for Baffin]

GRI kappia(suy)- 'be worried (e.g. about sick person)',
NG kappianaq- 'be frightful' [and note kappi- 'lack
food, be in a sorry state']

PI kappiala- 'cry out in fright' [cf. la(r)-]

SPI —

NAI kappiala- 'feel oneself in great danger and cry
out in fright'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI kappiala- 'lament, wail'

PY kasiyuq '(bladder) feast' [cf. katə-?]

AAY C kasi<y>uq, PWS kasiyuun 'feast celebrating first
catch of boy or young man, bladder feast' [and
kasi<y>ur- 'have a feast']

CAY kasiyuq 'an old time celebration'

NSY —

CSY —

PY-S kaspuytə- 'go (right) around' [cf. kaðəvə(t)- and
kasuy-]

AAY Kod kaspətə-, C kaspəxtə- 'surround, go all the way
around'

CAY —

NSY —

CSY kaspuxtə- 'pass through a specific time or place, go
around'

Sir kasfut(ə)- 'go around' [Vakh. from Men's texts]

PY kasuy- 'go around' [cf. kaspuytə-]

AAY kasuy- 'surround', PWS 'meet again after splitting
up' [the latter meaning influenced by kasuutə- 'meet
each other' under katyuyutə- (katyuy-); also appar-
ently kasuutə- 'get married' from the Russian Ortho-
dox wedding ceremony where the couple go around
the church together — but kasuutə- with this meaning
may be from katyuy- instead]

CAY kasuy- 'go around' [and kasutmun 'around'; and
kasuutə- 'get married' — see note under AAY above]

NSY — [for kaasutə- 'bring' see katə-]

CSY —

Inu — [SPI kassuuti- 'get married' may be a loan from
CAY]

PE katay- 'fall or drop'

AAY katay- 'dump or pour out, fall'

CAY katay- 'fall out or off, drop'

NSY katə-, kataxtur- 'pour out, drop, fall out'

CSY katay- 'dump, empty'

Sir katəy- 'drop, pour out' [Vakh. — Men. has katəR-, Orr
has kətəR-, also katət(ə)- 'pour, flood, spill']

SPI katak- 'fall, drop'

NAI katak-

WCI katak-

ECI katak- 'fall, drop, go downstairs'

GRI katay- 'drop, fall, shed hair (animal), be loosened'

PI katak 'hole (down) to entrance passage in trad.
house'

SPI —

NAI katak 'entrance hole from sod house into en-
trance passage'

WCI katak 'entrance previously in roof of house'
['entrance passage' in Ras.]

ECI katak 'house entrance'

GRI katak 'inner end of trad. Greenlandic house
passage where one climbs into the interior'

PI katcuq- 'be settled' [there may be a relat. to katə-]

SPI kassuq- 'be finished, finish'

NAI katcuq- 'be pacified, settle'

WCI Sig katsuq- 'be satisfied, full' [old word acc. Met.]

ECI katsuṇa- 'be slow, without zeal' [katsuṇait- 'be zeal-
ous']

GRI katsuR- 'be calm, at peace' [katsuṇjit- 'do in a hurry']

PE katə- 'meet' [cf. kaðuy-, katyuy- and katuk-, also
katluy and Atkan Aleut kasaay- 'tie (fish) together by
the tails for drying']

AAY →

CAY [note katṇəq* 'middle finger'; for Nun katəy- 'bump
into, brush against' see kaləy-²], →

NSY kaasur- 'arrive', kaasutə- 'bring', kaasuryuxsa- 'en-
tice' [compare under katyuy-]

CSY kaatə- 'arrive' [and kaatutə- 'arrive with', kasivay-
'encounter head-on or unexpectedly']

Sir katə- 'approach' [Men. has a macron over the first
vowel; Vakh. has katəyut(ə)- 'knock against each other'
and kasivaXtə- 'approach (enemy)' from Rub.'s texts]

SPI kati- 'bump head'

NAI kati- 'bump head(s)' [and katuk- 'bump heads
(sheep)', PH katiržurniq* 'snowdrift']

WCI kati- 'bump head against s.th.' [and Sig kattuyyi-
'join up (against one person)']

ECI kati- 'join, come after' [Peck has 'bump head' for Lab;
katut(i)- 'come together']

GRI kattut(i)-, NWG katut(i)- 'join, attack in a group' [and
kanniq* 'joint']

PE katəma- 'be gathered' [cf. (u)ma-]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY katəma- 'gather' [and kasima- 'meet']

CSY [note kasima- 'have arrived']

Sir kasəṁjani [also kacəṁyani] 'approaching'

SPI katuma-, Imaq katəma- 'hold a meeting'

NAI kasima-, PH katima-

WCI katima- 'be gathered, piled up'

ECI katima- 'meet, remain continually with'

GRI katima- 'be gathered in a cluster'

PI katəqšat 'collection'

SPI katiqšat 'collection'

NAI katiqšat 'pile, collection'

WCI [Ras. has *katiXXi*- 'cluster' for Cop]
 ECI [note *katirsu(q)*- 'assemble']
 GRI *katiršat* 'collection, gathering' [and note *katiršur*- 'gather']

PE *katət*- 'join' [cf. *t*-1]

AAV —

CAY *kacətə*- 'arrive from wilderness', NSU 'gather'

NSY *katətə*- 'join, gather'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *katit*- 'join, assemble, marry'

NAI *katit*- 'gather, get married'

WCI *katit*- 'gather'

ECI *katit*- 'join'

GRI *katit*- 'join, get married'

PE *katjur*- and *katur*- 'assemble' [cf. *ɲ(ɲ)ur*-?]

AAV *katuXtə*- 'gather' [trans. or intrans.; also *katu<R>utə*- 'meet with' and *katunrət* 'flock']

CAY Y, Nun, NS *katur*- 'be gathered' [post. root — *katunqa*- 'be gathered'; Hinz also has *katnat* 'herd']

NSY [note *kaXtə*- 'gather']

CSY *katjur*- 'be gathered, assembled' [post. root — *katjurja*- 'be gathered'; note also SLI *kaXta* 'a ball game']

Sir —

SPI —

NAI *kanjuq*-, Nu *katjuq*- 'assemble' [and *kanjut*, Nu *katjut* 'herd']

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE *katyay* 'place where two things come together'

AAV —

CAY *kasiy*- 'fork (river)'

NSY —

CSY [note *kasivay*- under *katə* above]

Sir *kasix* 'place where two poles meet' [Vakh. from Rub.'s texts]

SPI *kassaaq* 'fork in river'

NAI *kayyaaq*, Mal *katyaaq*

WCI [Pet. has *katyaaq* — for *kayyaaq*? -, also *kadjarek* 'confluence, fork of river' for Sig]

ECI —

GRI [kaayaaq 'groin']

PE *katluy* 'thunder' [cf. *katə*-, *kaɖuy*-, *kaɭay*-, and p.b. *ɭuy*, also (western) EA *kalu*-, Atkan *kalu*- 'shoot with bow or gun']

AAV Kod, KP (archaic) *kaɭuk* 'thunder' [also *kaɭiq*, a nominalization with *liɭ*, which in Kod mean 'lightning'; *kaɭuxtə*- 'thunder (sound)' and *kaɭkiq* 'sparks']

CAY *kaɭuk* 'thunder and lightning, electricity'

NSY *kaɭuk* 'thunder, lightning'

CSY *kaɭuk* 'thunder, lightning'

Sir *kaɭəx* 'thunder, lightning, storm'

SPI *kalliq*- 'thunder', Qaw also nom. *kalliq* 'thunder', Imaq *kaluk* 'thunder, lightning' [the latter written with macron on first vowel, but Men. also has *kaɭuk* 'storm';

note also *kalukaq* 'jerry can, box drum'; Jen. also has *kaluruaq* 'noise, din']

NAI *kalluk*, Mal *katluk*, *kalluk* 'thunder' [also verbal; compare also Mal *katliq*- 'come together quickly'; note also *kalukaq*, *kaɭukaq* 'box drum', verbal 'beat a box drum' — compare *kaɭay*-]

WCI *kalluk* 'thunder' [also verbal]

ECI *kallu*, Great Whale River *kalli*, Lab *kalluk* 'thunder' [as verb = 'strike (lightning)']- compare (with p.b. *liɭ*-) *kalli(q)*- 'sound (thunder)']

GRI *kaɭliq** [old ortho. *kagdleq*, but Fabr. *kadlek*] 'thunder' [back formation from verbal *kaɭliɭ*-, as also EG *kattirsig*; note also *kaɭliɭup* innira 'lightning, electricity']

PI *katna(a)k* 'bowsprit (of skin boat)' [cf. *katə*-]

Yup — [for CAY *katnəq* 'middle finger' see *katə*-]

SPI *katnaak* 'bowsprit'

NAI *kannaak* (du.) 'bowsprit, carved pieces of wood at either end of boat, projecting ends of umiaq's railing', Nu *katnaak* 'forked thing or place'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI *kannak* 'bowsprit, projecting end of skin boat railing, (usually pl.) male sexual organs'

PI *katuk*- 'beat drum' [cf. *kacak*- and *kaɖuy*-, and Aleut *katuy*- 'shake, flutter' but also EA *katay*- 'beat']

Sir — [but Vakh. has *qatuq(ə)*- 'beat' from Rub.'s texts]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI *katuk* 'drumstick' [and verbal 'beat drum' — Ras.]

ECI *katuk*- 'play Inuit drum' [and B.-S. has *katuun* 'drumstick' for Igl]

GRI *katuy*- 'beat drum' [and *katu*, *katuut* 'drumstick']

PE *katyuy*- 'knock into or meet' [cf. *katə*-, *kacak*-, *kaɖuy*- and Aleut *kasu*- 'find, hit upon']

AAV →

CAY — [for *kasuy*- 'surround' see *kasuy*-]

NSY [Enm. et al. have *kasur*- 'approach land (boat)' — but compare *kaasur*- under *katə*-]

CSY *kasuy*- 'hit with a stick, hit shore (waves)' [for *kasivay*- 'encounter head on' see *katə*-]

Sir *kasuy*- 'fling, lash' [Em. has *kasuy*- 'knock with head, splash against (wave)'; for *kasix* 'place where tent poles meet' see *katyay* under *kate*-]

SPI *kazuq*- 'meet'

NAI *kasuk*- 'ram into each other (mountain sheep)' [and *kasuq*- 'meet', Nu *kasuaq*- 'go to meet']

WCI Sig *kasuq*- 'fight, meet' [Pet. has 'destroy'; Ras. has 'meet', Dor. 'land (boat)' for Net; Schn. has *kasutuq*- 'beat on door' for 'adg' and Ow. *kahuk*- 'knock head' for EP]

ECI *kasuk* 'flint for lighter', *kasuq*- 'join, grab' [B.-S. has *kasuk* 'fire-stone' and Ras. *kasuaq*- 'hammer' for Igl; note also *kasu(a)*- 'hold together']

GRI *kasuy*- 'strike, beat against'

PE *katyuyutə*- 'come together' [cf. *utə*-]

AAV *kasuutə*- 'meet each other' [also 'get married' — see *kasuy*-, though *kasuutə*- with this meaning]

may in fact be from this source]
 CAY [for kasuutə- 'get married' see kasuy-]
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir kasəyut(ə)- 'hit with s.th., knock up against s.th.'
 [Em.]
 SPI [for kassuuti- 'get married' see kasuy-]
 NAI kasuuti- 'meet'
 WCI —
 ECI kasuut(i)- 'join'
 GRI kasuut(i)- 'knock into, clink glasses (toast)'

PE ka(C)uy 'walrus skin (with blubber)'
 AAY [note Kodiak kaukxiqə- 'itch']
 CAY Nun, NI, HBC kauxpak 'walrus'
 NSY kaxu 'walrus skin with blubber'
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI kauk
 NAI kauk
 WCI —
 ECI kauk 'walrus skin' [also 'white of egg' — though possibly a different base]
 GRI kaak 'walrus skin' [NG kauk also 'white of egg']

PY-Skavcak or **kavtak** 'make rattling or crunching sound'
 [cf. kaḏuy- and kacak-]
 AAY kauxtaq, AP also kauxtak 'hailstone'
 CAY kafcak, kaftak, kaftuk 'hailstone', kafcaxtə- 'rattle, clatter'
 NSY kafsaxtaṭəq 'rustle'
 CSY kafsak 'shuffling, crinkling or rustling sound', kaftəkšak 'hail' [Chap kapsak 'crunch, rustle' (verbal kapsaxtar-); note also kavlək 'sharp clicking sound', Chap kavləjunani 'soundlessly', kavləxtar- 'bang, loud noise']
 Sir kafsaxtar- 'scrape, crunch, bang, rumble' [and kafcəyca — for kafsəyca? — 'scraping, crunching'; also kafsix 'bell?']
 Inu — [but note NAI kapkaq- 'make noise with one's teeth']

PE kavir- 'be red'
 AAY kawir- 'be red' [C kawixqaq, K kawisqaq 's.th. red']
 CAY kawixtə- 'reddden' [kawixpak, kawirliq 'red thing']
 NSY kaviq 'red stone from which paint is made', kavilria 'red' [and kaviržuljuq 'reddish']
 CSY kavitə- 'be red', kaviržuk, kavitažak 'reddish thing'
 Sir kavəṛəlnuX 'red' [Vakh. from Rub; Men. has kavəyəl̥nuX, also kavisayənlənuX 'reddish' and kavižuxtəX 'dawn'; Vakh. also has kavcuraX 'red' from Men.'s texts]
 SPI kawiq- 'be red'
 NAI kaviq-
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE kav(v)i(C)ar 'fox (red)'
 AAY K kauyya(r)aq, C kauyyaaq 'small red fox'
 CAY kaviaq* 'red fox'

NSY [note kaviljuq 'fox']
 CSY kaviiq* 'fox'
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI kavviaq 'red fox'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE kavlay 'bearberry' [cf. kavir-?]
 AAY kauylaq 'bearberry'
 CAY kavlak
 NSY —
 CSY kaavlak
 Sir kavləx
 SPI kavlak
 NAI kavlaq*
 WCI kavlak
 ECI kallak
 GRI [note kaḥannit- 'stink']

PI kavžaq and **kavžəq** 'crown of head' [cf. Aleut kam-y-iX 'head' from *kavəy]
 SPI kavžaq 'crown of head, peak of woman's parka'
 NAI kavžaq 'crown of head'
 WCI kavyiḡ 'crown of head' [and Ras. has Cop kaavhera 'small tuft at back of man's hood']
 ECI kayyiḡ 'crown of head' [SB, NBI also 'end of spiral of blocks in a snow house']
 GRI kaššiq [old ortho. kavsseq] 'crown of head' [for kaaviq* 'top' see kaḏəvə(t)-]

PI kayaq- 'stay at home'
 Yup [note AAY kayaynar- 'be difficult', kayayyuḡ- 'balk at doing s.th.', which appears to be borrowed from Aleut kayayna- 'be heavy', however]
 SPI kayaut(i)- 'stay at home when others go away' [Jen.]
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI kayai- 'leave behind'
 GRI kayar- 'stay at home, not participate' [kayaat- 'always want to go along']

PE kayəmə(t)- 'push (forward)' [cf. kayu-]
 AAY AP kayəmə-, kaimə- 'push, force in'
 CAY kazmə-, HBC kaymə- 'poke, push'
 NSY kayəmə- 'place on, help get up on'
 CSY kayəmə- 'urge, encourage'
 Sir [kayməṛ- 'order, send' (Vakh. from Men. and Rub.) and kayməqəX 'exile']
 SPI kaimit- 'push into water (esp. boat)'
 NAI kiamit-, kaimit- 'push before one, shove into water (boat)', kaimruaq- 'push sled, pole kayak against current' [for kaipik-, kiapik- 'fit together' see kapət-]
 WCI kaimit- 'push into (e.g. one chimney tube into another)', kaimu(r)aq- 'push sled' [Ras. has Car kaimig- 'push into water'; and Sig kaima- 'order', kaimaktuq- 'persuade, order']
 ECI kaimit- 'drive in, push in', Lab 'push out a boat' [Peck has kaiblar- 'exhort'; for kaipiṇa- 'have hands pulled back in sleeves' see kapət-]

GRI kaamit- 'push before one, shove into water (boat)',
NG 'stuff, shove in (under)' [and note kaassur- (old
ortho. kávsor-) 'push oneself forward in sitting position
or in kayak over bad ice', NG kaussuaq- 'push sled';
note also EG kaattuulit 'sled']

PI kaivluaq- 'push continuously

SPI [note kaivluaq- 'take boat out to sea in rough
water']

NAI kaivl'uaq- 'push from behind (trying to move
sled, etc.)' [kaivl'yuk- 'push sled by stanchions']

WCI NBI, SB kailluaq- 'push'

ECI kaillua(q)- 'push continually'

GRI —

PE kayṇu- 'be ashamed'

AAY —

CAY kazṇu(yuṇ)-, HBC kayṇu(yuṇ)- 'be ashamed'

NSY kayṇu(yuṇ)-

CSY kayṇu(yuṇ)-

Sir kayṇə(yuṇ)-

SPI kanṇu(zuk)-

NAI kanṇu(suk)-

WCI kanṇu(huk)-

ECI kanṇu(suk)-

GRI kanṇu(suṇ)-

PY-S kayu 'sculpin' [may be cognate with PE kanayur
despite the Sir form below — compare also PY qayu(q)
with PI qanuq 'how', perhaps also qayar for parallel
loss of n in Yup]

AAY kayuluk 'sculpin'

CAY kayu

NSY —

CSY kayu 'sculpin or any ocean fish other than salmon'

Sir kayəṇəṇkaX 'small fish [Orr; Miller has kaynirax
'sculpin']

Inu [Qaw kayuupak 'sculpin' is probably from the
Yup]

PE kayu- 'be strong' [cf. kayəmə(t)- and Aleut kayu-X
'strength, muscle', EA kayu- 'have hopeful expectation
of s.o. coming']

AAY kayu- 'be strong'

CAY kayu- 'be strong' [esp. of wind in general CAY]

NSY [note kayun 'coeval, colleague'] →

CSY kayun 'helper', kayaatə- 'be weak', kayusir- 'help'
[and note kayaatə- 'win', also kayaxtə- 'urge' and
kayaXqar- 'cheer up, urge on']

Sir kayəX 'muscle', kayəṇəlṇuX 'rich (man)', kayusir-
'help' [from CSY?; note also kayvir- 'get tired'; kayuta
'help, helper' — Em., who also has kayar- 'win, beat' —
perhaps from the base of CSY kayaatə-; Men. has
kayaXticar- 'compete, quarrel, fight']

SPI kayuq 'upper arm'

NAI Nu kayuq 'outside of upper arm'

WCI →

ECI [note kayusi- 'persevere (to the end)', Iti 'be dead'] →

GRI [note NG kayuhiqqa- 'keep running (under own
steam — e.g. sledge)', kayuyuummi- 'persevere'] →

PE kay(y)u(C)ar 'biceps' [cf. ar?]

AAY K kasuaq 'biceps'

CAY —

NSY kayuaq 'muscle' [and note kayiṇalkria 'muscu-
lar']

CSY kayaaq 'biceps'

Sir kayaX [Orr]

SPI kayuaq 'biceps' [Jen.]

NAI —

WCI katsuaq 'biceps' [and Ras. has Net katjuaq 'sinew
of seal's fore-flipper']

ECI katsuaq, kayyuaq 'biceps'

GRI katsuaq

PI kayumək- 'be strong or persevering'

SPI kayumik- 'be strong' [and note kayuupak]-
'desire s.th. one can't have']

NAI kayumik- 'be fast, appetizing (food)' [and
kayumṇiq- 'slow down, be eager to go but be held
back, urge on, strain at harness (dog)' — compare
kayumṇiq- below]

WCI kayumik- 'be fast', Net kayumiktuaq 'fresh breeze,
gale' [Ras. has kayumik- 'blow' for Cop]

ECI Lab kayumik- 'cry a lot' [Schn.]

GRI kayumiy- 'be raring to go', EG kayimiy- 'perse-
vere, be willing', kayiminnar- 'be pleasant, amusing'

PY kayuṇə- '(start to) blow (wind)' [cf. nəṇ-]

AAY kayuṇə- 'start to blow, blow hard (wind)'

CAY kayuṇə-

NSY —

CSY —

PI kayuṇṇiq- 'be eager to go' [cf. ṇir-?]

SPI Qaw kayuṇiq- 'want or ask s.o. to go along with
one'

NAI kayuṇṇiq- 'be eager to go'

WCI —

ECI kayuṇiq- 'pull on traces (dog), be raring to go
s.where (person)'

GRI kayuṇir- 'desire, long for s.th.' [kajuṇiri- 'de-
sire']

PI kayuq 'reddish brown animal'

Yup — [but note CAY kayu 'coyote', which may be a loan
from English]

SPI kayuqtuq 'red fox'

NAI kayuqtuq [Mal kayuun 'coyote' is surely a back-
formation from the English which was rendered as
kayuuti, perhaps influenced by kayuqtuq]

WCI Cop kayuqtuq 'red fox' [Ras. has kayuq 'red-brown
(fox)' for Car]

ECI kayuq 'red, brown', Iti 'orange', kayuqtuq 'red fox'
[and note kayurḷaaq 'dog with reddish patches']

GRI kayuq 'brown dog or other animal', kayur- 'be
brown' [and SWG kayuruiq, NWG kayuaraq, Up
kayavaṇaaq 'sandpiper, golden plover']

PE kəcit- 'count'

AAY —

CAY NS, Y, UK kəcətə- 'count'

NSY kisitə- [Em.]
 CSY kəstə-
 Sir kitə- [Em.]
 SPI kizit-
 NAI kisit-
 WCI kisit-
 ECI kisit-
 GRI kisit-

PE kəði- ‘alone or only’ [quantifier/qualifier root, seeming to alternate morphologically with *kəðə-; compare the parallel phonological development of PE əðir]
 AAY C kii-, kiyi- [also kiyi- in kiyiin], K kii-, kəsi- ‘only, alone’
 CAY kii-, HBC kəyir-, Y kəzir- ‘only, alone’ [and kəzianək, HBC kəyianəŋ ‘always’]
 NSY [Men. has kəyəvək ‘(you) alone’ on p. 317]
 CSY kəzəXar- ‘only, alone’
 Sir kəcəməŋuX ‘only (one)’ [Vakh. has kəcəkəŋarmi ‘alone’, also kəcəmi, etc.]
 SPI kizi- ‘only’
 NAI kisi- ‘only’ [both i and i show up under inflection]
 WCI kisi- ‘only’ [Ras. has Net, Sig kisianni ‘(it’s) only (that)’, Dor. has kisianni ‘only’]
 ECI kisi- ‘only’ [and kisianni ‘but, only’; for kiita ‘a little, only’ see ki(i)]
 GRI kisi-, EG kiitsaar- ‘only’ [and kisianni, kisiat ‘but’, kisirŋiur- ‘live alone’, NG kihiani ‘only, but’]

PE kəðim(r)ar ‘one who is alone’
 AAY [PWS kiimaar- ‘do s.th. by oneself’]
 CAY [kiimir- ‘stand on its own (baby)’]
 NSY kəyəmaq ‘the only one’
 CSY kəzəmaq ‘only child’
 Sir —
 SPI kizirmaaq ‘person or animal alone’
 NAI PH kisimraaq ‘person with no relatives’, kisimriuq- ‘be alone’
 WCI —
 ECI [Aiv kisirmiutaq ‘one who lives in solitude’]
 GRI kisirmaaq ‘s.o. who is alone’

PE kəð(ə)kaviy ‘falcon or hawk’ [cf. kəði-?]
 AAY —
 CAY əskaviaq ‘goshawk’ [and Ras. has kitikagfiaq, also Nun skaf’viaq ‘peregrine falcon’]
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI kiyžawik ‘peregrine falcon’ [Imaq kiakiaq ‘hawk’ acc. Men.]
 NAI kižyavik ‘goshawk, falcon’
 WCI kiyyavik, Cop kiljavik ‘falcon’ [Ras. has Net kikSavik — for kiyžavik?]
 ECI kiyyavik ‘hawk’
 GRI kiššavik [old ortho. kigssavik] ‘hawk’

PE kəyay- ‘do fast’ [cf. Atkan Aleut xəðay- ‘move or walk fast’ with p.b. ðay- under žay- and loss of initial kə; with negation = ‘move slowly’]
 AAY —

CAY kəxay- ‘be a fast eater’
 NSY ɣaynəXsiq(ar)- ‘eat ravenously’
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI kiyaat- [old ortho. kigait-] ‘be slow’ [with ŋit-; kiyaatŋay- ‘slack (speed or eagerness)’, EG kiaatsimik ‘silently’; note also kiyaar- ‘stop bleeding’ with ŋir- — influenced by kəyək-?]

PE kəyðay- ‘be rough’ [cf. kəyə- and žay-?]
 AAY xay- ‘be rough (surface)’ [xak ‘rough surface’]
 CAY kəxay(cətə)- ‘be rough (surface)’
 NSY —
 CSY xaak ‘rasping, grating sound’
 Sir —
 SPI kiyžak- ‘be rough, coarse’
 NAI kiyžak-, Nu kiyžak- ‘be rough, coarse’, Nu also ‘be dull (blade)’ [compare Nu kiylak- under kəylyay-]
 WCI kiyyak- ‘be rough’
 ECI kiyya(k)-
 GRI —

PI kəyaq- ‘notch’ [cf. kəyə- and/or kəkə- — there is some entanglement between the two bases]
 SPI kiaq- ‘notch, etch’ [Jen., who also has ‘be worn by use (fur)’]
 NAI [note kiyak- ‘nibble’]
 WCI kiyaq- ‘cut with teeth’
 ECI —
 GRI kiyar- ‘make a notch in, incise (edge)’ [and note kixxaq* ‘mountain pass, notch, scratch, furrow’]

PE kəyə- ‘bite’ [cf. kəylyay-, kəyðay- and Aleut kiy- ‘bite’]
 AAY kəxə-, kəyə- ‘bite’ [and note kiyyay-, KP xiyyay- ‘be furious’]
 CAY kəxə- ‘bite’ [and note NSU kəxəvə- ‘wear out, abrade’]
 NSY kəxə- ‘bite’
 CSY əxə- ‘crimp boot soles with teeth’, xiistə- ‘clench teeth’
 Sir [Em. has kəyəžar- ‘crimp soles with teeth’; Orr has kižax(tə)- ‘crimp soles’; Men. has kižax(tə)-] →
 SPI kii- ‘bite’ [and kiižaq- ‘crimp soles’]
 NAI kii-, Mal kiyi- ‘bite, clench teeth’ [and kiisi- ‘take a bite’]
 WCI kii- ‘bite’ [Met. also has kiyi-]
 ECI kii- ‘bite’ [half-trans. kiisi-, kiinni(C)-]
 GRI kii- ‘bite, press together around s.th. (ice)’, EG ‘clench one’s teeth’ [and half-trans. kiisi-; note also kiyyur- ‘be worn off (surface)’ and kixxit(i)- ‘get jammed in s.th.’]

PI kəyyəq ‘bite or s.th. bitten’ [cf. q under nər¹]
 SPI —
 NAI kiyyiq* ‘s.th. bitten numerous times’
 WCI [Pet. has ki(y)iq ‘pimple’ (?) for Sig]
 ECI kiyyiq ‘bite’
 GRI kixxiq* ‘bite’

PE kəyi(C)ar 'beaver'

AAV —

CAY kəxiarnaq 'otter' [with p.b. nar]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI Nu kiyaq 'beaver'

WCI kiyaq

ECI kiyaq

GRI kixxiaq

PE kəymar- 'bite repeatedly' [cf. mar-]

AAV kəxmā<R>i- 'bite repeatedly'

CAY kəxmār-

NSY kəxmār-

CSY —

Sir —

SPI kiṇmaq-, Imaq kəyma(q)-

NAI kiymaq-

WCI —

ECI [note kimmautiik 'pliers', kimmautiṇu- 'be tired of chewing or holding s.th. between one's teeth']

GRI kimmar-, kimmaliy- 'chew to make soft' [the latter 'notch' in EG]

PE kəymi(C)- 'grip between teeth' [cf. miy-]

AAV C kəxmiy-, Kod kəymi- 'grip between teeth' [kəxmiaq, kəymiaq 'thing thus gripped']

CAY kəxmiaq 'thing held between teeth' [Ras. has 'drill mouthpiece']

NSY [kəxəmsi- 'bite on to']

CSY əxmiiq* 'thing held between teeth'

Sir —

SPI kiṇmiaq 'drill mouthpiece'

NAI kiymi<ž>aq 'thing carried between teeth' [Jen. has 'mouthpiece of drill'; verbal = 'carry in teeth'; kiṇmirun 'sealskin edge between sole and fur part of boot']

WCI Net, Car kiṇmiaq 'mouthpiece of drill' [B.-S.; Ras. has verbal 'carry in mouth' for Cop]

ECI kimmia(q)- 'hold between teeth' [nom. = 'thing thus held']

GRI kimmiar- 'hold between teeth' [and kimmiaq 'thing thus held', kimmivik 'mouthpiece of pipe', kimmikut 'strip (e.g. of dried skin) sewn into seam of boot']

PE kəyūn 'tooth' [cf. un]

AAV xun, xuutəq, PWS kəxun, kəxuta 'tooth'

CAY kəxun

NSY yutə

CSY xuta

Sir kəyəta

SPI kiun, Qaw kiyun

NAI kiyun

WCI kiyun

ECI kiṇuti

GRI kiṇut

PI kiimmi- 'clench teeth' [cf. umi-?]

SPI Qaw kiimi- 'clench teeth'

NAI kiimmi-

WCI —

ECI kimmi- 'clench teeth' [influenced by kəymi(C)-?]

GRI —

PI kəyək- 'stop flowing (blood)' [cf. kəyə-?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI Lab kiṇik- 'stop' [specifically of blood flowing in Peck and Bourq.]

GRI kiṇit- 'stop flowing (blood)' [as opposed to kixxit(i)- 'get (s.th.) jammed in s.th.'; Fab. has kigi(t)- or kigik- in the latter meaning, only kigi(t)- in the former; for kiyaar- 'stop flowing' see kəyəy-]

PE kəyinar 'face or blade' [cf. kəyə-]

AAV xiinaq 'face'

CAY kəxinaq 'face, blade of knife'

NSY yinaq 'face'

CSY xinaq 'face, blade of knife'

Sir kəx 'face' [Vakh. has kəkəX from Rub.]

SPI kiinaq 'face, blade or edge of knife'

NAI kiin'aaq, Mal kiṇin'aaq

WCI kiinaq

ECI kiinaq

GRI kiinaq, EG kiiag 'face, blade of knife' [and kiinarpak, EG kiiappak, Up kiinappak 'mask' — EG also 'ghost']

PE kəyinaqur 'mask' [cf. qur]

AAV AP xiinaquq 'mask' [Fisher]

CAY kəxinaquq 'mask' [kəxinaqur- 'put on a mask']

NSY —

CSY xinaq^waaq* 'mask'

Sir —

SPI kiinauq, Qaw kiitnaruq

NAI kiin'aruq 'mask' [and note kiin'aaq 'male seal in mating season']

WCI —

ECI [kiinaṇṇuaq 'mask']

GRI kiinaruq, kiinaaq 'black snout and eyes of saddleback seal'

PI kiinailitaq 'knife sheath' [cf. ṇilitar, also kiṇin, though the relat. is obscure]

SPI kiinailitaq 'knife sheath'

NAI PH kinn'ail'isaq

WCI [note kiinait- 'be blunt']

ECI kiinailitaq 'sheath for covering instrument, veil for covering face'

GRI —

PI kiinnakcaq- 'sharpen' [cf. k- under nəy- and car-]

SPI kiinaṇzaq- 'sharpen'

NAI PH kiin'aksaun 'sharpening stone'

WCI kiinaksaq- 'sharpen'

ECI kiinna(k)-, kiinnasaq-

GRI kiinnaṇ-, NG kiinnaxxaq- 'whet, sharpen'

PI kiinaqci- 'see face to face' [cf. ci-]

SPI —

NAI Nu kiin'aqsi- 'show one's face, see s.o.'s face'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI kiinarsi- 'see s.o. face to face, show s.o. a friendly face (as greeting)'

PE kəyir- 'be in pain' [cf. kəyə-]

AAY —

CAY kiXciur-, NSU kəxiXciur- 'be in pain, ill' [and kiXta 'pain']

NSY riXtəŋə- 'be in pain from a wound' [Orr]

CSY xiiXsi- 'be in pain'

Sir —

SPI kiiqsiq- 'be in pain', kiiqsiuq- 'be in great pain' [kiiqti 'pain']

NAI kiiqsiuq- 'be in great pain'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PI kəyɫu 'posts at bow or stern of skin boat' [cf. kəklu(ɣ), with which this set may share the same source]

SPI kiɣɫu 'bow seat of umiaq'

NAI kiɣɫu 'bow or stern seat of umiaq'

WCI —

ECI Baffin kiɣɫu 'boat post' [Boas]

GRI umiap kiɫɫui 'bow and stern posts of skin boat' [for homonym (?) meaning 'fireplace' see kəklu(ɣ)]

PY kəylunəq 'wolf' [cf. kəyə- and lur- plus nəɾ¹?]

AAY PWS kəylunəq 'wolf' [elsewhere kəyanaq, with taboo deformation?]

CAY kəylunəq* 'wolf'

NSY kəylunəq

CSY —

PE kəyturyar 'mosquito' [cf. kəyə-, tur-² and yar]

AAY kəxturyaq 'mosquito'

CAY əxturyaq, Eg, Nun, NSU kəxturyaq

NSY kəkturyaq 'mosquito' [Av. has kəkturiaq, poss. influenced by SPI]

CSY [note əxturyaq 'unidentified creature like lemming with double claws or sea-squirt' (?)]

Sir —

SPI kikturiaq, Imaq kəkturiaq 'mosquito'

NAI kikturiaq

WCI kikturiaq

ECI kitturiaq

GRI —

PI kəkcaq- 'think all the time about s.th.' [or kikcaq-?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI kiksaq- 'think about s.th. all the time', Cop kixxaliri- 'desire' [Ras.], Sig kiksai- 'think all the time about what to do, be worried about' [Met.]

ECI kitsa(q)- 'be worried', kitsa(ɾ)uti 'tribulation'

GRI kissar- [old ortho. kigsar-] 'wish' [in Egede 'long for'; kissaatiyi- 'wish for']

PI kəkcaun 'membrane around intestines' [or kikcaun?; cf. un]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI kitsauti 'membrane around intestines, peritonium'

GRI kissaatit [old ortho. kigsautit] 'reticulum (of animal)'

PI kəkə- 'break off (after notching)' [cf. kəklu(ɣ), kəklay and kəyaq-]

SPI kiɣi- 'make a notch in'

NAI kiki- 'make a notch in, break off a piece (of wood)' [and kikkaq* 'notch, broken off piece'; for kikluq- 'be notched, chipped' see kəklu(ɣ)]

WCI kiki- 'be split, cracked'

ECI →

GRI kiki- 'crack s.th. (e.g. a cup)'

PI kəkturaq- 'break in two' [cf. ɖurar-?]

SPI kiktuaq-, W, Qaw kikturaq-, Imaq kəktuaq- 'snap in two, break'

NAI kikturaq-

WCI kikturaq- 'break (intr.)'

ECI kitturaq- 'break' [Bourq. has kikturaq-]

GRI kitturar- 'break, snap, pull apart'

PE kəklay or **kəklar** '(notch between teeth of) saw' [cf. kəkə- and ɾlay; there may be some contam. with kəyə- in Yup here]

AAY KP kəxlautə- 'notch (a log, where another is to join it)' [compare C kəxlacay- 'nibble, take a few bites', going with kəyə-]

CAY kəxlaq 'saw' [for HBC kəxsaq 'saw tooth' see kəkyay]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI Nu kiɣɫak 'flint blade' [as verb = 'be dull, rough (blade)' — compare under kəyɖay-; Ras. has 'arrow-head of flint', Jen. has kiɣɫaq 'skinning knife']

WCI Net kiɣɫaaržuk 'little flint knife' [Ras.]

ECI killak, killaq 'interval between teeth of saw' [Bourq. has kilaq for Lab, but note also killait 'teeth of saw'; Ras. has killavait 'jagged (mountains)' for Igl]

GRI kiɫɫavaaq 'indentation, space between fingers, jagged crest' [kiɫɫavaar- 'make indentations or notches in s.th.']

PE kəklu(ɣ) 'andiron (for cooking over)' [cf. kəkə- and perhaps lu(ɾ), also kəyɫu, which could represent the same base — note that PE kl becomes ɣl in NAI PH and also sporadically further east in some words; the base may originally have meant 'piece(s) of notched wood laid across each other (e.g. used as an andiron)']

AAY —

CAY —

NSY [note əkɳaq 'stove', influenced by əkɳəq 'fire' under əkə-¹?]

CSY əɫuk 'stove' [also dual for one]

Sir kəkɫa 'stove' [Vakh. has 'fireplace']

SPI —

NAI [note kikluq- 'be notched or chipped' from kəkə-]

WCI Car EP kiktut 'outdoor fireplace' [Ow.; Ras. has Car kiglut 'fireplace' but also kiktuvik 'cooking place' and Net kitlut 'oven' — probably for kiktut — 'cooking stones']

ECI kitsuk 'support for teapot on Inuit lamp, stones to make open-air fire', Lab kiktut 'fireplace, andiron' [Peck; note also kiyluq- 'saw', nom. kiyluuti — Dor.]

GRI kiltu [old ortho. kigdlo], (pl.) kiltut 'open air fireplace of stones, etc.' [Kl. has also 'two pieces of wood to lay flat stone on for drying tobacco for snuff'; NWG kiltuut 'cooking range, hearth']

PE kakyay or kakyar 'nail' [cf. kəkə- and kəklay; the Yup may be influenced by kəyə-]

AAY —

CAY kəxsaraq 'mouthpiece of bow drill', HBC kəxsaq 'saw tooth'

NSY kəxyaq 'nail' [Jen. has kiikiak — from Inu?]

CSY kiksak 'ice creeper on sole of boot to prevent slipping'

Sir kikiyX (for kəkyəX?) 'stud on sole of boot to prevent slipping' [Vakh. from Rub.'s texts]

SPI kiyiak 'nail'

NAI kiki<ž>ak 'nail' [also verbal]

WCI kikiak 'nail' [Lowe; Met. has kikiak]

ECI kikiak 'nail'

GRI kikiak 'nail' [pl. kikiššat; verbal kikiay-]

PE kəlay- 'perforate or get a hole' [cf. kəlu-]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY kəlay- 'come undone, unravel' [influenced by kəlu-]

Sir [kəlxati- 'unpick, undo (s.th.)']

SPI kilak- 'pierce, make hole in'

NAI kilak- 'pierce, get perforated' [and kilaaq- 'be full of holes, perforate']

WCI kilak- 'pierce, get perforated'

ECI kilak- 'pierce, get perforated' [and kilaaq- 'make many holes in']

GRI kilay- 'get a hole' [and kilak 'hole'; NG kilaaq- 'have a rash or sores on skin']

PI kəllaq 'hole or tear' [cf. q under nə¹]

SPI killaiq- 'sew'

NAI kəllaq* 'hole' [and killaiyaq- 'sew, patch a hole']

WCI kəllaq 'hole' [and killaiyaq- 'patch, repair']

ECI killak 'hole, tear' [Bourq. has killaq for Lab; killai(q)- 'repair a garment']

GRI kiltaq* [old ortho. kigdlaq] 'hole' [and kiltaar- 'sew up a hole in s.th.']

PE kələ(t)- 'cut skin into strips (for rope)'

AAY —

CAY —

NSY kələvə- 'cut into strips' [Av.]

CSY kələvə- 'cut into strips (e.g. making thongs from hide)']

Sir [Vakh. has kəlit- 'twist' from Rub.'s texts]

SPI kilit- 'cut rope from hide'

NAI kilit- 'cut into strips (hide, fish, etc.)' [and kittiq- 'slice', kittaq* 'strip of skin to be used for rope']

WCI —

ECI kilit- 'make a thong by cutting around edge of a tube of skin from a bearded seal'

GRI kilit- 'cut into strips (skin, baleen, bread, etc.), chap (teat)' [kilitir-, kitsir- 'cut into slices or strips' and kittaq* 'cut-off slice', in pl. 'small pieces of skin left from embroidering with skin strips']

PE kələy- 'inform'

AAY kələy- 'inform, notify', AP also 'invite over'

CAY kələy- 'invite to one's house (to eat)' [and kəlyur- 'tell s.o. what s.o. else has said about him behind his back', kəltə- 'be alert, wary']

NSY kələña- 'observe, keep watch over'

CSY kələy- 'warn, inform, invite' [kələña- 'be wary, on guard']

Sir kələyar- [for kələyyar-?] 'invite, call together, inform' [and kəlyitə- 'show'; Vakh. has kəlyu(r)- 'run', kəly(ə)- 'go and call' and kəlyət- 'show' from Rub.; note kənlərəqə(s)- 'watch over', kənləranəX 'careful' — influenced by kənlə?]

SPI kilik- 'summon, go to get' [and Imaq kələña- 'observe, keep an eye on s.th.']

NAI kilik- 'inform, warn'

WCI Sig kilyui- 'tell s.o. what s.o. else said about him, tell on s.o.' [kilyuiyit 'informers, spies'; Car? kilikpaaq 'mark on meat, wood or iron recognizable to owner' — Schn. 'adg']

ECI —

GRI kiliy- 'inform' [and kilitsiššaq 'spy, informer', kiltur- 'tell s.th. one shouldn't, betray']

PE kəliy- 'scrape'

AAY kəliy- 'scrape' [and C kəlik 'edible strip of cambium layer of bark scraped from tree']

CAY kəliy- 'scrape' [especially to get edible strip of cambium layer of bark of tree]

NSY kəliy- 'scrape'

CSY kəliy-

Sir —

SPI kiliktuq- 'scrape, clean, rake'

NAI kil'ik- 'scrape (skin)'

WCI →

ECI kiliutaq 'scraping instrument for removing dirt from skins, etc.'

GRI kiliy- 'scrape' [and EG kiliilaq, Up kiliitaq 'mussel']

PE kəliyar- 'scrape repeatedly' [cf. ar-]

AAY —

CAY kəliyaun 'skin scraper'

NSY —

CSY kəliyar- 'scrape with long, easy strokes'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI kil'iyay- 'scrape fat off skin or baleen to desired size'

WCI kiliyaq- 'scrape skin'

ECI kiliyaq- 'clean by scraping, make oil by beating blubber', Lab 'scrape hair off skin'

GRI kiliyar- 'scrape frozen berries from heather in winter'

PE kəliɣvay 'mammoth' [cf. vay]

AAV —

CAYY kəliɣvak '(fossil) mammoth' [Jen. also has this for Nun]

NSY [Ras. has kilivfak 'mammoth']

CSY —

Sir —

SPI kiliɣvak 'mammoth'

NAI kil'iyvak

WCI kiliɣvak

ECI —

GRI kiliffaq 'legendary animal (with six legs)'

PE kəlu 'area behind' [cf. Atkan Aleut klu- 'go in, get into (e.g. a bay)']

AAV kəlu- 'area behind, towards wall' [posit. root]

CAY kəlu- 'area behind (house), away from river' [posit. root]

NSY kəlu 'rear wall of house [and kəlua 'inland']

CSY kəlu 'area behind (house), back from shore'

Sir kəla 'sleeping platform' [Vakh. from Rub.'s texts; for kəla 'edge' see kənlə; Em. has kəlməžur- 'go to neighbour in north, go in, up from sea to shore']

SPI Qaw kilusik- 'be far inland', Imaq kəlua 'inland', kəluk 'back wall'

NAI kilu 'part of house or tent opposite door'

WCI kilu- 'inland' [posit. root; also 'rear wall' acc. Ras.]

ECI kilu 'back of house'

GRI kilu, kilut 'foot end of bed or sleeping platform, back wall'

PE kəluvar- 'move back' [cf. var-]

AAV kəlu<w>ar- 'move back, out of way'

CAY kəluvar- 'move back', NI kəluvaq 'east' [= Y kəluknaq]

NSY kələvaq 'west'

CSY kələvar- 'go back from house or behind building'

Sir kəlvani- 'move back from shore', kəlvacun 'at the back' [Vakh. from Rub.]

SPI kiluva(q)tiq- 'move away from river, move north', Qaw kiluvaqtaaq- 'go further upriver, into house', [and Imaq kələvaq 'west']

NAI kiluvaq- 'travel inland' [and Nu kiluayniq 'east (wind)']

WCI kiluvaq- 'move towards back of house'

ECI kiluvaq- 'move towards back of snow house'

GRI kiluar- 'move towards back of room'

PE kəluɣ 'seam or stitch' [cf. kəlay-]

AAV kəluk 'seam'

CAY kəluk 'stitch'

NSY kəluk 'seam' [Av.]

CSY kəluk 'stitch'

Sir kələx 'stitch' [Orr and Em.]

SPI kiluk 'stitch, seam'

NAI kil'uk

WCI kiluk

ECI kiluk

GRI kiluk

PI kəluaq- 'rip or become undone (seam)' [cf. ar-]

Yup [for CSY kəlay- 'come undone, unravel' see kəlay-]

SPI kiluaq- 'rip a seam'

NAI kəluaq- 'become undone (seam)'

WCI kiluaq-

ECI kiluaq-

GRI kiluar- 'rip up, become undone (seam)'

PE kəmaɣluɣ '(bitter) vegetable?' [cf. kəmmaq-]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY kəmaɣluk 'sea vegetable' [(sea potato); Chap. kəmaxluk Orr]

Sir kəmaxluk [Orr]

SPI kimayluk 'bitter sourdock'

NAI PH kimayluk 'an edible green'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PY-S kəmaɣnaq 'lung' [there may be a link to kəmaɣ — cf. nar]

AAV K kəmaɣnaq, PWS kumaynaq 'lung'

CAY NSU kəmaɣnəq* 'lung' [and note kəmaɣnaq 'sea urchin?']

NSY kəmaɣnaq 'lung' [Av. has kəmaɣnaq and kəməɣnaq]

CSY kəmaɣnaq

Sir kəmaɣnəX

Inu [Imaq kəmaɣnaq, kəmanɣaq 'lung(s)' is probably a loan from Yup]

PI kəmaɣtuun 'handle of woman's knife' [cf. kəmalik and un]

SPI —

NAI kimaktuun 'handle of skin-scraper'

WCI Car? kimaktuun [Schn. 'adg']

ECI kimattuut(i) 'handle of ulu'

GRI kimattuut 'handle of ulu'

PE kəmalik '(woman's) sewing knife' [cf. kəmaɣtuun]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY —

Sir kəməsəX 'woman's knife' [Em. has kəməsiX; note also kəmənyəž'a 'handful']

SPI kimaliq 'small sewing ulu-type knife'

NAI kimaliq

WCI kimaliq

ECI Lab kimalik [Peck]

GRI —

PE kəməɣ 'flesh'

AAV kəmək 'flesh' [PWS also 'body']

CAY kəmək 'flesh'

NSY kəmək 'skin' [and kəməxtuqaq 'fat(ty)', 'stout' acc. Av., kəmi- 'be fat(ty)']

CSY *kəmək* 'flesh, skin'

Sir *kəməx* 'skin (human)' [Vakh. also 'body, flesh']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Net *kimikiliqtuq* 'is not so strong' [Ras.]

ECI —

GRI *kimik* '(inner) force, power, influence' [and *kimiy-* 'influence, try to persuade, make impression on' (by contam. with *kəmə-*?); also *kimikit-* 'be weak, ineffective', *kimittuuq* 'strong, effective, one who wants his way, keeps on trying to persuade']

PE *kəməyit-* 'be skinny' [cf. *ɲit-*]

AAV *kəmmitə-* 'be skinny'

CAY *kəmɣitə-*

NSY *kəmyilɲuq* 'skinny' [person?]

CSY *kəmyitə-* 'be skinny'

Sir *kəmyilɲuX* 'thin' [person?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI *kimiit-* 'be thin, weak (e.g. coffee), of no effect (medicine)'

PI *kəmə-* 'request' [cf. *kələk-*?]

SPI *kimi-* 'request, desire' [note personal name *Di kəmənəq*]

NAI PH *kimi-* 'request personal or ancestor's song', *kiminaq-* 'request things habitually (esp. s.th. unavailable)' [and *kimmun* 'personal song played at messenger feast'; Spencer has *kimik* 'messenger feast partner']

WCI —

ECI —

GRI — [for *kimiy-* 'try and persuade' see *kəməy*]

PI *kəmnaq-* 'be bitter or strong-tasting' [cf. *kəməyluy* and *kəmni-*; there may be a link to *kəməy*]

Yup — [but note that Hinz has CAY *kiminarkoq* 'is effective (remedy)']

SPI *kimnaq-*, Imaq *kəmnaq-* 'be bitter'

NAI *kimnaq-* 'have a bitter or unpleasant taste'

WCI *kimnaq-* 'be strong (liquor, tobacco, etc.)'

ECI —

GRI —

PE *kəmni-* 'become dizzy from smoke' [cf. *kəmnaq-*]

AAV —

CAY *kəmni-* 'be light-headed, drugged'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *kimni-* 'feel ill or dizzy from smoking tobacco'

NAI *kimni-* 'become choked by tobacco while smoking'

WCI [Pet. has Sig *kimi-* 'swallow smoke' — for *kimni-*?]

ECI —

GRI —

kəna(a)yuq 'Tanaina (Athabaskan) Indian' [from Tanaina *k'ənaXt'ana*, inc. *-Xt'ana* 'dweller in' which may have been replaced with an unidentifiable Eskimo suffix]

AAV K, KP *kənaayuq*, PWS *kənaa<y>uq* 'Tanaina'

CAY BB *kənayuk*, *kənaayuq*, NI *kənaayuk* 'Alutiiq (Pacific Eskimo), Tanaina Indian'

NSY —

CSY —

PE *kənər-* 'be viscous'

AAV *kənər-* 'be thick, viscous'

CAY *kənəXtə-* 'slow down progress, brake'

NSY *kənəXqə-* 'thicken' [and *kənəxtə-* (for *kənəXtə-*?) 'brake']

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *kiniq-* 'be thick, viscous, not slide easily', Imaq 'brake'

NAI *kiniq-* 'be thick, viscous, not slide easily'

WCI Sig *kiniq-* 'be hard going through (viscous snow)'

ECI *kiniq-* Lab 'be viscous' [Peck], NBI, SB 'be without water'

GRI *kinir-* 'be viscous, heavy (to transport or travel through)' [and EG *kirnima-* 'be heavy']

PE *kənatay-* 'apply brake'

AAV —

CAY Nun *kənatayun* 'sled brake'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *kinatak-* 'apply sled brake'

NAI *kinatak-*, *kinatak-* 'resist, apply brakes'

WCI —

ECI Lab *kinatayut* 'brake' [Peck]

GRI NG *kinataqut* 'sled strap for braking on slope' [= WG *kiniquit*, *kinaqut*]

PI *kənəqtaq* 's.th. viscous'

SPI —

NAI *kiniqtat* 'dried meat kept in seal oil'

WCI *kiniqtaq* 'viscous mixture of snow and water'

ECI *kiniqtaq* 's.th. of thick consistency'

GRI —

PE *kəni-* 'get soaked' [note the development of NAI **əni* to *inʔi*, parallel to that of **əi* to *ilʔi* under PE *əi-*; compare *aɲipa-* for the Inu forms]

AAV K *kəni-* 'get soaked'

CAY *kəni-* 'get soaked (to soften)'

NSY *kiniləq* 'wet spot' [Av.]

CSY →

Sir →

SPI →

NAI →

WCI *kinipa-* 'be wet, permeated with water'

ECI *kinipa-* 'be soaked through' [marked as 'rare' for Wakeham Bay by Schn.]

GRI *kinipašuy* 'soft (as opposed to frozen or dried) food'

PE *kənit-* 'soak' [cf. *t-1*]

AAV *kənitə-* 'soak'

CAY *kənitə-* 'soak in order to soften'

NSY —

CSY *kənitə-*

Sir kənītə- [also kənītivəx 'place in lake or river where walrus skins for covering skin boats are dipped for softening' — Em.]

SPI kinit- 'soak, immerse'

NAI kin'it-

WCI kinit- 'soak' [Ras. has kinik- 'soften (skin)' for Net]

ECI kinit- 'soak, dampen (skin, wood, etc.)'

GRI kinit- 'soak (in order to soften)'

PE kənir 'front flap of parka'

AAY —

CAY kəniq 'front part of a parka cover gathered up and used as a means of carrying things'

NSY kənəq 'lap, front of shirt' [Av.]

CSY kəniq 'skirt of parka or dress'

Sir kənəX

SPI →

NAI →

WCI Car kiniq 'fore-flap of caribou skin coat' [Ras.]

ECI kiniq 'front flap of a woman's parka'

GRI NG kiniq 'front flap of parka'

PE kənirmiy- 'carry in front of parka' [cf. miy-]

AAY —

CAY kənimi- 'put in the gathered front of one's parka cover' [and kənimikə- 'carry that way']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir kənirməy- 'carry inside front of parka' [Em.]

SPI kinirvik-, kinirmik- 'carry in the front of one's parka'

NAI kin'irvik- 'carry something in the front of one's snowshirt or apron'

WCI —

ECI kinirmi(k)- 'carry in front of parka or apron'

GRI kinirfiy- 'carry s.th. before one (in an apron or folded arms)'

PE kənlə 'border or edge' [compare kənlur]

AAY kəŋla, Kod qəŋla, AP əŋla 'border, edge'

CAY (ə)ŋla, nəlla, HBC, Nun kəŋla 'border, edge' [also məŋla — for which see mɪŋlə; note also əŋəŋq, HBC kəŋəŋq 's.th. suitable, that fits']

NSY kənlə 'border, edge'

CSY kənlə 'end, source, reason, limit, boundary' [and kənlə- 'get to the heart of a matter']

Sir kənlə(ŋa) 'limit, border' [but note also kəla (as in kələŋa) 'edge, divinity', kəliya 'universe, world', kələsir- 'give a time limit' — perhaps with contam. from kətlir under kətlə-]

SPI killi(q) 'border, edge, horizon' [Jen. also has killinaq 'wall of house to left of door' for KI]

NAI killi(q) [Jen. has kiyluk] 'area next to wall or floor, goal, limit, reason, source of river, border, edge', Nu killik 'heel print where s.o. drives heel into earth or snow for support'

WCI kiyl(k), kiyliniq, killiniq 'limit'

ECI killi [Schn. has kiyl] 'edge, limit', killiniq 'pack ice that stops at a distance' [and killaa(q)- 'cut along one side, get somewhere on time (e.g. to catch a boat)']

GRI kiłik [old ortho. kigdlik] 'edge, limit' [and kiłiy- 'have reached a limit, so far', NG killaaq- 'follow coast']

PE kənləkə- 'reach a limit' [cf. kə-¹]

AAY kəŋəŋkə-, AP qəŋəŋkə-, KP əŋəŋkə-, PWS ŋəŋkə- 'have reached (a limit), from then on'

CAY —

NSY [kənləŋtuku 'from that time or limit']

CSY Chap kənləkə- 'have as limit'

Sir [Vakh. has kələkə- 'limit, surround', and kələŋ- 'go to live with, live until' from Men. and Rub.'s texts]

SPI [Imaq kələluŋu 'from that time or point']

NAI Nu killiyi- 'reach a certain point, limit or goal'

WCI —

ECI killiyi- 'stop at (one's goal)'

GRI kiłiyi- 'reach a certain point and stop or return'

PI kənləŋiq- 'melt around edge (ice around object)' [cf. ŋir-]

SPI —

NAI killiŋiqsit- 'begin to thaw around the shore in spring (lake, river)'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI killiŋir- 'extend a boundary, have formed around an iceberg (open water)'

PE kənlur 'wrong (thing or direction)' [cf. kənlə?]

AAY K kəŋluq, Afognak kəŋluq, C əŋluq 'wrong side or place' [kəŋlutmən, etc. 'in wrong direction']

CAY kəŋlu, Nun kəŋluX 'wrong one, sin' [kəŋlutmun 'contrary to the way it should be'; kəŋlu- 'do s.th. other than what one is meant to']

NSY —

CSY kəŋluq* 'opposite, contrary' [kənlurmun 'in opposite direction, acting to the contrary']

Sir —

SPI killuq 's.th. wrong, error' [killupmun 'in the wrong way']

NAI killuq* 'wrong one' [killunmun 'in the wrong direction or way', Nu killuaq- 'err, betray']

WCI kiyluq 'wrong, error' [kiylurmut 'in wrong way']

ECI killumut 'in other direction, to the contrary' [killu(q)- 'do or tell the opposite of what one should']

GRI kiłluq* [old ortho. kigdloq] 'wrong, contrary', NG kiyluq 'wrong, backwards' [kiłurmut 'the wrong or opposite way', EG kittirmiq, kittirmik 'left side or hand', for kiłtur- 'tell s.th. one shouldn't, betray', see kələy-]

PI kəŋək- 'be high'

SPI kiŋik- 'be high'

NAI kiŋik- [note Mal. kiŋik- where ŋ rather than ñ shows a preceding i]

WCI kiŋik- 'be high' [and Ras. has kiŋjaq 'mountain']

ECI kiŋik- [and Ras. has kiŋjaq 'mountain' for Igl; note also place name kiŋjaq 'Cape Dorset']

GRI kiŋiy- 'be high'

PE kəpə- 'cut or sever' [cf. Atkan Aleut kmatikōa-, Att kavtiyya- 'be brittle']
 AAY kəpə- 'break, snap, cut crosswise'
 CAY kəpə- 'cut off, sever'
 NSY kəpə- 'cut (off)' [and kəpur- 'cut in half']
 CSY kəpə- 'cut off'
 Sir kəpit(ə)- [for kəpət(ə)-?] 'cut off' [kəpəqar- 'chop off'; Vakh. has kəpərat(ə)- 'cut off' and, from Men.'s texts, kəpəkaqut(ə)- 'be cut off']
 SPI kivi- 'cut, sever'
 NAI kipi-
 WCI kipi-
 ECI kipi- 'cut (across)'
 GRI kipi- 'cut (off)'

PE kəpəðar- 'cut off (several or a lot)' [cf. ðar-]
 AAY [kəpparnəq 'place where s.th. has been cut across', Kod 'block of wood']
 CAY —
 NSY kəpə- 'cut up'
 CSY Chap kəparaXtə- 'cut off'
 Sir kəpšar- 'cut'
 SPI kipšaq- 'cut hair'
 NAI kivžaq- 'cut hair'
 WCI kivyaq- 'cut with scissors'
 ECI kiyya(q)-
 GRI kiššar- 'cut (e.g. hair)'

PE kəplir- 'cut off'
 AAY PWS kəpliar- 'give or get a haircut'
 CAY kəpliar-
 NSY kəplər- 'saw'
 CSY kəpliiir- 'cut hair, get a haircut'
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI kivliq-, Mal kiqliq- 'cut in two'
 WCI —
 ECI killi(C)- 'cut with a knife, file or axe'
 GRI —

PI kəpluq- 'cut or saw in pieces' [cf. lur-]
 SPI kipluq- 'cut in several pieces'
 NAI kivluq-, Mal kiqliq-
 WCI kivluq- 'saw across'
 ECI killu(q)- 'saw, cut'
 GRI kiłtur- 'cut off several pieces, slice, mow'

PE kəppar 'piece cut off' [cf. q under nə¹ and compare quppar under qupə-]
 AAY kəpa 'part broken off' [base kəpə-], AP kəppaq 'piece of fish cut up and aged, section, block of wood'
 CAY [kəppalək 'greater scaup']
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI kippaq 'piece cut off', Qaw 'block of cut wood'
 NAI kippaq* 'cut off part' [as opposed to kivžaq 's.th. that has been cut']
 WCI kippaq 'block of cut wood'
 ECI kippaq 'cut object'
 GRI kippaq* 'cut off piece'

PI kəpparik- 'cut off straight' [i.e. kəppar above and p.b. kiγ-]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI kipparik- 'cut straight', Cop kikkariktuq 'square' [Lowe — for kippariktuq?]
 ECI kipparittuq 's.th. with straight side, square'
 GRI kippariγ- 'be cut of straight, at right-angles'

PE kəpət-¹ 'dye or penetrate'
 AAY —
 CAY kəpətə- 'dye'
 NSY —
 CSY [note kəpsur- 'have a full stomach'? — compare the SPI below]
 Sir kəpcúraX 'de-haired and red-dyed seal skin' [Orr; note also kəpyur- 'be full (of food), eat one's full?']
 SPI kivit- 'dye, stain, be drunk' [and kipšuq- 'stain'; note also kivat-, Qaw kipat- 'be dirty, stained']
 NAI kipit- 'dye, become brewed (tea), influence s.o. so their behavior resembles one's own' [and note PH kipak 'dirt, food on face']
 WCI Cop kipit-, Sig kivyuy- 'dye'
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE kəpət-² and kəpəqə- 'long for' [cf. rəqə- for the second form?]
 AAY →
 CAY kəpəqə- 'be in need of s.th. and seek it'
 NSY →
 CSY —
 Sir [note that Em. has kəpəqšuqə(s)- 'be tormented' and kəpəqšuqatəX 'torture']
 SPI kiviri- 'long for'
 NAI kipiri- 'be anxious to do, persist', kipirniyuq- 'yearn, long for', kipiḡšuq- 'keep on trying, urge on'
 WCI →
 ECI kipit- 'long for'
 GRI kipit- 'die with longing for', kipiri- 'yearn for'

PE kəpəlɲu- 'be frustrated or annoyed?' [cf. lɲu-]
 AAY kəpəlɲu(yuy)- 'be charmed by s.o. one finds cute' [emot. root]
 CAY —
 NSY kəpəlɲunalɲia 'mischievous, annoying' [and kəpəlɲunaXqə- 'make a noise, be a nuisance']
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI kivinɲuzuk- 'be bothered by noise'
 NAI kipinɲusuk- 'yearn to do but, being unable to, fret, speak one's mind without realizing it might hurt others' feelings'
 WCI Net kipinɲu- 'be annoyed' [Ras.; Dor. has 'languish']
 ECI NBI, SB kipinɲu- 'languish' [Dor.; Ras. has Igl kipinɲu(v)ilitaq 'pastime' and adds 's.th. for keeping one from being bored']
 GRI kipinɲu- 'be obtrusive, importune', NG kipinɲuyi- 'hate', kipinɲuhuk- 'be angry, furious'

PE kəp(ə)kar- 'break and gnaw a bone?' [cf. kəpə- and k(k)ar-]

AAy kəvkuaXtə- 'snap, break apart suddenly'

CAY kəfkaXtə-

NSY —

CSY kəpkar- 'snap in two'

Sir kəpqa- [for kəpkar-?] 'chop off' [Vakh. has kəpəkaqut(ə)- 'be cut off' from Men.'s texts]

SPI kipkaq- 'gnaw on bone', Imaq kipkaq 'backbone'

NAI kipkaq- 'eat down to the bone' [and kipkaqsiriil'at 'vertebrae above the lumbar']

WCI kipkaq- 'clean bone with a knife' [Ras. has 'gnaw meat off bone' for Net; nom. = 'bone good for gnawing']

ECI kikka(q)- 'gnaw remains of meat from a bone, be cleaned of meat (bone)' [nom. kikkaq = remains of meat on bone]

GRI kikkar- 'gnaw meat off (bone)' [and kikkaq EG 'bone, tusk', NG 'meat nearest bone' — Holt.]

PY kəpnəraciq 'lunar month (approx. — March/April)' [cf. kəpə-]

AAy kəpna'aXciq Kod 'January or February'

CAY kəpnəXciq 'February or March'

NSY kəpnəxsiq 'April'

CSY —

PE kətə- 'area in front or towards the water' [cf. Aleut kitxi- 'take out (food to camp), put out (away from village, e.g. on island)?']

AAy kətə- 'towards the open or sea, away from wall' [posit. root]

CAY kətə- 'area towards river or sea, away from wall, down from in front' [posit. root]

NSY —

CSY kətə- 'area in front, towards water' [posit. root], kətə- 'go out to sea'

Sir kətmənu 'towards the sea', kətmənužaX 'forward' [Vakh. from Men. and Rub.]

SPI kit(i)- 'south side of King Island' [posit. root], Imaq kəta 'south'

NAI —

WCI kit(i)-

ECI kit(i)-

GRI kit(i)- 'towards sea, west (on east coast = east)' [posit. root; for EG kinni 'ice edge' see kitnə under kit-]

PE kətiy- 'be far from shore or out in front' [cf. tiy-]

AAy K kətəqsəy-, kətsiy-, C kətəqsəy-, kətsey- 'be far out in front, in the ocean' [the first K and C forms are newer more productive forms]

CAY kəsiy-, NS kətsiy- 'be far away from shore'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI kitsiy- 'be far to the west, out to sea'

PE kətlir 'one far out in front or at sea' [cf. l(l)ir]

AAy kətiq, kətətiq 'one out in front, towards open sea' [the latter a newer productive form]

CAY kətiq*, kətiq* 'one towards river, furthest from wall'

NSY —

CSY kəli 'the sea, ocean (as seen from shore)'

Sir [for kəla 'edge' see kənlə]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI killiq 'one furthest out to sea'

GRI killiq* 'most westerly, outermost one'

PE kətvər- 'move forwards or towards the water' [cf. vər-]

AAy kətvər- 'move out in front'

CAY kətfar- 'go towards the water or edge'

NSY —

CSY kətfar- 'go out to sea, bring out, recollect'

Sir kətfaniqəstar- 'go out to sea' [kətfaxtə- 'remind, present' (Em.); Vakh. has kətfanir- 'go out', kətfanirət(ə)- 'bring out, give']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Cop kitpahik- 'be out at sea'

ECI kippa(q)- 'go or take out from shore, be out at sea, approach edge of sleeping platform in snow house'

GRI kippar- 'move towards open sea, the west, or outermost islands (in spring to hunt)'

PI kətak 'strap for fastening s.th.'

SPI kitiyayzaq 'string which holds drumskin to frame' [and Jen. has kitiyay- 'tie waterproof coat to rim around kayak hole']

NAI Nu kitiyay 'string which holds drumskin to frame' [verbal = 'attach drumskin to frame with string']

WCI —

ECI —

GRI kitik 'strap (for fastening s.th. to s.th. else)', kitiyar- 'attach waterproof jacket round kayak ring, stretch drumskin'

PE kəvəy- 'lift' [cf. kəvər- and Aleut kumsa- 'rise', kumsi- 'lift']

AAy kəvəy-, k'vəy- 'lift' [and kiwək 'load' — also verbal]

CAY kəvəy- 'lift', kəvək 'load'

NSY kəvəy- 'lift'

CSY kəvəy-

Sir kəvəy-

SPI kuik-

NAI kivik-

WCI kivik- 'lift' [also kivlik- 'raise']

ECI kivik- 'lift'

GRI kivi-

PI kəvymiaq- 'carry in arms' [cf. miy-]

Yup [note CSY kəvyaar- 'hold after lifting (e.g. baby)']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI [for Sig Ras. has kixumiar- 'carry in arms', and

Pet. *kiyigumear-* 'carry a child' — both for *kivvumiaq-*?

ECI *kiyγumiaq-* 'hold in one's arms'

GRI *kišsumiar-*, *kixxumiar-* [old ortho. *kivssumiar-*, *kivgumiar-*] 'lift or carry in one's arms' [*kišsumiaq*, *kixxumiaq* 's.th. carried in arms']

PI *kəvvak-* 'lift gradually' [cf. *nəγ-*?]

SPI *kivvak-* 'lift repeatedly'

NAI *kivvak-*

WCI —

ECI *kivva(k)-* 'raise from the ground'

GRI *kiffattar-* 'raise little by little'

PE *kəvγar* 'messenger or helper' [cf. *kəvəγ-* and Aleut *kamγa-X* 'feast, religious service, prayer']

AAγ *Kod kəγwar-* 'send as a messenger' [and *kəγwaq* 'apostle (bibl.)']

CAY *kəvγaq* 'helper, messenger, messenger feast'

NSY *kəvγaq*

CSY *kəvγaq* 'messenger'

Sir *kixpəX* 'messenger' [Vakh., who also has *kiypəqat(ə)-* 'order, send' from Men.'s texts and *kiypərarə-* 'be a servant' from Rub.]

SPI *kiyvaq* 'messenger'

NAI *kivyaq* 'servant, messenger' [Nu *kivyaqtuq-* 'serve and wait on']

WCI *kivyaq* 'servant'

ECI *kiyγaq* 'someone sent as a representative, spokesman, one who delivers a gift, apostle, missionary, servant'

GRI *kiffaq*, Up *kikkaq*, NG *kiyvaq* 'servant, hired worker, common sailor' [and *kiffartur-* 'serve as kiffaq']

PE *kəvγaluy* 'muskrat' [cf. *kuluk* — i.e. 'little messenger moving to and fro between water and land?']

AAγ *kufxaluk* 'muskrat'

CAY Eg, NSU *kəvγaluk*

NSY [*kəvγaluaq* 'messenger' — Av.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *kiyvaluk*, W *kivγaluk*

NAI *kivγaluk* 'muskrat, s.o. who runs errands'

WCI *kivγaluk* 'muskrat'

ECI *kiyγaluk* 'muskrat' [but Lab *kipaluk* 'servant, crew member', also 'salaried worker' in Bourq.; Ras. has Igl *kivγaluaq* 'man' as a shaman's word]

GRI [*kiffaluyaq*, *kiffalukak* 'maid, helper']

PE *kəvir-* 'stuff'

AAγ —

CAY *kəvir-* 'plug, stuff' [*kəviq* 'plug, stopper']

NSY —

CSY *kəvir-* 'plug, stuff' [and Chap *kəviq* 'kind of reindeer meat sausage'; for *kəpsur-* 'have a full stomach' see *kəpət-1*]

Sir *kəvəX* 'reindeer meat sausage'

SPI *kiwiq-*, W *kuiq-* 'stuff, put in container', *kivviaq-* 'feed s.o. who cannot eat by himself'

NAI *kiviq-*, *kivviaq-* 'stuff'

WCI *kiviq-*

ECI *kivvia(q)-* 'stuff' [Bourq. has *kiviq-* 'fill sack with blubber' for Lab]

GRI *kivir-*, *kiffiar-* 'stuff' [and NG *kivi(ss)at* 'dish prepared by fermenting auklets in blubber in a sealskin sack']

PI *kəvlək-* 'be effective' [cf. *kəmə-* and/or *kəmnəq-*?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI [Ras. has *kiblerqati-* 'have power' for Net; for *kivlik-* 'raise' see *kəvəγ-*]

ECI *killi(C)-* 'manage to get what one wanted from s.o., affect, cast a spell on' [for homonym 'cut with a knife' see *kəpə-*; Bourq. has Lab *kiblik-* 'penetrate, affect']

GRI *kiñiy-* [old ortho. *kivdlig-*] 'hit (with weapon), affect'

PI *kəžə(k)-* 'hesitate'

SPI —

NAI PH *kiži-* 'bow, lower head', *kižuq-* 'shun due to taboo'

WCI [Ras. has Net *kisin'ar-* — for *kižin'naq-* — '(be such as to cause) fear']

ECI *kiyiliq-* 'hesitate to do s.th. (from timidity)' [Bourq. has Lab *kiyik-* 'be timid']

GRI *kišiy-* 'hold back, lack courage', *kišiyi-* 'hold back from' [and *kišii-* 'take courage']

PE *ki(i)* and *ki(i)ta* 'come on (exclamation)' [the *ta* is presumably the anaphoric or 'out-of-field' prefix in *kiitaimma* below, left as an enclitic after the rest of the form has dropped; Chukchi *кита* (*kita*) 'come on' is probably a loan from Esk]

AAγ *kita(kii)* 'go ahead'

CAY *kita(k)* 'here, take it please', *kiiki* 'hurry!', *kiitaywani*, *kiituan* 'finally, thereafter' [Lantis has Nun *kiita* in the latter sense — compare *kiitaimma* below]

NSY *kii* 'come on, then'

CSY *kii* 'gee, oh!'

Sir *kita(qun)* 'well then' [and Vakh. has *ki* 'oh!' from Rub.]

SPI *kii* 'let's go!' [Imaq *kiiki* 'exclamation of surprise']

NAI *kii* 'see there, told you so!', *kiita* 'let's go', *kiika(a)* 'I want more!', *kiiki(i)* 'more, again, keep it up!'

WCI *kiilu* 'again, more!' [and Pet. has *kii* 'let's go!']

ECI *kiita* 'a little, only', Lab 'the only thing is —' [influenced by *kəði-*?]

GRI *kii*, *kiirmi* 'let's go, well now', *kiirmiaasiit* 'let me just take one as usual (of s.th. offered)', NG *kiiha* 'it sure is, believe me, great', *kiihalluaq* 'even more' [for *kikkiik* 'expression of disgust' see *kaa(kaa)*]

PI *kiitaimma* 'finally' [cf. *taðim(m)a*]

SPI *kiitaima* 'finally'

NAI *kiisaimma(a)*

WCI Sig *kiitaimma*

ECI —

GRI *kiisa(mi)*

PE *ki(na)* 'who' [cf. Aleut *kiin* 'who', pl. *Atkan kiinkus*, EA *kiinkun*]

AAγ *kinaq* [rel. *kinam*, pl. *kinkut*] 'who'

CAY *kina* [rel. *kia*, *kiam* or *kitum*, pl. *kinkut*]

NSY kina [pl. kinkut]
 CSY kina [rel. kitum, pl. kinkut]
 Sir kin [written with macron over the vowel; rel. kim, pl. kinəki]
 SPI kina [rel. kia, pl. kitkut] 'who'
 NAI kinʔa 'who' [rel. kia, pl. kitkut]
 WCI kina [pl. Sig, Car kitut, Cop kitkut]
 ECI kina [rel. kia or kinaup, pl. kikkut or kinakkut]
 GRI kina [rel. kia, pl. kikkut] 'who'

PE kitu 'which or who' [cf. CSY natu 'which' under natə- (na-2)]
 AAY kitu- 'who' [sg. non-abs. base]
 CAY kitu- 'who' [sg. non-abs. base] as in kitumun 'to whom?'
 NSY kitu- 'who' [sg. non-abs. base — from Jen. who has kituuwa 'who, which']
 CSY kitu- 'who' [sg. non-abs. base]
 Sir —
 SPI kitu 'which'
 NAI kisu 'which' [Ras. has 'who' for Nu; note also kisutliqa 'some people' and kisuiq- 'understand']
 WCI [pl. Sig, Car kitut, Car kitkut 'who']
 ECI kituuna 'who is that', SB, NBI kisuk 'what' [B.-S. has 'who' for Igl]
 GRI NG kihu, EG kisi(k) 'what' [Fab. also has kisu 'what' for WG; note also kisuC- 'know thoroughly', kisunnir- 'know one's stuff' in Oqaatsit and NG kihurliq 'which']

PE kiðay(-) 'heat or summer'
 AAY kiak 'summer', kiay- 'be summer'
 CAY kiak 'summer', kiay- 'become summer'
 NSY kiak 'summer'
 CSY kiik 'summer', kiiy- 'be summer'
 Sir —
 SPI →
 NAI kižzak- 'be lukewarm (water)', kižzatciaq 'be sunny weather' [and Jen. has kiak 'heat, hot weather']
 WCI kiyyak, Cop kiak 'hot weather' [as verb = 'be hot (weather or oven), dip in boiling water (skin)']
 ECI kiak 'heat (of atmosphere, house)', kiak- 'be hot (of sun or oven), lose fur through overheating (skin)' [and Lab kiyyi(k)- 'be warm'; note also kiyyavalla(q)- 'be coming to boil (water)']
 GRI kiak 'heat (in air)', kiay- 'be hot, boil, treat skin with hot water', kišaq 'heat', kišay- 'get warm' [and NG kiaktaq 'skin with hair removed']

PE kiððir- 'sweat' [cf. lir-]
 AAY —
 CAY kiiq 'heat in air', NS kiiryuy- 'feel hot and sweaty'
 NSY kiiq, kiiryuk 'sweat' [and as verb kiiryuy-]
 CSY kiiraXtar- 'feel feverish'
 Sir —
 SPI kižziq-, Qaw kižziyuq- 'sweat'
 NAI PH kižziq- 'have a fever'
 WCI —
 ECI kiyyiyaaq- 'sweat'
 GRI —

PE kiyan (kiyatə) 'upper part of body' [from dem. root kiγ- and p.b. tə; cf. kiγayəγ and compare uyan 'lower part of body' from uy-]
 AAY xan 'upper part of torso'
 CAY kəxan 'upper part of torso'
 NSY yatə 'upper part of torso'
 CSY xata 'upper part of torso'
 Sir kiγətə 'back' [Vakh. has 'shoulders']
 SPI kian, Imaq kiātə 'upper part of body' [also W ki(γ)at(i)- 'north' in Jen.]
 NAI kian 'upper part of body, blouse'
 WCI kiataq 'upper part of body'
 ECI kiati
 GRI kiāt, EG kialiq 'upper part of body' [for EG kialaa 'north (left along coast looking out to sea)' see kivan, but there seems to be contam. with the present base here, also in kialiṛaa 'wind side']

PE kiγayəγ 'shoulder blade' [cf. kiyan and compare the ending of ikuyəγ; note that i (rather than ī) after s is regular in Inu]
 AAY xaayək 'shoulder blade'
 CAY kəxazək
 NSY γayək
 CSY xayək
 Sir —
 SPI kiayik, Di kiayiq
 NAI kiasik
 WCI kiasik
 ECI kiasik
 GRI kiasik

PY kiylin 'cover for knife or spear' [cf. un; the relat. — if any — to kiinailitaq under kəγinaq is obscure]
 AAY AP kiylin 'cover for spearhead' [Fisher]
 CAY Nun kiylin 'knife sheath'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Inu [Nu kiylinʔ 'sharpener for scraper made of horn' from kiyl- 'sharpen' (Jen. also Sig kiylin 'flint-scraper') seems to go rather with kəklay]

PI kikiik- 'put arms behind back' [or kəkiik-]
 SPI [Jen. has W kiγiq- 'turn wings back, put arms back']
 NAI kikiik- 'bend back'
 WCI [Schn. has 'adg' kikiiqsit 'sergeant of RCMP, one who puts you in prison']
 ECI kikiik- 'put arms behind one's back'
 GRI kikiir- 'fly with wings back (bird of prey), put one's arms back'

PI kikkuləq 'seal hole in ice'
 SPI kik(k)uliq 'seal hole in ice' [Jen.]
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI kikkuliq, kiyyuliq
 GRI kikkuliq* 'seal hole in ice' [an open one in the spring in NG]

PY kilyaq 'wilderness'
 AAY K kilxaanun 'in vain'

CAY *kilyaq* 'off the beaten track, anywhere at random'
 NSY —
 CSY *kilyaa* 'tundra, uninhabited wilderness' [and Chap.
kilymiqə 'go wild']
 Sir [*kilyamiqə(s)*- 'go wild' — Em.; from the CSY?]

PE *kilir*- 'cut or wound' [the Yup forms appear to be from
əki and p.b. *lir*-, but this is probably conflation]
 AAY *kilir*- 'cut (accidentally)'
 CAY *kilir*- 'cut, get cut, wound'
 NSY [Av. has *kili* for 'cut, wound'; Jen. has *kiLeq*- 'cut, be
 cut' and *kiLiLaq* — for *kiliəq*? — 'wound']
 CSY *kilir*- 'cut, get cut' [also nominal *kiliq*]
 Sir *kəcəR*- 'cut, get cut' [Orr]
 SPI *kiliq*- 'cut, wound'
 NAI *kil'iq*- 'cut'
 WCI *kiliq*-
 ECI *kiliq*-
 GRI *kilir*- 'cut (self or s.o. else)' [*kilirniq** 'wound']

PE *killir*- 'cut' [cf. q under *nəR*¹]
 AAY *kiliq* 'cut'
 CAY —
 NSY —
 CSY *kiliq*
 Sir —
 SPI *killiq*
 NAI *kil'iq** 'cut, sore'
 WCI *killiq* 'cut, wound'
 ECI *killiq* 'wound'
 GRI NG *killiq* 'wound' [Holt.]

PE *kinəR*- 'drip dry' [cf. EA *knaðy*- 'dry, not dressed
 (hide)', *knali*- 'leak because of dried-up seams (kayak)'
 cf. possibly Al Att *kinla*-s 'grassless spots in between grass']
 AAY *kinəR*- 'dry' [and note KP, AP *kinəryuk* 'dampness']
 CAY *kinəR*- 'dry'
 NSY —
 CSY *kinəR*-
 Sir —
 SPI [Jen. has KI *kiniq*- 'fade, wither (leaf)'] →
 NAI *kin'iq*- 'filter' [nominal = 'discharge of water from
 skin (dog disease)']
 WCI [Car. disease- 'sweat, let liquid flow in small quanti-
 ties' — Schn.; Jen. has Sig, Cop *kiniq*- 'melt away']
 ECI *kiniritsi(C)*- 'leave to drip' [*kiniritsiaq* 's.th. left to
 drip dry', *kinaa*- 'trickle', also Lab *kina*- 'wet, dirty
 (with water, sweat, etc.)' — Bourq.]
 GRI *kinir*- have run off (water)' [also EG *kiaavik* 'anus' —
 i.e. 'oozing place'? — compare *kini*-]

PY *kinəRtaq* 'dried meat or fish' [cf. *ðar*]
 AAY *kinəXtaq* 's.th. dried or drying (meat or fish)'
 CAY *kinəXtaq* 'dried meat'
 NSY —
 CSY *kinəXtaq*
 Inu [Qaw *kiniqtaaXaq* 'string of dried tom cods' —
 from Yup?]

PI *kinnaq* 'liquid dripped off' [cf. q under *nəR*¹]
 SPI Qaw *kinnaqtuk* 'dregs' [and note *kinnaq* 'fool?']

NAI *kin'alluq*, PH *kin'n'arluk* 'dregs' [and note
*kin'n'aq** 'fool, crazy person?']
 WCI —
 ECI *kinnaq* 'liquid run off by sweating'
 GRI [for *kinnikut* 'dregs' see *kit*-]

PI *kini*- 'hold child out to) urinate' [cf. *kinəR*-?]
 SPI *kini*- 'hold child out to urinate'
 NAI *kin'i*- 'squat down on chamber pot (or help s.o. else
 to do so)'
 WCI —
 ECI *kini*- 'hold baby boy out to urinate'
 GRI *kini*- 'hold child out to urinate'

PE *kinu*- 'area behind or after' [cf. Aleut *kin*- 'time after,
 younger sibling', *kinulir*- 'generation']
 AAY *kinu*- 'area behind, time after' [posit. root, also as
 noun 'rear (of boat)']
 CAY *kinu*- 'area behind, time after' [as nom. = 'rear of
 boat'; and note *kinuvəq** 'descendant']
 NSY *kinu*- 'area behind, time after'
 CSY *kinu*- 'area behind, time after' [and as noun = 'rear of
 boat'; *kinutə*- 'be late']
 Sir *kinə*- 'area behind, time after' [and *kinutə*- 'come too
 late']
 SPI *kinu*- 'area behind, time after' [as noun = 'rear of boat';
 as verb = 'have moved on, be gone (of game)']
 NAI *kinu*- 'area behind, time after' [and as noun = 'rope
 used to wrap buoy in conjunction with whaling har-
 poon'; as verb = 'be late, over']
 WCI *kinu* 'area behind, time after' [for posit. root as in
kinunəR, etc. see *kinunəR* below]
 ECI *kinu* 'area behind, time after, back of kayak' [for posit.
 root as in *kinunəR*, etc. see *kinunəR* below]
 GRI *kinu* 'hind part of kayak' [for posit. root as in *kinunəR*,
 etc. see *kinunəR* below; note also *kinu*- 'have moved on
 (animals from place they lived)']

PE *kinul(l)ir* 'last or rearmost (one)' [cf. *l(l)ir* and
kinuqliq below; there may be two different deriva-
 tions here, an earlier (*kinulir*) and a later one
 (*kinullir*) — compare *civul(l)ir* under *civu*-]

AAY —
 CAY *kinuliq** 'one toward the back'
 NSY *kinuliXpiyaq* 'last'
 CSY *kinuliq*(*) 'descendant' [and *kinuliXpiyaq* 'very last']
 Sir *kinəcəX* 'last'
 SPI *kinuliq*
 NAI *kinulliq** 'one previous'
 WCI *kinulliq* 'last' [in plural = 'descendants']
 ECI *kinulli(C)*- 'someone coming after one' [and
kinullipaaq 'last']
 GRI *kinuŋhiq** 'last', *kinuliq* 'next one, follower' [and
kinuŋhiq 'hind leg', *kinuŋhiaršuit* 'the younger
 generation']

PE *kinunəR* 'behind or after (place or time)' [cf. *nəR*¹]
 AAY *kinunəq* 'place or person one has left behind'
 CAY *kinunəq** 'home, place of origin'
 NSY *kinunəq* 'descendant' [Av.]
 CSY *kinunəq**

Sir —

SPI kiɲuniq 'home, ancestor'

NAI kiɲuniq*, kiɲuniq* 'descendant'

WCI kiɲuniq 'space behind, time after' [posit. root with possessor endings]

ECI kiɲuniq 'space behind, time after' [posit. root — kiɲurɲa, etc.]

GRI kiɲuniq* 'consequence', NG also 'back of kayak' [Holt.; as posit. root = 'space behind, time after'; note also kiɲunir- 'examine s.th. that has been done', EG kiɲuniC- 'rinse (sealskin)']

PY kiɲuqliq 'rearmost (one)' [cf. qlik and compare kiɲul(l)ir above]

AAY kiɲuqliq 'rear part, one following, junior'

CAY kiɲuqliq* 'one at rear, younger sibling'

NSY —

CSY —

PI kiɲuraq 'back part of s.th.' [cf. p.b. qar]

SPI kiɲuraq 'hind portion, rear, ancestor' [and kiɲuraani 'before his/her/its time']

NAI kiɲuraq, kiɲuqqaq 'back of boot, calf of leg'

WCI —

ECI kiɲuraq 'back of leg between calf and thigh'

GRI kiɲuraq 'space behind'

PE kiɲurar- 'be too late' [cf. raq-?]

AAY —

CAY kiɲuraXtə- 'be late'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI kiɲuraq- 'miss, having come too late'

NAI kiɲuraq-

WCI kiɲurai- 'be or come too late'

ECI kiɲuraq- 'miss (arriving late)'

GRI kiɲurar- 'be too late for s.th. or s.o.' [and kiɲuraar-, kiɲuaar- 'come after, be s.o.'s successor', EG kiiɲar- 'regret']

PI kiɲuvaq 'descendant' [cf. kiɲuvar- below]

Yup [note CAY kiɲuvəq 'descendant']

SPI —

NAI Nu kiɲuvaq 'descendant'

WCI —

ECI kiɲuvaq

GRI kiɲuaq

PE kiɲuvar- 'move backwards' [cf. var-]

AAY K kiɲu<w>ar- 'fall behind, go back to rear'

CAY kiɲuvar- 'go to the rear, pass down from generation to generation'

NSY —

CSY kiɲuvaq^{wa}aqun 'later on'

Sir kiɲəvaqu

SPI kiɲuvaq- 'move towards the rear'

NAI kiɲuvaq- 'move towards the rear, miss, be late for'

WCI kiɲuvaq- 'move back, be slow (clock)'

ECI kiɲuvaq- 'carry to the back, arrive too late for s.o.,

act too late, delay' [and kiɲuvva(C)- 'come after, return (e.g. animals after disappearing)']

GRI kiɲuar- 'move back, come later, be left behind' [and note kiɲuffay- 'get another of the same kind, not be the only one of a kind']

PE kiɲuy 'worm?'

AAY kiɲuk, Perry kiɲuk 'insect, worm' [and note imaam kiɲua 'seafood']

CAY kiɲuk, kiɲuq 'worm'

NSY kiɲuk 'shrimp' (?) [Av.]

CSY kiɲuk 'worm, maggot'

Sir kiɲəx 'worm' [Vakh. has kiɲuX, kiɲəX]

SPI kiɲuk 'tiny brine shrimp found on ice'

NAI —

WCI Sig, Car kiɲuk 'shrimp' [Ras. — who has it as 'sand-skipper' for Cop]

ECI kiɲuk 'sand flea'

GRI kiɲuk 'sand flea, shrimp'

PE kiɲyar- 'look back' [there may be a link to kiɲu- and yar(tur)-]

AAY kiɲyar- 'look back, turn and look'

CAY kiɲyar- 'look back while moving'

NSY kinyaqu- 'look back'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI kiɲiaq- 'turn and look back'

NAI kiɲiaq- 'look back'

WCI kiɲiaq-

ECI —

GRI —

PE kiput- 'exchange or reverse'

AAY kiputə- Kod 'reverse, switch direction', AP 'buy', C 'return (home)' [KP rarely also 'reverse'; C kiputmən 'back (home)']

CAY kiputə- 'buy', NSU 'exchange places'

NSY —

CSY [kipurmun 'the other way'] →

Sir →

SPI kivut- 'to pass without knowing'

NAI kiput- 'cause to exchange places' [kipuyuna- 'not understand, be unable to distinguish things']

WCI kipuk- 'change places, sleep during day and be up during the night' [also kipuna- in the latter sense; Ras. has Sig kipuuri- 'take turns', and Pet. has kipuktuaq 'trader', kipusiq- 'replace']

ECI kipuC- 'exchange, change places or marriage partners, shuffle cards' [and kipuna- 'put the other way round'; Bourq. has Lab kipuyuna- 'make lots of mistakes in reciting, stammer']

GRI [note kipu-, kiput- 'become warped', kipuna- 'be cut off crooked, not at right-angles', which may be by contam. with kəpə-]

PE kipuɬəy- 'exchange places or alternate' [cf. ɬəy-]

AAY kipuɬəxtə- 'take s.o.'s place'

CAY kipuɬəxtə- 'exchange places with' [and kipuɬxutə- 'miss, going in opposite direction, exchange unintentionally']

NSY —

CSY kipuḷəxtə- 'alternate, take turns, pass by (missing s.o.)'

Sir kipəḷXit(ə)- 'alternate' [Em. has kipəḷxət(ə)- 'go past or towards one another, carry past'; Vakh. has kipəḷxinaqarəḷəmənə 'alternatingly']

SPI kivulik- 'miss, not see s.o.'

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE kit- 'sink' [cf. kitṇu- and Aleut kit- 'drain out, go down (tide)' and kiḍuy- 'sink, become submerged']

AAI kittə- 'sink, set (of celestial body)'

CAY kittə- 'sink, fall into water, drown'

NSY kitə- 'sink, drown'

CSY —

Sir kit(ə)- 'drown' [but also kət(ə)- 'drop, fall' — influenced by kətə-?; Vakh. has kisi- 'sink']

SPI kit- 'sink, go out of memory'

NAIPH kit- 'settle (water)' [and kinʸitciq-, PH kitciaq- 'let settle (water)' — the former influenced by kinəḷ-]

WCI [Cop kitqaun 'sinker (stone)'; Jen. also has kitqaq- 'sink in water (stone)']

ECI [note kitsu(k)- 'dive when hit (seal)']

GRI kit- 'subside, precipitate (particles in water)' [and kitsima-, kitsuma- 'lie low in water (boat)', kitsuy- 'cannot float', kitsir- 'let settle (water)', kitsit- 'have settled to bottom, have precipitated']

PE kicaḷ 'anchor'

AAI kicaq 'anchor'

CAY kicaq

NSY kisaq

CSY —

Sir kisəX [Vakh. also kisaX] 'stone', kisəḷəta 'anchor'

SPI kizaq 'anchor'

NAI kisaq

WCI kisaq

ECI kisaq

GRI kisaq

PE kitnəḷ 'sediment' [cf. nəḷ¹]

AAI [note kittanəq 's.th. sunk to bottom and stuck there']

CAY kiznəq*, HBC kiynəq* 's.th. settled at bottom of liquid'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI kinniq 'sediment, dregs'

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI kinniq*, kinnikut, kinṇaniq* 'precipitate, dregs' [and note EG kinniq 'ice edge']

PE kitmiṽ 'heel' [cf. p.b. miṽ- as also in itəymiṽ- 'kick' under itəy, and Aleut kita-X 'foot, hind flipper', Atkan and Att also 'root (of tooth)', as verb = 'kick'; there has

been considerable entanglement with PE kitṇiy here] AAY kitṇiq, kitṇik 'heel', PWS 'trigger of deadfall trap' [and KP kitṇiy- 'kick in one's grave (said to be heard just before one dies)']

CAY kitṇik 'heel' [and kitṇiy- 'kick with heel']

NSY kitṇiq 'heel'

CSY kətṇik 'heel' [and kətṇiy- 'kick forward with bottom of heel']

Sir kitṇəx 'heel' [Vakh.; Men. has kitṇəX; kətqəX on his comp. list must be a misspelling]

SPI kikmik, Qaw kipmik 'heel'

NAI kimmik, Nu kipmik, Mal kikmik 'heel' [and kimmik- 'hit with heel']

WCI Sig kimmik, Cop kinṇmik 'heel' [kimmiaq- 'hit with heel']

ECI kimmik, NBI kinṇmik 'heel'

GRI kimmik 'heel' [old ortho. kingmik, though NG has kimmik]

PE kitmilqur 'heel-like appendage?' [cf. qur]

AAI —

CAY kitṇitquq 'heel of sled runner'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI kimmitquq 'heel skin, top muscle of heel', PH kimmitquun 'heel tendon'

WCI —

ECI kimmiquaq 'heel of animal paw', kimmiquulluyuti 'heel tendon'

GRI kimmiququq 'prong or antler (projecting backwards)'

PE kitṇiy 'lowbush cranberry' [cf. EA kiḍṇa-X, Atkan kinḍa-X, Att kiṽya-X 'crowberry bush, berry patch, moss, soft grass', possibly with ḍṇ from *ṇ acc. Berg.; compare, however, PE kitmiṽ, with which there has been contamination — *ṇ does not seem to have been a very stable PE cluster (compare atṇik-)]

AAI —

CAY kitṇik 'lowbush cranberry'

NSY —

CSY kiitṇik 'lowbush cranberry'

Sir kitṇəx 'lowbush cranberry'

SPI kikmik, Qaw kipmik

NAI kimmirṇaq, Mal kikmik 'lowbush cranberry' [the former with p.b. nəḷ]

WCI kimmirṇaq 'cranberry'

ECI kimminaq

GRI kimmirṇaq

PE kitṇu- 'capsize' [cf. kit-]

AAI kitṇu- 'capsize'

CAY kitṇu-

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI kitṇu-, Qaw kipmu-

NAI kinṇu-, Nu kikṇu- 'capsize (boat), turn over (sledge)'

WCI Sig [Met.], Car [Schn.] kinṇu-, Cop kinṇut(i)- [transitive], Net kinṇu- 'capsize' [Ras.]

ECI Iti kiŋu-
GRI kiŋu- 'capsize'

PY kitur- 'pass'
AAY kitur- 'pass'
CAY kitur-
NSY kitur-
CSY kitur-

PE ki(C)u- 'answer' [cf. Aleut Atkan, EA Nikolski kiðu- 'help']
AAY kiu- 'answer'
CAY kiu-
NSY kiiw-
CSY kiimsir- 'answer' [note ki(C)umya- below]
Sir —
SPI kiu-
NAI ki<ɣ>u- 'answer' [with non-historical ɣ]
WCI kiu-, kiɣu- 'answer' [compare the ɣ in kiɣuryak under ki(C)uryar]
ECI kiu- 'answer' [and Bourq. has Lab kiɣusi-]
GRI [kiur- 'say yes to, admit to s.th.']

PE ki(C)umya- or ki(C)umra- 'talk back all the time' [cf. a-?]
AAY kiumma- 'talk back' [i.e. kium<R>a- or kium<ɣ>a-, depending on dialect]
CAY kiumra- 'talk back'
NSY —
CSY —
Sir —
SPI kiurmaq- 'talk back, answer argumentatively'
NAI kiuma-, kiumŋa- 'keep talking back'
WCI —
ECI kiuma- 'answer at length'
GRI —

PE ki(C)uryar 'aurora borealis' [cf. yar and perhaps kiðu-, referring to the alleged response of the aurora to calling?; compare EA yurya-n 'aurora', with loss of initial Cə, presumably an early borrowing from Eskimo]
AAY Kod, C kiuryat, AP, KP qiuryat 'aurora' [the q-initial forms here and in CAY are presumably influenced by PY qi(C)u(R)- 'be blue']
CAY qiuryaq, qiuryak, NS kiuryaq, kiuryak 'aurora' [Ras. has kigorv'jat for Nun]
NSY kiir^wyak 'aurora'
CSY kiir^wyaq
Sir kiir^wyax [Orr; perhaps from the CSY]
SPI kiuryaq, Qaw kiuruya 'aurora'
NAI kiuruya, Mal kiuruyat, Nu, PH kiɣuruya 'aurora' [also kiŋuyakkii]
WCI Cop kiɣuryak, Sig kiuryait [Lowe] 'aurora'
ECI —
GRI —

PE kivaknar 'wind from a certain direction' [from dem. root kiv- and p.b. nar; cf. kivan and see Fortescue 1988 for the different directional senses here]
AAY [note KP kiakəq, Kod kiuxkəq 'northeast' — Larionov for the latter]

CAY kiuxkənak '(north)east'
NSY —
CSY —
Sir —
SPI kiwaknaq 'west wind'
NAI kivaknaq Mal 'east wind', Nu 'wind blowing downstream', PH kivaŋnaq- 'blow (northeast wind)'
WCI —
ECI —
GRI — [kianŋaq 'south wind' is from dem. root kiɣ- rather]

PE kivan (kivatə) 'area towards back or up coast' [from dem. root kiv- and p.b. tə; cf. kivaknar and see Fortescue 1988 for the various local senses here]
AAY —
CAY kian 'back of sleeping platform' [Barnum; and Lantis has 'back side of house' for Nun]
NSY —
CSY Chap kiwan 'rear of boat, house'
Sir →
SPI kiwan 'west side of King Island'
NAI kivat(i) 'east side' [Wainwright 'north east'], kivan 'righthand wall when entering house', Wainwright 'place behind stove' [Jen.]
WCI kivat(i) Cop, Sig 'east', Car 'south'
ECI —
GRI kuyat(i) 'south' [= EG kialaa 'north', which seems to have been influenced by derivatives of kiɣan, q.v.]

PE kival(l)ir 'one furthest to the back or down the coast' [cf. l(l)ir; probably with an earlier and a later parallel derivation, the former (kivalir) with the bare dem. root — compare civul(l)ir under civu-]
AAY [K, PWS kialirnaq 'area towards inside or north-east']
CAY —
NSY —
CSY —
Sir kivəciX 'behind' [Vakh. from Rub.'s texts]
SPI kiwaliq 'southwest'
NAI PH kivalliq 'front room of house'
WCI kivallit 'people in the south' [also for Cop acc. Ras., but Met. has 'people living at edge of sea']
ECI —
GRI kuyaŋiq* 'southernmost one', kuyaliq 'southernmost area or part'

PE kivə- 'sink or settle' [cf. Aleut kim- 'sink, go down']
AAY AP kiwə- 'slip down (pants)'
CAY kivə- 'slip down (of one's pants), Nun 'sink part way (boat)', HBC also 'be depressed'
NSY —
CSY kiivə- 'settle (child after crying, tub draining, sediment sinking, etc.)'
Sir —
SPI —
NAI kivi- 'sink' [also kiviqi- 'lower pants']
WCI kivi-
ECI kivi-
GRI kivi- 'sink' [and kiviŋa- 'slip down (pants), walk with pants around heels']

PY-S kiyar- 'look around'
 AAY kiaXtə- 'look around'
 CAY kiaXtə-, HBC kiyaxtə- 'look around, scan'
 NSY kiyaXsaŋəq 'leisure'
 CSY kiyaxtə- 'be, reside, exist', kiyarutə- 'provide for, support' [and kiyarun 'pupil of eye']
 Sir kiyaxt(ə)- 'search, hunt'

kuanniq 'angelica?' [presumed loan from Old Norse hrǫnn, pl. hvannir 'angelica']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI kuanniq 'type of edible seaweed' [in this sense in all of eastern Canada from Aivilik to Labrador, where Erdmann/Peck have it meaning 'sea grass eaten by Eskimos' — it is apparently reminiscent in form to angelica; only Bourquin has it as 'angelica', but this may be due to a confusion, since Kleinschmidt, with whom he was in communication, states that the word means 'edible seaweed' in Lab]

GRI kuanniq 'angelica' [Fab. has kuannek, kvannek; note that EG has a different name, qaršalik, for this plant, for which see quaraq]

PE kuccur 'resin or gum' [cf. kutə]
 AAY [KP kucəŋkaq, PWS qucəŋkaq 'spruce gum']
 CAY Y, LI, NS kuccuq 'chewing gum'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI kussuq 'resin, gum, chewing gum'

NAI kutcuq* 'resin, spruce gum'

WCI Sig kutsuq

ECI kutsuq 'resin, gum' [and Lab kutsuq- 'tar (a boat)' — Bourq.]

GRI kutsuk 'resin, gum'

PE kukukar 'icicle' [cf. kutə and kuccur]
 AAY [note PWS kucuq 'nosepin (piece of bone worn through hole in septum)']
 CAY kukuknaq 'icicle'
 NSY kusuraq 'icicle'
 CSY kusukaq 'glaciated spot where water has dripped and frozen on the ground'
 Sir kusukaX, pl. kusukariy [Orr]
 SPI kuzuŋaq 'icicle'
 NAI [kusuluyaq, Nu kutuluyaq 'icicle', kusiqaq 'place where melting snow drips']
 WCI kusuyaq 'icicle'
 ECI kusuyaq
 GRI kusuyaq

PE kuðə(γ)- 'feel protective or compassionate' [compare alutur- for the semantics]

AAY —

CAY kuzγu(yuγ)- 'feel compassion for s.o.', kuzγu(r)-, HBC kuyγur- 'be protective (bird towards its young)' [and kuzγua- 'help'; all with (C)ur-?]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI kuši- 'feel pity towards' [Top], NG kuhihiq 's.o. one benefits from' [with p.b. ðə?; Fab. has kuši- 'become or make better (e.g. sick person)', also kúžay- 'become better (person or weather)' — compare modern kušayi- 'like, think beautiful', kušanar- 'be beautiful']

PE kuðəγ 'river' [there may be a relat. to kuvə-]

AAY kuik 'river'

CAY kuik

NSY kuik [also, Av. has kušiatəq 'swimming']

CSY kiik^w

Sir kucəx [Vakh. also kužax]

SPI ku<ž>uk, pl. kužγit 'river' [and kužziq- 'flow, run (water)']

NAI ku<ž>uk, pl. kužγit or kuuyit 'river' [and kužzi- 'make a stream (water)']

WCI Sig kuuk, Cop kuuyaq 'river' [Cop kuuk = 'stream']

ECI kuuk 'river' [verbal = 'flow']

GRI kuuk 'river' [and kuuy- 'flow', EG kuu- 'sweat']

PY kuiγət a(a)niit or kuiγət a(a)na(C)it 'lunar month (approx. = Feb., Apr. or May)' [cf. a(a)na]

AAY Kod kuiγət aaniit 'February — March'

CAY Nun kuiγət aaniit 'February'

NSY kuiγət a(a)ni(i)t 'May'

CSY [kiiγəm arnaa 'May']

PI kužžinəq 'stream (bed)' [cf. li-¹ and nər¹]

SPI kužžiniq 'stream bed'

NAI kužžin^γiq* 'sea ice melted by a stream during break-up'

WCI Sig kuyyiniq 'stream'

ECI Lab kuyyiniq 'dried up river bed' [Peck]

GRI kuššiniq* [old ortho. kugssineq] '(dry) river bed'

PE kuðuccir 'pelvis' [cf. Aleut kuðu-X 'leg, shank']

AAY →

CAY [note kucuquq 'pelvis' with qur] →

NSY [Jen. has qussiq 'hip' — for kuusiq?; for kuyiq 'thighbone' see qu(C)ək]

CSY →

Sir kusəX 'pelvis' [Orr]

SPI kuusik, Imaq kuusiq 'pelvis' [for W kui 'thigh' in Jen. goes probably see qu(C)ək]

NAI kuutciq* 'bone containing hip socket' [and du. kuutciik 'pelvic bones (half of pelvic girdle)']

WCI Sig kuutsiq 'hipbone' [Met.; Lowe has kuutsik]

ECI kuutsiq 'hipbone'

GRI kuutsiq* 'socket of hip joint', NG kuutsiik 'pelvis'

PE kuðuccinər 'pelvic bones or hips' [cf. li-¹ and nər¹?]

AAY AP kuucəŋaq, KP kuucəsniik 'pelvic bones'

CAY kuucəŋaq 'hips'

NSY —

CSY kuusəŋaq* 'pelvic bones (person or animal)' [usually dual about a person's]

Sir —

SPI kuusiniq 'pelvic area'

NAI kuutcin^yaaq 'pelvic bones', kuutcin^yiq* 'rump'

WCI —

ECI kuutsinaaq 'pelvis', kuutsiniq 'lumbar vertebra'

GRI kutsiniq* 'lumbar vertebra'

PY ku(C)imə- 'swim' [cf. kuvə- and kuðəy — this base may reflect puḡ(ə)mə(t)- under puḡə- with contam. from the latter]

AAY kuimar- 'swim'

CAY kuimə- 'swim', kuimar- 'be swimming'

NSY kuimə-, kuimar-

CSY —

kuiñiq 'pipe' [loan from Chukchi койн'ын (койнəн) 'pipe']

AAY —

CAY kuiñiq, kuiniq 'tobacco pipe' [K 'cigarette or other smoking device'; kuiñir-, kuinir- 'smoke']

NSY koyñə [Av. with o (as shown) from Chukchi]

CSY kuyñə [base kuyñə]

Sir kuyñə, pl. kuyñiy [Orr]

SPI kuiñiq [W kuiniq acc. Jen.] 'pipe' [also verbal 'smoke']

NAI kuiñiq 'pipe' [also verbal]

WCI kuiniq

ECI —

GRI —

PE kukðəy- 'be clumsy or unsure of oneself' [cf. kuk(k)u(ə)(-)]

AAY [note kuksuy- 'be off balance']

CAY Nun kuksayə- 'be bashful' [and note kuksuy-, kukiñar- 'rock from side to side']

NSY —

CSY kukšak 'clumsy, unreliable person' [also kukšaynar- 'be difficult' — Orr]

Sir [Em. has kukšaynar- 'be difficult, harden oneself physically']

SPI —

NAI kukšasuk- 'be unsure, fail to do, do hesitatingly' [and Ras. has kugshavak 'woodpecker']

WCI Car kuxxa- 'be astonished, scared' [Schn. 'adg'; there appears to be contam. with qukəyə-]

ECI kutsasuk- 'be frustrated, fearing to do s.th.' [Bourq. has 'be serious, worried about future' for Lab but Peck 'be anxious because of fear of doing s.th. wrong'; note also kutsanaq- 'cause anxiety', kutsayi- 'be irritably worried about', Iti kutsak- 'give a start']

GRI kuššasuy- [old ortho. kugsasug- in Ordb.] 'think s.th. too little', kuššayi- 'be chary with, not believe one can do it' [Fab. has kugšagi- 'be uncertain (about hitting s.th.)'; for kussay-, kussi- 'economize with s.th.' see kupci-, with which there could be contam. here]

PE kukəy- and **kukuy-** 'light a fire'

AAY kukək 'flint' [Rez.]

CAY kukəy- 'ignite readily, get singed'

NSY —

CSY kukəxtə- 'shine light (on s.th.)'

Sir —

SPI kuḡuk- 'make a fire'

NAI kukuk- 'light or build a fire', PH 'light a stove'

WCI kukuk-

ECI [Peck has Lab kuk(k)uk- 'discharge a cannon with a firebrand']

GRI kukuy- 'light (a fire, etc.)'

PE kukiḡ 'claw or nail'

AAY [Lis. has kukəyluyaq 'arrowhead']

CAY K kukikcak 'glass-like stone' [and note kukxaq 'large barbed harpoon used for seal hunting' — Barnum has 'ivory arrowhead']

NSY —

CSY kukikšak 'grapnel hook'

Sir —

SPI kukik 'fingernail, toenail, claw, hoof'

NAI kukik

WCI kukik 'nail, claw, barb'

ECI kukik

GRI kukik

PY kukiḡvak or **kukuyvak** 'glaucous gull'

AAY AP kukiswak 'glaucous gull'

CAY kukuzvak, Y kukizvak

NSY —

CSY —

PE kuk(k)u(ə)(-) 'act clumsily or like a baby' [cf. kukðəy-, also Aleut kuka-X 'grandmother'?

AAY KP kukuḡ 'baby' [and note kukuy- 'lie on one side']

CAY [note LI kuukuḡ 'younger brother', K kukkuḡ 'animal (child's word)']

NSY —

CSY [note kukumtur- 'fear being left out, try to get to feed before the others'?

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI [note Sig kukapqu(ḡə)- 'act clumsily, not manage s.th., give up' and Car? kukuraq- 'belch' — Schn. 'adg'?

ECI —

GRI kukku-, NG kukkuk- 'make a mistake', EG kuukuḡ 'baby, pet' [also kukkutuḡ 'bungler, clumsy fellow']

PE kukuy '(s.th.) spotted'

AAY AP kukuk 'spot or strip of dark color'

CAY kukupak 'spot, freckle'

NSY kukupak 'Pribilof harbor seal' [Jen.], 'young seal' [Av.], kukumləraq 'spotted seal' [Av.]

CSY kukupak 'ring seal'

Sir kukupax 'spotted seal'

SPI —

NAI PH kukuvlak 'spotted stone used for head of sealing club' [and kukuḡvak 'arrowhead']

WCI Sig kukuvainnat 'red spots on face' [and Car? kukunayuy 's.o. with a frost-bite spot']

ECI —

GRI —

PE kukuku(C)ar 'snipe' [cf. kukuy?]

AAP AP, KP kukukuaq 'snipe'

CAY kukukuaq 'common snipe, dowitcher'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI kuukukiaq 'common snipe'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI [note kuukuyuk 'young eider duck', also 'snail']

PY kukumyar- 'whistle'

AAV kukumyaar-, C sukumyar-, sukumyaar- 'whistle'

[forms with s by contamination with culuy-?]

CAY kukumyarar(ar)-, NS kukumsir- 'whistle'

NSY —

CSY kukumyaqi-

Sir — [note kuykucərar- 'whistle' — also nominal — and kuykunaX 'fledgling?']

PI kulavak 'caribou cow' [cf. vay]

Yup — [but Holt. has Hooper Bay kula(a)vak 'caribou'; CAY kuluvak 'cow' is a Russian loan, probably blended with this base, thus explaining the final k]

SPI W kulavak 'caribou cow one year old' [Ras.]

NAI kulavak 'caribou cow', Nu 'ewe'

WCI kulavak 'caribou cow' [note B. Lake kula- 'be fat (winter caribou)' — Schn.]

ECI [Peck has kul(l)avak 'reindeer with white spot on side' for Lab]

GRI kulavak 'caribou cow'

PE kumay 'louse' [cf. kuməy-?]

AAV →

CAY Eg, NSU kumak 'louse'

NSY kumak

CSY kumak

Sir kuməx

SPI kumak

NAI kumak

WCI kumak

ECI kumak

GRI kumak

PY kumakir- 'delouse' [cf. kəar and ŋir-]

AAV AP kumakir- 'delouse'

CAY kumakir- 'look for lice'

NSY kumakir- [Av.]

CSY kumakir- 'delouse'

PI kumaruaq 'shamanic word for caribou' [cf. Inu ruaq 's.th. like' under ŋ(ŋ)uðar; refers supposedly to the way caribou look to the shaman in flight above the land; the r in this base is problematical]

SPI —

NAI [Boas has qumaxoak as a shaman's word for 'caribou', and note Nu kumakšalliq 'reindeer, caribou covered with lice in spring']

WCI Net kumaruaq 'caribou (shaman's word)' [Ras., who explains it as meaning literally 'big louse (of the land)', but the p.b. is not ðuyar (GRI šuaq)]

ECI [kumaruaq 'tiny (land) insect' (in contrast to qumaruaq 'insect in river' under quma(r)), in Igl

shaman's language 'caribou' acc. Ras.]

GRI kumaruaq 'caribou (shaman's word)' [Fab.]

PE kuməy- 'scratch'

AAV [note kuməy- K, KP 'become angry', PWS 'scold, chide?']

CAY kuməy- 'scratch (to relieve itch)'

NSY kuməy-

CSY kuməy-

Sir kuməy-

SPI —

NAI kumik- 'scratch' [and kumiyaq- 'rake']

WCI kumik-

ECI kumik-

GRI kumi- 'scratch' [and kumiya- 'rake, scrub, scrape (soil)', NG kumik-, Up kumii- 'scrub']

PE kumyun 'scratching implement' [cf. un]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY kumyun 'back-scratcher'

CSY kumyun 'plant used for scouring cooking utensils'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI kumyun, Nu kumjutit 'ice scratcher or the like'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI kuŋjut, kumiut 'scratching stick, louse rake' [and NG kumiutit 'scrubbing brush']

PE kumkar 'food caught between teeth' [cf. Atkan Aleut kukmi-X 'chunk, lump', kukmila- 'be lumpy (flour or soup)'; Inu kupki(q) is probably a back-formation involving p.b. lir-]

AAV kumki- 'have food caught between one's teeth' [and kumkiaq, kumkiq 'food thus caught']

CAY kumkar- 'have food stuck in teeth'

NSY kumkaq 'food particle between teeth' [Av.]

CSY kumkəraaq, kəmkəraaq

Sir kumkəraX 'food particle between teeth' [Orr], kumkərzi- 'clean teeth' [Em.]

SPI kukkiq 'food caught in teeth'

NAI kupki 'piece of s.th. stuck between teeth'

WCI [Pet. has Sig kupki 'remains of food between teeth']

ECI kukkiq 'piece of food caught between teeth' [verbal = 'get food between teeth'; Peck has Lab kupki- 'have s.th. between one's teeth']

GRI kukkaq 's.th. stuck between teeth' [and kukkar- 'get s.th. caught between teeth']

PE kumka(C)ili- 'pick teeth' [cf. ŋit- and compare also ŋilitar]

AAV [note kumkiutaq 'toothpick']

CAY kumkaili- 'pick teeth' [kumkailin, kumkailitaq, kumkailisuun 'toothpick']

NSY kumkiali- 'pick teeth' [Em.]

CSY kumkiili- 'pick teeth' [kumkiilin, kumkiilisiq 'tooth-pick']

Sir —

SPI kukkili- 'pick teeth' [kukkilin, kukkilitiq 'tooth-pick']

NAI kupkil'i- 'pick teeth' [kupkil'in' 'toothpick']
 WCI kupkili-, kukkili- 'pick teeth' [Sig kupkili- 'toothpick' — Lowe]
 ECI Iti kukkiliuti 'toothpick' [but Aiv kukkiliti 'pin']
 GRI kukkili- 'pick teeth' [kukkilit 'safety pin', kukkaayaat 'toothpick']

PY-S kumla- 'freeze'

AAY K kumla- 'freeze', C kumlatə- 'freeze (trans.), get frozen' [kumlanəq 'frozen food or part']
 CAY kumla 'coldness, cold thing', kumlatə- 'be cold' [kumlanəq* 'frozen fish']
 NSY kumlatə- 'freeze', kumlatəq 'coldness', kumlanəq 'frozen'
 CSY kumlatə- 'freeze', kumlama- 'be frozen' [kumlanəq* 'frozen part, permafrost']
 Sir kumlə- 'freeze' [also kuməltəX 'frozen meat']

PE kumlu 'thumb' [cf. lu(r)]

AAY K kumluq 'thumb'
 CAY kumluq
 NSY kumlu
 CSY kumlu
 Sir kumla
 SPI kuvlu
 NAI kuvlu
 WCI kuvlu
 ECI kullu
 GRI kuṭuq

PY kun(n)aq 'kind of grass root'

AAY C kun<R>aq 'underground leaf stem of fiddlehead fern'
 CAY kunnaq* 'edible root of spreading-wood fern'
 NSY —
 CSY kunakaq 'type of marsh grass'

PI kunik- 'sniff or touch noses'

SPI kunik- 'kiss, sniff'
 NAI kunik- 'kiss, sniff' [and kuniuraq- 'sniff repeatedly']
 WCI kunik-
 ECI kunik- 'kiss (with mouth or touching noses), sniff'
 GRI kuniy- 'kiss' [Kl. also 'sniff (face)', still the meaning of NG kunik-; kuniurar- 'smell']

PI kupci- 'give little'

Yup — [but note CAY kupətə- 'provide for']
 SPI [kupsik 'a little bit']
 NAI kufsit- 'refuse to share, be overly economical'
 WCI —
 ECI kutsi(t)- 'give very little of s.th.', kutsiq 'one who gives little', kutsitaq 'one who gets little'
 GRI kussiy-, kussay- [old ortho. kugsig-, kugsag- — influenced by kukḏay-?] 'economize with s.th. there is little of, give small helpings'

PI kupkanaq- 'be sticky' [cf. kumkar and nar-?]

SPI —
 NAI kupkanaq- 'be sticky', PH kupkaq- 'not be fully baked (bread)' [and kupkaluk- 'have s.th. sticky on one', kupkarnaq- 'be flavorful, tender (meat)']
 WCI —

ECI —

GRI kukkarnaq 'dried seal blood, caramel'

PI kutak- 'speak in an indistinct way'

SPI —
 NAI kutak- 'speak with a foreign accent'
 WCI Car kutak- 'have a dialect accent' [Ras.; Schn. has kuttaq- 'stammer']
 ECI kutak- 'make a mistake speaking', Lab 'stutter' [Peck has 'speak indistinctly' for Lab and kutaṇa- 'be deficient in one's work or actions']
 GRI kutay- 'lisp, speak indistinctly or like a child'

PE kutōuy- 'lower head' [cf. kutṣaq- and perhaps EA kusu-lix 'be mad, angry, offended']

AAY K, KP kusu- 'be 'be lonesome, homesick, miss loved ones'
 CAY —
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI kužžuk- 'lower one's head (in shame, etc.)'
 WCI —
 ECI —

GRI kussuy- 'shorten, tuck, make self smaller, pull chin into hood' [old ortho. kugsug- with spurious g; note kussuyaq 'short strap to sealing bladder' = EG kuttuaq; also kusuy- 'be pathetic to look at' (NWG or southern SWG form?), kuššuk (old ortho. kugssuk) 'witch', as verb kuššuy- 'bewitch' — Kl. has kugsug- 'shorten, bewitch', Rink kusuineq 'witchcraft', and note NG kuhuyi- 'be jealous of', kuhuk- 'be jealous']

PE kutə 'drop' [cf. kucukar and kuvə-]

AAY PWS kuta 'undripped drop' [base kutə-]
 CAY kuta 'drop of liquid' [base kutə-]
 NSY →
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI kuta- 'drip continuously'
 NAI [kutit- 'drip'] →
 WCI kuti 'drop of liquid' [Sig 'lead (shot)'; Pet. has Sig kutit 'shower']
 ECI kutuq 'drop' [verbal = 'drip']
 GRI kuti 'drop' [kutir- 'drip', kutsit, EG, Up kutsisaq 'skin stretched over ceiling to collect drips', NG kutuula- 'stream, pour']

PE kucir- 'drip' [cf. lir-]

AAY kucir- 'drip' [and kuciq 'drop']
 CAY kucir- 'drip' [and Barnum has kuciq 'drop']
 NSY kusir- 'drip' [and kusitəq 'drop' — Jen. has kusi-]
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI kuziq- 'drip'
 NAI kusiq- 'drip' [and PH kutcitciq- 'place receptacle under to catch drips']
 WCI kusiq- 'drip' [and as nom. 'drop']
 ECI kusiq- 'drip' [as nom. = 'drop']
 GRI kusir- 'drip' [kusi- 'drop']

PI kutžaq- 'lower head (below torso)' [cf. *kuṭṭuy-*; there may be a relat. to *kuṭa*]
SPI kuššaq- 'turn upside down, invert' [and *kuššaruq-* 'fall head first']
NAI kužžaq-, **Mal kutžaq-** 'put one's head lower than one's torso'
WCI kuyyaq- 'put head down, fall head first'
ECI kuyya(q)- 'put oneself upside down' [Bourq. has 'fall head over heels' for Lab and Dor. 'fall in water, drown' for FB]
GRI kuššar- [old ortho. *kugssar-*] 'be sunk in front, have head down lower than one's feet'

PI kutžana- 'be steep' [cf. *ṇa-1*]
SPI kuššana- 'be steep'
NAI kužžana-
WCI —
ECI —
GRI kuššana- 'be sloping, hold head downwards' [and *kuššanayaaq* 'steep hill, slope']

PE ku(C)u(y)- 'be pigeon-toed'
AAV Kodiak kuunja- 'be pigeon-toed'
CAY kuuxtə-
NSY —
CSY kuutu-, *kuuturmətə-*
Sir —
SPI quunja-, **Qaw** also *kuunja-* 'be pigeon-toed'
NAI quunja- 'be pigeon-toed, knock-kneed' [contaminated with *quṭu-*]
WCI Sig quunja- 'be pigeon-toed' [Lowe; Met. has *qutsunja-* — compare *ECI qutsunja-* under *quvə-*]
ECI kuunja- 'be pigeon-toed' [also said of sled whose runners are closer together in front], *kuutu-* 'walk pigeon-toed' [and *kuqut(i)-* 'fire to the left of', *kuusuy-* 'go off crookedly to the left (gun or harpoon)']
GRI kuunja- 'be bent inwards, bend crookedly to the left, be pigeon-toed' [and *kuunjašuur-* 'go off crookedly to the left (harpoon)' (in Fab. = *kóksuk-*), *kuusuy-* 'be apt to go off crookedly to the left (harpoon, etc.)']

PE kuvḍar 'net' [cf. *kuvə-* and *ḍar* and Aleut *kuḍmaci-X* 'seine net']
AAV kuyyaq 'fish net' [and *kuyyasiq* 'seine net']
CAY kuvya(q) 'fish net' [and *kuvya-* 'fish by drift-netting or purse-seining', *kuvyatə-* 'catch a fish with a net']
NSY kuvžaq 'net for sea mammals'
CSY kuuvžaq 'seal net' [*kuuvžar-* 'set a seal net']
Sir kuvžan 'seal net' [and *Vakh.* has *kuvžar-* 'set a net']
SPI kuvžaq 'net' [verbal = 'fish using a net']
NAI kuvžaq 'net' [verbal = 'catch in a net']
WCI kuvyaq 'net' [verbal = 'visit one's nets, be caught in a net']
ECI —
GRI —

PE kuvə- 'pour or spill' [cf. *kuvḍar* and Aleut *kum-* 'pour out']
AAV kuyə- 'pour out, spill' [and note *kuxtə-* 'drip (excess liquid)']
CAY kuvə-

NSY kuvə-
CSY kuuvə-
Sir kuvə-
SPI kui- 'spill'
NAI kuvi- 'spill, pour out'
WCI kuvi-
ECI kuvi- 'pour, flow'
GRI kui- 'pour' [also 'baptize']

PE kuyay 'lumbar vertebra or keel of boat' [cf. Aleut *kuyyi-X* 'loin vertebra, rump bone of bird', Atkan pl. *kuyyi-s* 'sacrum, hips']
AAV →
CAY kuya(k) 'hip, keel of kayak'
NSY kuyaq 'keel'
CSY kuyak 'spine, keel of boat'
Sir kuyəx 'keel' [and *kuyanaX* 'vertebra']
SPI kuyak 'keel, lower back'
NAI kuyaic 'lumbar vertebrae, PH 'lower back'
WCI kuyak 'keel' [Ras. has Cop *kuyaaq* 'kayak keel' but Net *kuyak* 'keelson']
ECI kuyaq 'part of kayak frame to which bottom cross-members are attached'
GRI kuyak, pl. *kutsat* 'loin', *kuyaaq* 'keel'

PE kuyay- 'have sexual intercourse'
AAV kuyay- 'have sexual intercourse'
CAY Y kuyay-, HBC kuyuy- 'have sexual intercourse' [the latter by contam., with *uyuy-*]
NSY —
CSY —
Sir —
SPI kuyak- 'have sexual intercourse'
NAI kuyak-
WCI kuyak-
ECI kuyak-
GRI kuyay-

PE kuyapəyar 'vertebra or spine'
AAV —
CAY kuyapəyaq 'spine'
NSY kuyapəyaq
CSY kuyapəyaq 'vertebra'
Sir —
SPI kuyapiaq
NAI kuyapiyaq 'spine, vertebra', **Mal kiyipiyaq**, *kiyupiyaq*, *kiipiyaq* 'spine'
WCI kuyapiyaq 'vertebra'
ECI kuyapiyaq
GRI kuyapiyaq

L

layiq 'Canada goose' [loan from Aleut lax, layi-X '(Alaskan) Canada goose'; note also Atkan layla-X '(Hutchins) Canada goose'; compare nærlər]
 AAY K layiq 'Canada goose'
 CAY layiq 'goose', layiluxpiaq, layipiaq, layiXpak 'Canada goose'
 NSY —
 CSY —

M

PI maaq- 'yelp or howl in pain' [cf. maru-2]
 SPI maaq- 'yelp with pain'
 NAI maaq- 'yelp in pain', maraala-, Nu maala- 'howl in pain (dog)'
 WCI maraaq- 'howl in pain'
 ECI maaq- 'yelp in pain', maala-, maarala- 'yelp continuously'
 GRI maar-, maala- 'howl in pain'

PI macak or **maccak** 'moisture or slush' [cf. mæcu(y), mæcux and mæcay]
 SPI massak 'slush' [and verbal 'be slushy and ready to slide']
 NAI masak, matcak 'slush' [also misak, for which see mæcay; verbal = 'be slushy']
 WCI masak 'slush' [but Pet. writes matsaq for Sig; Lowe has masak 'melting snow' but misak 'wet snow' — for which see mæcay]
 ECI masak, matsaq 'wet snow' [masak- 'fall (soft snow)', NBI 'melt']
 GRI masak 'moisture', masay- 'be wet on surface', NG matsak 'wet snow' [and masaršuk 'marsh, tundra']

PI matcaktəq- 'moisten' [cf. tər-]
 SPI —
 NAI matcaktiq- [also misaktiq-] 'moisten'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI matsatsir- 'moisten, water'

PE macar 'sun' [cf. maqaq and matnəq, though the relat. is not clear]
 AAY C, Kod macaq 'sun'
 CAY NSU macaq 'sun' [and verbal macar- 'shine (sun)', elsewhere maciur- 'warm oneself', Nun macari- 'be hot (weather)']
 NSY masaq 'sun' [and masarni- 'screw up eyes in (sun) light']
 CSY Chap masaq '(sun's) heat', masaari- 'warm up (weather in spring)', masirar- 'warm up by stove'
 Sir —
 SPI mazaq 'sun'
 NAI masarni- 'sun oneself, be pleased', PH 'listen attentively', Nu masaXži- 'bask in the sun, listen with pleasure'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE maciy 'gill' [the Yup forms by assim. — compare patu and matu]
 AAY pacik 'gill'
 CAY pacik 'gill' [and paciuaq 'nostril']
 NSY pasiuk 'nostrils'
 CSY pasinuk 'area of face to side of nose'
 Sir —
 SPI Qaw masik 'gill'
 NAI masik 'gill', Nu 'frame for laying paddle on deck of kayak in front of hole'
 WCI masik 'gill' [and B.-S. has Car mahik 'cross-piece just forward of (kayak) man-hole']
 ECI masiik [du.] 'gills, part of kayak deck that rises sharply just in front of the man-hole'
 GRI masik 'gill, curved cross-beam on deck in front of man-hole of kayak'

PI macuk 'edible root?'
 Yup — [note AAY KP macuk (du.) 'female genitals', AAY maccutak 'codfish egg', and CAY Eg, Nun maccutaX 'dog salmon, chum (especially dried)']
 SPI mazu 'root vegetable, potato'
 NAI masu
 WCI masu [Lowe, also Ras. for Net; Met. has massok]
 ECI —
 GRI [note NG massulala(a)q- 'become fibrous']

PE maðətən 'now' [aequalis case of dem. root mað-]
 AAY maatən 'extremely, severely'
 CAY maatən 'one observed that' [plus verb in part. or subord. mood]
 NSY maatən 'now, today'
 CSY maatən 'now, a little while ago'
 Sir [Orr has iməcən 'now', but this may be from — or by contam. with — dem. root im- instead; Vakh. has iməyən from Men's texts]
 SPI maatnami, Qaw maatnaYu 'now'
 NAI maanna 'now then' [exclam.] Mal maatna 'this time, now that the situation has been corrected' [in Nu 'now' acc. Berg.; Jen. has manago 'soon']
 WCI Car? maanna(kut) 'now, immediately' [Schn. 'adg'; Pet. has manna 'now' for Sig, which Jen. also has for Cop; note also Car ma'na 'thank you']
 ECI ma(a)nna(kut) [Lab maanna] 'now', Iti 'soon'
 GRI maanna, maannakkut 'now'

PI mait- 'be sensitive' [from *mañit- with p.b. ñit- ? — cf. mañtay, mañak and mañuna(y)]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI mait- 'be sensitive (to pain)' [and cf. maiaynait- (for maiayñait-?) 'be strong']
 ECI mait- 'be sensitive (to pain or touch)' [for maattu- 'be insensitive to pain' see mañay-]
 GRI maat- [old ortho. mait-] 'be sensitive, sore (skin), spoiled or soft' [for maattu- 'be callous' see mañay-]

PI makcaq- 'sing a baby to sleep'
 SPI —
 NAI maksaq-, PH mapsaq- 'sing a baby to sleep'
 WCI Sig maksaq-, Cop maXXak- [for maxxak-?]

ECI matsa(q)- 'sing a baby to sleep'
GRI massar- [old ortho. mavsar-, but Fab. has maksar-]

PE makə- and **maku-** 'become loose' [cf. maklay]
AAY [for makəxtə- 'outdo, beat at a game' see mak(k)utə-]
CAY [for makuxtə- 'suffer hardship, work hard' see mak(k)utə-]
NSY makuxtə- 'undo or get loose, clear up (sky)'
CSY makuxtə- 'slip out of a loop that holds one, shed, moult' [and makšəy- 'peel']
Sir makuXqarži- 'unharness dogs' [for makuxqarži-?; Vakh. has makuxtə- 'sit down' from Rub.'s texts]
SPI mayə- 'stand up, e.g. grain of wood, be whipped fluffy, e.g. tallow' [poss. contam. with makət-]
NAI maki- 'come loose (of patch)' [also 'die', a usage due to white influence acc. MacLean; maklūaq- 'rip off']
WCI —
ECI maki- 'be unstitched (boot sole)'
GRI maḥur- 'tear up (grass, etc.)', maššay- [old ortho. magssag-] 'loosen (skin with blubber attached)' [and mappilay- 'be split or slashed']

PE makət- 'get up' [cf. makpiq- and Aleut hay- 'grow up (child)', also haxsa- 'open, become open (door)', Atkan also haxsi- 'open (door)'; there may be a link to makə-]
AAY maktə- 'get up'
CAY makətə- 'get up, set up'
NSY makətə-
CSY makətə-
Sir makət(ə)- 'sit up' [Vakh. from Rub.; Em. has 'get up']
SPI mayit- 'get up, whip up food' [also 'open knife' acc. Jen.]
NAI makit- 'get up, set up'
WCI makit- 'get up' [and makitit- 'open knife' acc. Met.]
ECI makit- 'get up, set up, open (knife)' [and note makiaq- rise a little, splinter (wood)]
GRI makit- 'get up' [and makiar- 'splinter, get splinter out']

PE makəta- 'be upright' [cf. ta-]
AAY —
CAY makta- 'be up(right)'
NSY —
CSY —
Sir —
SPI mayita- 'be up, no longer in bed'
NAI makita- 'be standing'
WCI Cop makita- 'stand upright' [Ras.]
ECI makita- 'be up'
GRI makita- 'be up, out of bed, be proud'

PI makətəq- 'get up (gradually)' [cf. tər-]
SPI —
NAI makitiq- 'get up (from bed), be up'
WCI —
ECI makitiq- 'get up, place face up in their right place (cards)' [also makitit-]
GRI makitir- 'get up gradually (from bed or capsized kayak)'

PI makšək- 'get up partially or suddenly?' [compare ikšək- under inət-, also p.b. žak-?]
Yup [for CSY makšəy- 'peel' see makə-]
SPI makšik- 'get up suddenly with a start'
NAI makšik-
WCI —
ECI —
GRI maššit- 'sit up, get up partially from a sitting position'

PY-S makir- 'remove edible parts?' [cf. mək(k)əy-; there may also be a link to makə-]
AAY — [for makəy- 'gnaw' see mək(k)ə-]
CAY makira- 'gather greens or eggs to eat', makiur- 'remove roots from plants'
NSY —
CSY makir- 'gnaw on bone with meat attached to it'
Sir makir- [Orr]

PE makitər 'lumbar region' [there may be a relat. to makət-]
AAY PWS, AP makitək (du.) 'hip bones' [B.-S. has C makitXa 'his hip']
CAY —
NSY —
CSY —
Sir —
SPI —
NAI PH makisiq 'lower back'
WCI [Pet. has Sig makitaq 'hip bone']
ECI makiti, Lab, Aiv makitiq 'hip bone, iliac, lumbar region'
GRI makisiq, makit 'lower back', EG mayisiq 'hip bone'

PE makkar 'diaper' [cf. makə-]
AAY [note PWS makkaq 'pelvis bone of seal'? — but compare also makitər above]
CAY makaq 'diaper'
NSY makaq
CSY maka
Sir makaX 'flap of overalls' [Vakh. from Rub.]
SPI makkak 'diaper' [also verbal 'put on a diaper']
NAI makkaq 'diaper' [also verbal]
WCI makkaq 'diaper' [and note Car? makkaq 'hood point, snow house dome, upper part of skull' — Schn. 'adg']
ECI [note Iti makkauyaq 'triangle' — also 'raspberry', presumably another base]
GRI —

PE maklay 'bearded seal' [there could be a relat. to makə-, the tough skin of this animal being removed and cut up to use as thongs]
AAY AP maklak 'spotted seal'
CAY maklak, maklaaq 'bearded seal'
NSY maklak
CSY maklak 'bearded seal' [and maklawaaq* 'caterpillar' — cf. CAY uyuyuaq of same meaning from *uyūuy 'bearded seal']
Sir —
SPI [maklazuaq 'baby bearded seal']

NAI — [but note *maklak*- 'stand on end (animal hair, rising in anger)', going with *makət*-]

WCINet *maklaq* 'bearded seal' [Ras., who also has *maxak* for Cop; Jen. has Coronation Gulf *makcaluyyuaq*, probably for *maxxaluyyuaq*, 'a large bearded seal in songs' — he lists it under *maktak*]

ECI Igl *maklak* 'bearded seal' [shaman's word in Ras.]

GRI [NG *maylaq* 'shaman's word for bearded seal' in Kroeber, also perhaps SWG *maḥlak* (old ortho. *magdlak*) 'clever person', but compare *maḥay*- (old ortho. *magdlag*-) 'be split or torn' from *makə*-]

PI *makpiq*- 'open or fold back' [cf. *makət*-]

Yup — [but compare CAY *maktaat* 'book, magazine' from *makət*-]

SPI *makpiq*- 'fold back, open, turn over' [*makpik*- 'move s.th. stuck (e.g. in ground)']

NAI *makpiq*- 'open book, turn page' [*makpiraat* 'book']

WCI *makpiq*- 'open book, turn page, fold back (wound)' [*makpiraat* 'book'; cf. also Baker Lake *makpiqtaut* 'switch, lever of breachblock' in Schn.]

ECI *mappi(q)*- 'open, raise on one side (window, book, stone)' [*mappitaq* 'page of book', *mappituraq*- 'raise garment several times']

GRI *mappir*- 'open (chest, door, book, etc.)' [*mappirsakkat* 'book', *mappikaar*- 'be opened, lifted up (one after another)']

PY *maksaq* 'solar plexus?' [cf. *makət*-?]

AAY K *maksaq* 'solar plexus'

CAY *maksak* 'upper part of abdomen' [du.; note also *maksaq* 'spleen', by contam. with *mamca(ṛ)*]

NSY —

CSY Chap *maksaq* 'lower edge of rib arch'

PI *mak(k)utə*- 'manage or overcome' [cf. *makət*- or *makə*- and *utə*-; there could be contam. with *makə*- in the Yup forms at least]

Yup [note AAY *makəxtə*- 'outdo, beat, get best of' and CAY *makuxtə*- 'suffer hardship, work hard']

SPI [Qaw *makuktaq*- 'overwork' goes with the CAY above]

NAI —

WCI *makuti*- 'get up with (s.th. in one's hands)', Car? *makkuti*- 'take s.o.'s place' [Schn. 'adg']

ECI *makkut(i)*- 'be stronger than (s.o. else), (for s.th. to) be too small for (s.o.)'

GRI *makut(i)*- 'look down on, manage, overrule' [and *makkut(i)*- 'get up again (eg., from capsized kayak)' — a regular reflexive form from *makutə*- and *utə*-]

PI *malak* or *malaq* 'front of throat' [cf. Aleut *hala*- 'turn head, look back, turn around', Atkan also 'look up']

SPI —

NAI PH *malak* 'chest'

WCI [Ras. has Net *malatuarSuk* 'one who throws his head back so that a hollow appears in the nape of the neck']

ECI *malak* 'upper part of breast of mammals' [and *malaruti* 'lower part of collar of dog harness']

GRI *malaq* 'front of throat', *malar*- 'put head back, give in' [and *malasiut* 'towing hook to attach to neck of seal']

PI *malək* 'wave' [cf. *maṭəy*- rather than *maliy*- cf. EA *hal* 'windward']

SPI *malik* 'wave'

NAI *malik* 'wave' [verbal = 'have swells (sea)']

WCI *malik*

ECI *malik* 'wave' [verbal = 'be a storm']

GRI *malik* 'wave'

PI *malliq*- 'be rough (sea)' [cf. *liṛ*-]

SPI *malliq*- 'be rough (sea)'

NAI *malliq*- 'be rough (sea)' [nom. *malliq** = 'tidal wave']

WCI *malliq*- 'be rough (sea)'

ECI *malliq*-

GRI *maṭṭir*-

PI *maləri(q)* 'loon?' [there may be a link to *malək* and/or *maṭəy*-]

Yup [Barnum has CAY *mallərakiyayak* 'little duck']

SPI —

NAI *malri*, Nu *maliri* 'arctic loon' [Jen. also has the second form for B]

WCI Cop *maliriq* 'loon' [Lowe has *malriq*; Ras. has *maliraaluk* for Sig]

ECI Igl *maliraaluk* 'long-tailed duck' [Ras.; for *malirsuaq* 'land game pursued for a long time' see *maliqə*- under *maliy*-]

GRI [*maliriq* 'hunted sea mammal' — contam. with *maliy*-?]

PE *maliy*- 'follow or accompany' [cf. presumably unrelated *malək* and *maṭəy*-, with which there is contam. in the Inu and Sir forms below]

AAY *malixtə*- 'go with, follow'

CAY *maliy*-, *malikə*- 'take, bring along', *malik* 'companions, thing taken along', *malixtə*- 'accompany, follow'

NSY *malixtə*- 'accompany'

CSY *malixtə*-, *malixtar*- 'follow, accompany' [and *maliymun* 'with the grain, following']

Sir *maliy*- 'follow, accompany' [Vakh. also has *maliy*- 'follow, accompany, approach'; note also *malirmənu* 'following, along' — for *maliymənu*?]

SPI *malik*- 'follow, accompany'

NAI *malik*- 'follow, accompany' [*maṭak*- 'follow everywhere' may be influenced by *maṭəy*-]

WCI *malik*- 'follow' [and Kroeber has *maligna* as the old name of the sun in Sig — cf. the myth of the moon following his sister the sun into the sky — compare under *ciqinəṛ*]

ECI *malik*- 'follow, accompany, try to catch s.o. when following' [and *malinnaa(q)*- 'follow everywhere']

GRI *maliy*- 'follow, imitate, conform to' [half-trans. *malinniy*-; note *maṭut(i)*- 'take s.o. along after, follow along with s.th.', *malinnaa*- (old ortho. *malingnau*-) 'follow along behind'; cf. also the old name for the sun *maliina* in Fab. — from **malinnaq*?]

PY *maliycuar*- 'follow along after' [cf. *yuy*-]

AAY [AP *malixcuk* 'one who always wants to go']

CAY *malixcuar*- 'tag along after'

NSY —

CSY *malixsaar*- 'follow without the permission of those being followed' [*malixsaaXta* 'follower']

Sir [note *malixsaqarət(ə)*- 'submit']

PI malikataq- 'pursue' [cf. k(k)attar-]
 Yup [for NSY maliyatar- 'chase game' see malirqa- below]
 SPI [and malikataq-, Imaq maḷqataq-, maləkataq- 'pursue' — the latter by contam. with maḷəy-?]
 NAI malikataq- 'pursue'
 WCI [note Lab malikataak 'bitch in heat']
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE maliqḍur- 'pursue persistently' [cf. qḍur-]
 AAY maliXqur- 'chase continuously'
 CAY malixquar- 'chase persistently'
 NSY maliXqur- 'go one after another' [Tein]
 CSY maliXqur- 'chase'
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI maliqšuq- 'follow everywhere'
 WCI maliqsuq- 'pursue' [for 'adg' Schn. has 'follow' amphibious game into water]
 ECI malirsu(q)- 'follow for a long time' [and malirsuaq 'land game pursued for a long time']
 GRI maliršur- 'pursue'

PE malirqa- 'chase' [cf. p.b. rqa- and ḍar- in some of the forms]
 AAY maliXqa- 'chase'
 CAY maliXqar-, malixqa-, malixkə- 'chase game'
 NSY malixkə-, maliyatar-
 CSY maliXqar- 'chase'
 Sir maliXqar(zi)- 'chase, hunt'
 SPI Qaw maliqša- 'pursue'
 NAI maliri- 'follow' [also malliq- 'follow, chase']
 WCI [note Sig malirak- 'set out after' in Ras.]
 ECI —
 GRI [for maliriq 'hunted sea mammal' see maliri(q)]

PE malruy 'two' [there may be a relat. to maliy-]
 AAY malluk 'two'
 CAY malruk
 NSY malruk
 CSY malruk
 Sir malruk
 SPI marluuk, Qaw malruk
 NAI malruk
 WCI malruk
 ECI marruuk
 GRI marluk

PE malri 'twin' [a back-formation — cf. p.b. li-1]
 AAY mal<R>ik 'twins'
 CAY malri 'twin' [malri- 'give birth to twins']
 NSY —
 CSY malrik 'twins' [and malri- 'give birth to twins']
 Sir —
 SPI malri 'twin'
 NAI malri 'twin' [verbal = 'give birth to twins']
 WCI malrik, malriak 'twins'
 ECI — [compare marruliak 'twins']
 GRI — [compare marḷuliaq 'twin' with li(C)ar]

PE malru(C)it 'two sets' [cf. it under yiik]
 AAY malruin 'two sets'
 CAY malruin
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI marluit 'two sets, pairs or groups'
 NAI malruit
 WCI —
 ECI marruit
 GRI marḷuiit

PI maluyə- 'notice that s.th. has changed for the worse' [cf. kə-1]
 SPI maluknaq- 'be different, changed, not as good as before' [and maluknai- 'find s.th. that way'; Jen. has KI maliguga 'he notices it']
 NAI malunnaq- 'be shameful, odd, seem wrong' [and malunna- 'consider it so']
 WCI maluyi- 'not like the way a thing is', Car? 'put a bad interpretation on s.th., cast doubt on' [Schn. 'adg'; malunnaq- 'be such as to cause that judgement', Car 'be liable to be mocked or criticized' acc. Schn. for 'adg' but 'be amusing' in Ras.]
 ECI maluyi- 'doubt s.th.'s value', Lab 'notice' [Bourq. for the latter; malunna(q)- 'cause suspicion, doubt', malunna(q)- 'suspect, try to find out about s.o.' and maluyusuyaq- 'be suspicious', Lab maluyusuk- 'suspect, notice, feel one's drink']
 GRI maluyi- 'notice, discover, feel that' [and malunnar- 'be striking, recognizable', maluyusuy- 'be happy about receiving s.th. one lacked']

PI malukali- 'be crazy'
 Yup [NSU malukkali- 'be rabid, insane' is probably borrowed from Inu]
 SPI malukali- 'be crazy', malukaŋa- 'act crazy'
 NAI malukali- 'be crazy' [and malukayi- 'consider inferior, be ashamed of', Nu malukaliq 'madman, rabid animal']
 WCI Sig malukaliŋayuy 'idiot'
 ECI —
 GRI —

PY-S maḷəy- 'press up against' [cf. malək and Aleut hal-as in halim haḍaa 'the windward side' and halmuḍar- 'go straight against the wind'; the relat. — if any — to maliy- is obscure]
 AAY maḷəy- 'move up against (e.g. boat to dock)' [and AP maḷəynəq 'impassable place', maḷəynitə- 'be a very high tide']
 CAY maḷəy- 'be close'
 NSY maḷəxtə- 'draw near' [Em.]
 CSY maḷəy- 'be, get close'
 Sir maḷər- [for maḷəy-?] 'press against, pin down' [for maliy- 'approach, follow, accompany' see maliy- — Vakh. also has from Rub.'s texts maḷx- 'approach'; note also maḷəriḷətaX 'comb']
 Inu — [for probable Inu cognates see malək, but note also Imaq malvək-, malvəža(a)q- 'press against']

PY-S maľu(k) 'beached carcass' [cf. maľəy- and malək]
 AAY maľuk 's.th. scavenged from beach'
 CAY maľu(k) 'beached carcass'
 NSY maľu
 CSY maľu
 Sir masa 'edible thing washed up on beach' [Orr; and
 masəŋə- 'find thing washed up on beach']

PE mamar(-) 'taste good or suck breast' [cf. ama-; there
 may be only a single proto-form here]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY [Av. has mamaq 'baby' (?), 'doll' (?)]

CSY mamaq 'breast, milk', mamar- 'suck (breast)' [and
 note əmama 'child's word when it wants the breast']

Sir mamə- 'suck breast, maməX 'milk', mamarənləŋuX
 'sweet' [Vakh. has mamaX, maməX 'breast' from Men.
 and Rub., Orr has maməX, pl. mamay]

SPI Qaw mamaq- 'smell good' [for maamak- 'suckle' see
 ama-]

NAI mamaq- 'taste good' [mamaun 'udder']

WCI mamaq- 'taste good' [mamaun 'udder', in Cop also
 woman's breast]

ECI mamaq- 'taste good' [mamauti 'udder', mamarəsa
 'perfume', mamarunaq 's.th. that looks delicious']

GRI mamar- 'taste good' [and NG mamaXXəŋit- 'smell
 bad', mamarunaqtit- 'think delicious'; note also mamma
 'food' (baby talk)]

PI mamait- 'taste bad' [cf. ŋit-]

SPI mamait- 'taste or smell bad'

NAI mamait-

WCI mamait- 'taste bad'

ECI mamait- 'taste bad' [and note Igl shaman's word
 mamaitsuq 'sea' in Ras.]

GRI mamaat- 'taste bad'

PI mamarə- like the taste of' [cf. kə⁻¹]

SPI —

NAI mamari- 'like (food)'

WCI mamari- 'like the taste of'

ECI mamari-

GRI mamari- 'like (tasty food), take a liking to (s.o.)'

PE mamca(ɤ) 'spleen' [cf. mamə- and/or mamcar-?]

AAY —

CAY LI mamcaq 'spleen' [elsewhere maksaq, for which
 see maksaq]

NSY mamsiq 'pancreas'; mamsaq 'spleen' [Av.]

CSY maamsa

Sir mámsa [Orr]

SPI mapsa 'spleen, snow cornice' [the latter sense from
 the 'overhanging' position of the spleen?]

NAI mapsa 'spleen, snow cornice' [and mapsaq- 'fall
 down (snow cornice)']

WCI Cop maxxaq 'spleen' [Ras.]

ECI Aiv mapsa, Tar matsak 'spleen, earlobe'

GRI massak 'milt, spleen' [old ortho. mavsak]

PY mamcar- 'flatten' [cf. mame]

AAY AP mamcaXtə- 'squeeze flat'

CAY mamcar- 'flatten, be flattened' [postural root]

NSY mamsaXqur-

CSY —

PE mamə 'underside of skin' [cf. mamə- and/or mamcar-?]

AAY →

CAY →

NSY mamə 'underside of skin' [Em.]

CSY —

Sir — [for mamiy- 'translate, turn over' see mumiyy-]

SPI mami, Qaw mamiq 'underside of skin'

NAI mamiq* 'underside of skin' [and note mamaaq 'gums
 of whale where baleen is attached']

WCI mami 'underside of skin' [and Car? mamaaq 'whale
 meat from between plates of baleen' — Schn. 'adg']

ECI mami 'underside of skin'

GRI mami 'blubber on fleshy side of skin', mamik 'fleshy
 side of skin, earth side of turf' [and mamaar- 'moult (of
 seal), flake (whale skin), be hoarse in throat']

PE mamələy 'boot with hair or fur turned in' [cf. ləy]

AAY —

CAY Nun, Y mamlək 'skin boot with fur above knee
 and waterproof material below'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI mamilaq 'waterproof sealskin boot, with hair
 turned in on lower part'

NAI mamilik 'caribou leg skin boot with fur inside',
 PH 'bearded sealskin boot with hair removed'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE mamtu- 'be thick or tough' [cf. tu-]

AAY mamtu- 'be able to withstand pain'

CAY mamtu- 'be thick'

NSY mamtu-

CSY —

Sir —

SPI maptu- 'be thick'

NAI maptu-

WCI maptu-

ECI mattu-

GRI mattu- 'be tough'

PE mamə 'close over or heal' [cf. mamə and Aleut ham-
 'heal, be healed']

AAY mamə 'close over, heal'

CAY mamə 'close in, close mouth, flatten, heal'

NSY mamə 'heal, close over' [but note also papyuynar-
 'can close' with p.b. yuknar-]

CSY mamə 'heal, close over'

Sir mamə [Orr]

SPI →

NAI →

WCI [mamiŋa-, Cop mamiq- 'have mouth closed']

ECI mamilik- 'be bent double, folded out flat'

GRI mamia- 'be quick to heal', mamiy- 'close, fold well'

PE **mamət-** 'close around or heal' [cf. t-1]

AA Y —

CAY **mamtə-** 'close, flatten, heal'

NSY **mamta(ɾ)-** 'heal'

CSY **mamtə-** 'close in'

Sir —

SPI **mamit-** 'heal' [and Qaw **mamitaq-** 'bandage']

NAI **mamit-** 'heal' [mamitaq- 'bandage', Nu **mamittaq-** 'heal, close two halves of s.th. together']

WCI **mamit-** 'heal'

ECI **mamit-**

GRI **mamit-** 'heal' [note also **maššut(i)-** 'have closed in on (e.g. hole in ice on seal)', and SWG **mamitar-** 'capsize, swing around and hang from s.th. (e.g. a branch)']

PI **mapciq-** 'convalesce or leave to heal' [cf. c(c)ir-]

SPI Qaw **mapsiq-** 'convalesce, rest'

NAI **mafsiq-** 'convalesce, rest' [mafsiriaq- 'leave to convalesce']

WCI —

ECI —

GRI **massir-** 'wait until it is healed (sore)' [massiy-, **massiriar-** 'heal quickly']

PI **mavžak-** 'scrape fat from skin' [cf. **qapḏay-** with which there is contam.]

SPI **mavžak-** 'flesh, remove blubber from (skin)'

NAI —

WCI Cop **mavyak-** 'scrape skin thin' [Ras., who spells it **maujag-**; B.-S. has **mabiak-** for Net]

ECI **mayya(C)-** 'scrape (skin)' [B.-S. has **mayyak-** for Igl]

GRI —

PE **mamtərar** 'cache or temporary dwelling' [with dissimilation in CSY; cf. **mamə-**]

AA Y C **mamtaaq** 'smokehouse, barabara' [mamtəraa 'his smokehouse']

CAY Y, NS **mamtəraq** 'cache' [and place-names **mamtəritəq** 'Bethel' and **mamtərat** 'Goodnews Bay']

NSY **mantəraq** 'skin tent'

CSY **maṇtəraq** 'house'

Sir —

SPI **maptiaq** 'house, Qaw **maptiraq** 'cache', Di **maptəaq** 'Sib. Eskimo walrus skin house'

NAI [Nu **maptiraq** personal name]

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE **mam(ə)ya-** 'be offended or annoyed' [there may be a link to **mamə-**; compare **pumyuy-** for the dissimilation in AA Y, though there could be contam. with **papḏi-** rather]

AA Y **papsaa(kə)-** 'want to see, be suspicious of'

CAY [for NSU **papsi(kə)-** 'find a nuisance' see **papḏi-**]

NSY [note **pupyaryuy-** 'be ashamed']

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw **mamiat-** 'have hurt feelings', W **mamianaq-** 'be nervous, afraid' [Jen.]

NAI **mamiayi-** 'feel hurt, distressed' [and **mamiasaaq-** 'tease, criticize', **mamiat-** 'have feelings hurt by scolding']

WCI **mamianaq-** 'be annoying', **mamiasuk-** 'be angry (at s.th.)' [emot. root; note also Car **mamiavalaakkuni** 'how annoying, what a pity' (Ras.) and **mamiq-** 'try to revenge self on weaker person' (Schn.) — but compare Cop **mamiq-** under **mamə-**]

ECI **mamiasutsa(q)-** 'try to annoy', **mamiayi-** 'detest'

GRI **mamia(suy)-** 'be offended' [emot. root; note also **massua-** (old ortho. **mavssua-**) 'scold because one is offended']

PE **manar** 'lure (baited hook)'

AA Y —

CAY **manaq** 'fishhook' [manar- 'fish with hook or lure, esp. through ice']

NSY **manaq** 'lure' [and Jen. has **mannat** 'fishing rod and line']

CSY Chap **manaq** 'lure, bait' [and as verb **manar-**]

Sir **manəX** 'lure'

SPI **manaq** 'fishhook' [as verb = 'catch fish on hook']

NAI **manaq** 'seal retrieving hook' [verbal = 'catch with such a hook']

WCI **manaq** Sig 'grappling iron, baited hook left in water', Cop 'seal-retrieving apparatus', Net 'bait, gull hook' [Ras.]

ECI **manaq** 'baited fish line hanging from float' [as verb = 'be hooked on such a line (fish)']

GRI —

PE **manəy-** and **manə-** 'sob' [cf. **nəy-** = Yup **nə-**]

AA Y **manəy-** 'make involuntary gasping sounds after prolonged weeping'

CAY **manətpay-** 'sob loudly when through crying', **manəy-** 'sob at intervals after crying'

NSY —

CSY **manir-** 'stop crying' [and note **manisjur-** 'soothe, calm' — influenced by **maniyur-** under **maniy-**?]

Sir [Em. also has **manir-** 'stop crying' — from the CSY?] →

SPI —

NAI **manik-** 'sob once' [maniktuq-, maliktuq- 'be sobbing']

WCI Sig **manik-** 'burst into sobs' [Pet., who also has **manilaqi-** 'sob a lot']

ECI →

GRI **maniy-**, **manittur-** 'sob, sniff when crying'

PE **manəyyuyar-** 'sob (after crying)' [cf. **uyaq-** and/or **yu(C)ar-**?]

AA Y —

CAY **manyyuarir-**, HBC **manyyuarir-** 'sob from sadness'

NSY —

CSY **manyyaanir-** 'sob uncontrollably after crying'

Sir **manyyanir-** 'sob' [from CSY?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI **maniyuyaq-** 'sob after crying, have a heavy heart'

GRI —

PE manær 'tussock (of moss)' [cf. Aleuthana- as in hanatu- 'be thick (log or rope)', Att as nom. 'big roundish mountain'? — note the parallel in EA tumtu- 'high roundish mountain', Atkan tumtatu- 'be thick']

AAY —

CAY NS manæq* 'tussock'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI maniq 'tussock' [Jen. has 'tussock of moss']

NAI maniq* 'tussock, moss for lamp wick'

WCI maniq

ECI maniq 'moss for lamp wick'

GRI maniq(*) 'moss for kindling a fire'

PE mani- 'display' [cf. maniyur-]

AAY mani- 'display, bring out'

CAY mani- 'display, put on stove'

NSY —

CSY mani- 'move close to'

Sir —

SPI mani- 'show, display, offer food, put on fire to cook'

NAI mani- 'show, present, display'

WCI mani- 'show, expose' [and maniyuq- 'show to someone, present']

ECI mani- 'present, offer, introduce oneself'

GRI mani- 'offer to someone, reach out hand for s.th., expose to sun or air, hang out to dry'

PY mani(C)ar- 'roast over a fire' [cf. ar-]

AAY C maniar- 'roast or fry over fire'

CAY maniar- 'roast or fry over fire' [and maniaq 's.th. roasted, pancake']

NSY —

CSY —

PE maniy- 'be smooth or flat' [cf. perhaps Aleut hani-X 'lake?']

AAY K maniy- 'be flat' [Lis.]

CAY maniy- 'be smooth' [maniatə- 'be rough']

NSY maniq 'plain, valley', maniqsaq 'flat area', maniqsar- 'flatten'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI manik- 'be flat, smooth' [and Imaq manik 'valley']

NAI manik- 'be smooth'

WCI manik- 'be smooth (ice)'

ECI manik- 'be flat' [and Lab manitsak- 'smooth, iron']

GRI maniy- 'be smooth, level'

PI maniilaq 'rough ice' [cf. ɲit-]

SPI [maniilaq 'it is rough, uneven', from base maniit-]

NAI maniil'yaq 'surface that is not smooth'

WCI maniillat 'rough ice' [Ras. has maniilaq for Net]

ECI maniilaq 'surface of pack ice with icicles' [Met.;

Ras. has 'pack ice' for Igl and B.-S. 'rough ice']

GRI maniiĥat 'hummocky ice'

PI maniraq 'plain' [cf. qar]

SPI —

NAI Nu maniraq 'tundra' [Jen. has maniqaq 'plain']

for B]

WCI maniraq 'plain'

ECI maniraq

GRI manirak, EG maniraq 'flat stretch (on ice, etc.)' [and note EG maniraq, manitsiq 'plain']

PE maniyur- 'soothe or cajole' [cf. mani- and (C)ur-, though there may be influence from maniy-]

AAY KP maniyur- 'soothe, try to comfort'

CAY —

NSY →

CSY maniyur- 'calm, soothe', maniyuutə- 'worship, beg'

Sir maniyur- 'beg, plead' [Vakh. from Men. and Rub.]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI [for maniyuq- 'show to s.o.' see mani-] →

ECI Lab, Baffin (biblical) maniyuq- 'console, pacify'

GRI maniyur- 'try to cajole, put in a good humor' [and cf. manurĥur-, manuĥur- 'be assuaged (pain)']

PE maniyurutə- 'humble oneself before s.o.' [cf. utə-]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY maniyutə- 'cajole, curry favor with'

CSY maniyuutə- 'worship, beg, present self as pitiful'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Car? maniyut(i)- 'deceive with flattery, console' [Schn. 'adg']

ECI maniyut(i)- 'humble oneself, confess'

GRI maniyuut(i)- 'humble oneself before s.o.'

PE mannij 'egg' [there may be contam. from manŋəq- in NSY and SPI Di]

AAY K manik 'egg'

CAY NS manik 'egg', elsewhere maniyŋaq 'burbot (a fish with an egg-like belly)'

NSY manŋiq 'egg'

CSY manik

Sir manix

SPI mannik, Di manŋiq

NAI mannik

WCI mannik

ECI mannik

GRI mannik

PI manŋəq- 'be hard or lumpy' [cf. matŋa-]

SPI —

NAI manyiqtuqqiq 'hard, lumpy rust' [and manŋait- 'be tough (meat)', manŋatcai- 'cause to tense up (muscles)', manŋaiqšuq- 'tense up in anticipation of being hit']

WCI —

ECI manŋiq, Iti manŋiq 'rust' [and note manŋai(t)- 'be stubborn', Lab manŋait- 'be hard, not come off' — Peck]

GRI manŋir- 'be hard, tough', manŋirturniq* 'rust' [Kroeber has mangiq 'stone' as a shaman's word in NG]

PI manŋuk- 'thaw' [there may be a link to matnəq]

SPI manŋuk- 'thaw to point where it can be cut (frozen meat)'

NAI manjuk- 'thaw to point where it can be cut (frozen meat)' [and Mal manjuqsizžiuti- 'put out frozen food for thawing']

WCI B. Lake manjuk- 'melt (snow)' [Dor.]

ECI manju(C)- 'go down (level of melting snow)' [and Iti manjuq 'melting snow']

GRI manjuγ-, manjur- 'get milder (weather)', manjuk 'mild weather', EG manjinniq 'summer'

PE manu 'front side of s.th. or area below chin' [probably *manur, to judge by the derivatives]

AAY PWS, AP manu 'lap' [and B.-S. has C manumi 'in the foremost hand (exclamatory during stick game)' and manuani 'under it (a mountain)' — i.e. in front of it?]

CAY manu- 'front side of s.th.' [posit. root; note also manuḡiq* 'foremost one' and manusuuxtə- 'bow one's head']

NSY manu 'breast piece, bib of skin coat or parka' [and manuxkaq 'front part of parka under chin']

CSY manu 'front side of s.th.'

Sir mana 'area in front of s.th., front part of clothing covering chin and neck' [Em.; note mancəra 'north' — for manəcəra with p.b. l(l)ir?; Vakh. has mančəX, manžaX 'north, right side' from Men.'s texts]

SPI manu 'area beneath chin, area of parka below neck'

NAI manu 'breast of shirt or parka' [and note manusuk- 'put one's chin inside one's parka and be idle']

WCI manu 'lower part of front of hood, lower part of fish head'

ECI manu 'lower part of fur of parka ruff under chin' [and Peck has mannorli- 'sink' for Lab]

GRI manu 'chin piece of Greenlandic jacket, place between neck and breast'

PE manuḡilitar 'bib' [cf. ḡilitar]

AAY —

CAY manuilitaq 'bib, apron'

NSY manuilitak 'bib, breastplate' [Av.]

CSY manuḡitaq 'bib'

Sir —

SPI manuilitaq

NAI manuilyisaq 'bib' [also manurun]

WCI manuilitaq 'bib'

ECI manuilitaq

GRI [note manuqut 'bib']

PE manurar 'threshold or front of house' [cf. ar]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY manuraq 'front of house'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Car manuaq 'threshold, edge of entrance hole from house passage' [Ras.]

ECI manuaq 'step down inside snow house entrance'

GRI NG manuaq 'threshold of house' [Holt.]

PI manurmik- 'carry under chin' [cf. miy-]

SPI Qaw manurmik- 'carry under one's chin'

NAI manurmik-

WCI —

ECI —

GRI manurmiy-

PE maḡay- 'remove outer layer of (whale) skin' [cf. maḡtay and maḡuna(γ); there may be a further link to makə-] AAY [note KP maḡak, AP maḡaq 'porpoise skin, callus', in AP also 'sole of foot'; for maḡak 'porpoise' see maḡaq]

CAY maḡay-K 'beveled edge of skin for sewing', Y 'cut with scissors' [and NS maḡak 'fortitude']

NSY manaq 'bulge or swelling on heel' [Av.]

CSY maḡaxta- 'remove outer layer of skin', maḡak 'outer layer of skin' [and maḡatquq 'callus']

Sir maḡəX 'outer layer of whale skin' [Em.]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI maak- 'remove blubber from whale skin' [Lab also 'kiss, rub noses' — influenced by mait-?; maayyaq 'whale skin with blubber removed'; note also maattu- 'be insensitive to pain or touch'; Bourq. has maaktu- 'be strong, not tender' for Lab]

GRI maašsak [old ortho. maigssak influenced by mait-] 'skin of whale between blubber and rind' [and note maattu- 'be hard, callous, without feeling', maakkit- 'be thin-skinned']

PY maḡaq 'porpoise?' [there appears to be a link to maḡtay and maḡay-, but cf. Aleut maḡiḡa-X 'fin whale (?)', which with an initial m could not be directly cognate but could be a loan either from or to Esk — the relat. is obscure]

AAY K maḡaq 'porpoise' [B.-S. — Rez. has maḡak; note also C maḡarniiq, PWS maḡarnak 'minke whale', with nar?]

CAY maḡayaaq*, maḡarniiq*, Nun maḡaqcuar(aX*) 'porpoise'

NSY —

CSY —

Inu — [but note NAI maḡaq- 'be dark, black']

PI maḡat- 'get to move?' [there may be a link to matḡa-]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Car maḡat- 'run away (game, caribou)' [Schn.]

ECI maḡat- Iti 'move a little, budge (s.th. one is trying to loosen or remove)', Tar 'talk of s.o. behind their back'

GRI maḡat- 'order, enjoin to do s.th.', NG 'trick, tease'

PE maḡir- 'gnaw' [there may be a relat. to maḡtay and maḡay-]

AAY maḡir- 'chew on (bone or gristle)'

CAY maḡiXə- 'chew on frozen food', HBC maḡiXar-, maḡiryay- 'chew, gnaw on s.th.'

NSY —

CSY maḡziXə- 'gnaw'

Sir maḡaXqə(s)-

SPI maḡiak-, W maḡiaq-

NAI maḡik- 'gnaw on', maḡiaq- 'tear at with teeth'

WCI *maṇjik-* 'tear at food with teeth'
 ECI *maṇjik-*, *maṇja(q)-* 'gnaw at'
 GRI *maṇjiaṛ-* 'tear food with teeth'

PE *maṇṭay* 'whale skin (with blubber attached)' [cf. *maṇjiaṛ-*, *maṇay-*, *mait-* and *maṇuna(γ)*]
 AAY PWS *maṇtak* 'porpoise skin, callous' [for KP *maṇak*, AP *maṇaq* in these meanings see *maṇay-*]
 CAY *maṇtak*, BB *maṇəṇtak* 'whale skin with blubber'
 NSY *maṇtak* 'whale skin with blubber' [Av. and Tein]
 CSY *maṇtak* 'whale skin with blubber'
 Sir *maxtəγəX* 'whale skin with blubber' [Vakh.; also *maṇtaX*, which Vakh. indicates as from CSY; Em. has *maxtəṛəX*]
 SPI *maktak* 'whale skin with blubber'
 NAI *maktak*
 WCI *maktaq* 'whale skin with blubber' [Dor. has *maktaaq* for Car]
 ECI *mattaq*, SB, NBI *maktaaq* 'whale skin with blubber' [for Lab *maṇait-* 'be hard, not come off' see *maṇəq-* and for *maak-* 'remove blubber' see *maṇay-*]
 GRI *mattak*, NG *maktaaq* 'whale skin with blubber'

PE *maṇuna(γ)* '(pad of) hard skin' [cf. *mait-*, *maṇay-* and *maṇṭay*; the exact relat. between these is not clear, but probably all from an original **maṇə*]
 AAY *mauna(q)*, *maunak* 'sea lion flipper'
 CAY —
 NSY —
 CSY *maṇuna* 'thick walrus skin with hair on'
 Sir *maṇəna*, pl. *maṇəniy* 'walrus skin' [Vakh. and Orr]
 SPI *maunaq* 'callous' [Jen. has 'palmar tips of fingers']
 NAI *maunna*, *maunni* 'hard skin, callous' [the latter also verbal 'get calloused' with p.b. li-¹; the double n of the first form affected by this too]
 WCI *maunaq* 'finger tips, salient parts of interior of hand when one stretches it'
 ECI *maunaq* 'hard skin on hands or paws'
 GRI *maanak* 'pad, fingertip' [old ortho. *mainak* probably influenced by *mait-*], NG *maunak* 'pad under toes' [and *maanni-* 'become calloused']

PE *maṇjut-* or *maṇjuk-* 'thrust or drive in' [some of the Inu forms may have been influenced by *payuy-*]
 AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY *maṇjutə* 'thrust, shove, butt in'
 CSY [maṇrutə 'tie a rope in a special knot?']
 Sir [maṇjur 'seat, place, sit?']
 SPI *maṇjuk-* 'drive s.th. in,' Qaw 'hide or put s.th. in or under s.th., thrust, pound in'
 NAI *maṇjuk-* 'drive in (peg, stick), be nailed, pegged'
 WCI *maṇjuk-* 'penetrate' [Met.; Ras. has Sig *maṇjut-* 'plant, stick in']
 ECI *maṇjuk-* 'plant, stick in'
 GRI *maṇjut-* 'put, drive in to s.th.' [and *maṇjut(i)-* 'thrust in (with several thrusts)'; for *maxxut(i)-* 'put in' see *maru-¹*]

PI *maṇṇuq* 'foundation or root' [cf. q under *nəṛ¹*]
 SPI *maṇṇuq* 'foundation'

NAI *maṇṇuq** 'root, foundation'
 WCI *maṇ(ṇ)uq* 'root' [Met.]
 ECI *maṇṇuk* 'part of s.th. stuck into ground, etc., trunk of tree above roots' [and note *maṇṇiri-* 'resew sole coming apart from shoe', *maṇittuq* 'skin on which food, etc., is placed, tablecloth', Iti 'table']
 GRI *maṇṇuq(*)* 'root' [and *maṇussiq* (old ortho. *manguvseq*), NWG *maṇussak* 'underlayer made of skin']

PI *mapkuq-* 'pop or crackle'
 Yup [for AAY, CSY *məṇquq* 'popping sound' and Nun *mamqə-* 'make a loud noise' see *məṇquq* under *əməγ-*]
 SPI Qaw *mapkuluk-* 'pop, crackle'
 NAI *mapkuq-* 'crackle, gather all one's strength for an effort' [nom. = 'bearded sealskin sewn together for blanket toss'; and note *mapkuqtaun* 'whip', *mapqaq-* 'explode, fire']
 WCI [Sig *mapqaq-* 'fire (gun)', Cop *makkaq* 'shoot (object)'; Lowe has Cop *makaq-* 'shoot' and *makkaXXuq-* 'be good at shooting']
 ECI *makku(q)-* 'hit with bullet, make sound of hitting or falling', *makkuluk-* 'make sound falling on roof (rain)' [Peck has 'rattle' for Lab]
 GRI *makkur-* [old ortho. *mavkor-*], *makkuluy-* 'clatter, rattle', Up *makkurnar-* 'hail' [as noun *makkurnat*, EG *makkartarniq*]

PI *maqait-* 'be absent' [cf. *ṇit-*; there may be a relat. to *maqaq*]
 SPI —
 NAI *maqait-* 'be absent' [Jen.]
 WCI *maqait-* 'be absent', Car 'be away hunting' [Ras., Dor. has 'go on a hunting trip'; *maqaiq-* 'no longer be present']
 ECI *maqait-* 'be absent, far away, go hunting' [latter meaning acc. Dor.]
 GRI *maqaaši-* [old ortho. *maqaiissi-*] 'miss s.o. or s.th.'

PY-S *maqaq* 'heat' [cf. *macar* and *matnəq*]
 AAY *maqaq* 'heat', *maqar-* 'be warm' [and *maqi-* 'take a steambath', *maqiq* 'steambath' with p.b. li-¹]
 CAY *maqaq* 'warmth, heat', *maqar-* 'be warm (clothes, bedding)' [and *maqi* 'steambath' — also verbal]
 NSY —
 CSY *maqaq* 'warmth', *maqar-* 'be warm'
 Sir *maqax* 'warmth', *maqatəṛəX* 'warm'
 Inu [Qaw *mari-* 'take a bath' is probably from Yup]

PE *maqə-* 'ooze' [cf. *maqu-* and *marrar*]
 AAY *maqə-* 'ooze, flow out'
 CAY *maqə-*
 NSY *maqə-* 'flow'
 CSY *maaqaq-* 'ooze, flow, drain out' [and *maaqaqtaq-* 'be carried away by current']
 Sir *maqə-* 'flow' [and *maqəṇəX* '(sea) current', *maqutəX* 'current, flow'; Vakh. also has *maqit(ə)-* 'carry away (current)']
 SPI *mari-* 'flow out, leak, sweat' [for Qaw homonym 'take a bath' see *maqaq*]
 NAI *maqi-* 'flow out, leak, sweat'

WCI maqi- 'flow, suppurate'

ECI maqi-

GRI maqi- 'open (wound, abscess)' [and marši- 'get water in eyes']

PI maqənəq 'pus' [cf. nər¹]

SPI — [mariniq 'Saturday' is from CAY maqinəq 'Saturday' — see Qaw mari- under maqaq]

NAI —

WCI marniq, maqiniq 'pus'

ECI marniq, maqiniq

GRI marniq* 'pus'

PE maqət- 'drain liquid from' [cf. t-¹]

AAY —

CAY maq(ə)tə- 'squeeze liquid out from'

NSY —

CSY maqətə- 'drain liquid from'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI maqit- 'tap'

PE maqəy- 'carry on head (kayak)'

AAY maqəy- 'carry load on shoulders' [maqək 'shoulder load']

CAY —

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI maqik- 'carry over portage' [Jen. has 'carry kayak on shoulders']

WCI [Ras. has Cop maqit- 'carry kayak on head']

ECI maqik- 'carry kayak on head'

GRI maqiy-

PE maqu- 'suppurate or be disgusting' [cf. maqə- and marrar]

AAY maquxtə- 'drain (liquid from infected ear)' [and note məqu- 'be dirty, make a mess' — influenced by məqə-?]

CAY [and note Y məquq 'human excrement' — influenced by məqə-?]

NSY maqusuyñiq 'unpleasant smell' [Av.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI marusunit- 'smell moldy' [and note muruyuuk- 'be repulsed']

NAI maqu- 'become spoiled, deteriorate, defecate, urinate' [and maqut- 'destroy, have been destroyed', maququq* 'body waste']

WCI —

ECI maquyuk- 'be revulsed, repelled by, disdain (biblical)', maquyunna(q)- 'be disgusting' [and NBI maquq- 'rain']

GRI maayuy- [old ortho. mauyug-] 'be disgusted, be finicky about food', maayuyi- 'feel loathing for', NG maayuihuk- 'be disgusted'

PY maquluk 'drainage from infected ear' [cf. łuy-]

AAY maquluk 'drainage from infected ear'

CAY maquluk, maquulluk

NSY —

CSY —

PE marlay- 'give gift after dance ceremony?'

AAY —

CAY Y marlaytur- 'give or receive gifts according to reciprocal requests during the messenger feast'

NSY marlan 'gift exchange during "berry" holiday' [Av.]

CSY marlak 'gift exchange ceremony after a particular dance traditionally held yearly'

Sir marlaX 'gift received after finishing dance at festival' [Em.]

SPI marlak- 'give present during dancing'

NAI marlak- 'give present during Inupiaq invitational dance' [also nom. for the present]

WCI Sig marlak-, marlayi- 'admire' [and marlayutsak- 'be amazed']

ECI —

GRI —

PE marrar 'mud' [from *marə-, ultimately the same as maqə-?; cf. maru-¹ and maqu- and compare marut- for the forms with initial mu- due to assimilation]

AAY maraq 'swampy area', KP maraḷaq, maraqcuk 'bog'

CAY maraq 'marshy, muddy low land' [and marayaq 'mud', NSU maqalaq 'sand']

NSY — [for uraq, uXaq 'clay' see urrar]

CSY Chap maraq 'marshy area'

Sir —

SPI marraq 'mud', maraḷak 'swampy ground', Qaw mara 'flat area, field' [Ras. has 'valley'], marluk 'mud', Di maXak 'sod insulation on building'

NAI marraq* 'gravel, sand', maria 'sand', maqaḷak, Nu maraḷak 'white powdery rock used for tanning' [and muraliq, PH muraliq 'slush']

WCI marraq 'mud' [Cop also marluk; Ras. has Net marukluk 'swamp' but maratla rSuk 'little swamp'; Schn. has muruniq 'mixture of water and ice or water and clay' for Baker Lake]

ECI marraq 'clay' [and marlu 'dirt' — esp. old oil and wicks in traditional lamp]

GRI maXXaq*, NG marrak 'clay', maraḷuk, maruḷuk, maruyuk, maquḷuk 'marshy, swampy place' [also maxxuruk and maraniq* 'turbid seal oil', NG marulluk 'mud']

PY martu- 'be thick or long?' [cf. tu-¹; from a root *əmar-?]

AAY maXtu- 'be thick' [opp. = maXkitə-]

CAY maXtu- 'be long (trail or distance overland)' [opp. = maXkitə-]

NSY —

CSY —

Inu [note KI maqtu- 'be wide (water)' — from CAY?]

PE maru-¹ 'sink into soft ground or snow' [cf. marut-, also marrar and murḷuy-; the latter may have influenced the Yup, but compare marut- for the initial mu- here] AAY muru- 'sink in mud, snow, etc.'

CAY *murū-*

NSY *murūtqa(r)-* 'get stuck or sink into deep snow'

CSY *murū-* 'sink into soft snow' [for *murutā-* 'hunt on ice' see *marut-*]

Sir *məruqəmā-* 'drown, sink in (person)', *məruqə(s)-* 'fall through' [Em.; note also *murəX* 'pressure ridge (in ice)?']

SPI *mauyaq-* 'sink into soft ground, snow', *maužaaq-*, *Qaw maruunaq-* 'cross open water by jumping from floe to floe' [the latter form as nominal = 'ice floe']

NAI *ma<γ>u-* 'sink into soft ground or snow' [the *γ* is not historical, though note also *mayyuti-* 'sink with']

WCI *Cop mau-* 'put feet in snow or water' [Ras.; Schn. has *muraq-* 'be wet' for 'adg']

ECI *mau-* 'sink in' [and *mauyaraq* 'small ice floe that sinks when one steps on it']

GRI *maa-* 'sink into swampy ground or snow' [and *maayar-*, *maavar-* 'be soft to tread on', *SWG maašaraq* 'small ice floe'; note also *maxxut(i)-* 'put in (e.g. cork in bottle, hand in pocket)', by contam. with *majut-*]

PE *maruya(r)* 'soft snow' [cf. *yar?*]

AAY [note KP *ma<R>uyaq* 'wrinkle from exposure to water']

CAY —

NSY —

CSY *muraya-* 'walk through deep snow' [Chap also as nom. 'deep snow']

Sir —

SPI —

NAI *mauyaq* 'soft dirt or deep snow into which one may sink'

WCI *mauyaq* 'soft snow'

ECI *mauyaq* 'ground that gives in under one', Lab 'deep snow' [Baffin *mauya* acc. Boas]

GRI —

PE *maru-²* or *mayu-* 'howl' [onomatopoeic or other distortions seem to have affected various forms here; cf. *maa-*]

AAY —

CAY *maruara-* 'howl'

NSY *maXatəq* 'howl of animal in pain', *maXuar-* 'howl' [note also *murža(r)-* 'bark']

CSY [note *mulaar-* 'howl']

Sir [note *mular-* 'howl']

SPI *maruaq-* 'howl', *Qaw mau-* 'howl'

NAI *mayu-* 'howl', PH *marukpak-* 'bay loudly' [and note *maxuk-*, *maXuk-* 'bark to get attention', Nu *maXuq-* 'give a short bark', *maXak-* 'whine (dog)']

WCI *mayu-* 'howl' [Cop also *murūq-*], Car? *miayaq-* 'whine (dog)' [Schn. 'adg'; Ras. has *miayγuūr-*, as in GRI]

ECI *miayγu(q)-*, Lab *muuxxuuk-* 'howl' [and *muraq-* 'howl, cry (fox)']

GRI *miaxxuūr-* 'howl' [and *muuXXuūr-* 'bark (fox)']

PE *marut-* and *murut-* 'hunt on ice' [there may be a relat. to *maru-¹*; the second, Yup form here may be by assimilation — compare similar forms with initial *mu-* under *maru-²* and *marrar*]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY *murusiłta* 'hunter' [and *murufik* 'hunting place']

CSY *murutā-* 'hunt on the ice'

Sir —

SPI *maut-* 'go out on ice to hunt' [and *Imaq mausauq-*, *maurusauq-* 'hunt (on the tundra)', also *mauqšuzə* 'hunter', *maurutəyaur-* 'take hunting with one']

NAI *maut-*, *mauq-* 'go hunting out on ice'

WCI *maut-* 'go out on ice after seals' [and Net *mauXXuq-* 'go seal-hole hunting' — Ras.]

ECI *mauliq-* 'look for seal at breathing hole'

GRI *maat-* 'be out hunting at breathing hole in ice'

PY-S *maryar-* 'lead (esp. lead dog)'

AAY *maryaXtə-* 'lead (dog or person leading dog team)'

CAY *maryaXtə-*, *maXtə-*

NSY —

CSY *maryaXqur-*, *məryaXqur-* 'lead' [*maryaXquXta* 'leader, lead dog']

Sir *maryaXqaXta* 'leading dog or bird'

Inu — [but Ras. has W *mariarit* 'front cross-bar of sledge']

PI *matəqtə* 'waist-band'

SPI —

NAI *matiqti* 'waist-band'

WCI —

ECI *matiqti*

GRI *matirti*

PY-S *matnəq* 'warmth' [cf. *macar* and *nə¹*]

AAY *Kod matnəq* 'radiant heat'

CAY *matnəq** 'warmth, heat' [and *matnjir-* 'produce a lot of heat', NS *matnjir-* 'be burning']

NSY *maknəq* 'warmth' [Av.]

CSY *maatnəq** 'heat, warmth' [and *maatnər-* 'be hot']

Sir *mantəryuγ-* 'feel sweaty' [Orr], *mantəryupiy-* 'be very warm' [Vakh.; and note *mantərca* 'sweat', also with metath.]

Inu — [note *Qaw matnjir-* 'burn, be on fire', from the NS above?]

PY *matnja-* 'jolt or speed along?' [there may be a relat. to *manjəq-* and/or *majat-*]

AAY *matnja-* 'be speedy, fast (on feet or working)'

CAY *matjəxtə-*, *matjəta-*, *matjətə-* 'jolt (vehicle)'

NSY —

CSY —

Inu — [note NAI *manjatcai-* 'cause to tense up muscles' under *manjəq-*]

PI *matnjaq* 'wrist-guard for archer' [cf. *matnja-?*]

Yup [note CAY NS *malinjurun* 'wrist-guard for archer']

SPI [Jen. has *man'iaq* 'archer's wrist-guard' for KI and W]

NAI *mannjaq*, Nu *matnjaq* 'wrist-guard for archer'

WCI [Jen. has Cop *manik* (for *manjik*?) 'archer's wrist-guard']

ECI —

GRI —

PE mattar- 'undress'

AA_Y matar- 'become naked' [postural root as in all Yup]
CAY matar- 'undress, unharness, be undressed, take off coat'

NS_Y matar- 'undress' [and matarməlnjuq 'naked']

CS_Y matar- 'take off clothes'

Sir matar- 'take off clothes, molt (animal or bird)' [Vakh. has mataXt(ə)-]

SPI mattaq- 'remove parka or clothes'

NAI mattaq-

WCI mattaq- 'take off clothes, unharness dog'

ECI matta(q)- 'take off clothing, unharness dog' [Dor. has maktaq- for SB, NBI — influenced by marjay-?]

GRI mattar- 'take clothing off, get out of harness (dog) or snare (ptarmigan)', EG mattaC- 'remove hair from seal-skin' [alsoma(a)ttamiiq 'water-tightskin with hair removed?']

PE matu(-) 'cover' [the Yup forms with initial p may have been influenced by patuy if it is not simply a matter of assimilation]

AA_Y patu, matu 'cover' [also verbal]

CAY patu 'cover' [also verbal]

NS_Y matu [Jen.]

CS_Y —

Sir —

SPI matu 'lid, cover' [verbal = 'cover', as in all Inu]

NAI matu

WCI matu

ECI matu

GRI matu 'door, cover' [as verb = 'close']

PE matunir- 'uncover' [cf. nir-]

AA_Y patuir-, matuir- 'uncover'

CAY patuir-

NS_Y —

CS_Y —

Sir —

SPI matuiq-

NAI —

WCI matuiq-

ECI matuiq-

GRI matuir- 'open, unlock'

PY mayitəqə- 'be eager for' [cf. kə¹]

AA_Y AP ma'itəqə- 'eagerly, anxiously await'

CAY mayitəqə- 'desires s.th. that one has been deprived of'

NS_Y —

CS_Y —

PE mayur- 'climb' [cf. EA (h)ayur- 'ascend, climb (a hill)']

AA_Y mayur- 'climb'

CAY mayur- 'climb, go hunting in mountains in spring or fall' [and mayura- 'climb around']

NS_Y mayur- 'climb'

CS_Y mayur-

Sir mayər- 'climb' [and mayurnəX 'breast, place where keel bends?; and Em. has mayuXtə- 'pile up']

SPI mayuq- 'climb'

NAI mayuq- 'climb' [and mayuaq- Nu 'climb', Mal 'be climbing']

WCI mayuq- 'climb'

ECI mayuq- 'climb' [and mayuaq- 'be climbing']

GRI mayur- 'rise (fish from deep or up river), build up towards bad weather' [mayuar- 'climb, go up (person)']

PI mayuqqaq 'slope or way up mountain' [cf. mayurar(ar)- below and yar?]

Yup [note CAY mayuryaraq* 'ladder, stairs']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI mayuqqaq 'place one ascends to cross mountain, etc.'

ECI mayuqqaq 'slope (on road or mountain)', mayuqqaqalak 'gently rising slope'

GRI mayuqqaq 'slope one must go up, river one must sail up'

PE mayurar(ar)- 'climb gradually' [cf. ar-]

AA_Y —

CAY mayuar(ar)- 'climb gradually'

NS_Y —

CS_Y —

Sir —

SPI mayuaq- 'travel upward, uphill'

NAI —

WCI Car mayuraq- 'sail up river against tide' [Ras.]

ECI mayuraq- 'climb (steps or ladder)'

GRI mayurar- 'go against current (boat)'

PE mayurarun 'ladder' [cf. mayurar(ar)- above and un]

AA_Y C mayuruutaq, mayuruutat 'ladder'

CAY —

NS_Y —

CS_Y mayuraatak

Sir —

SPI —

NAI mayurautat

WCI mayurautit

ECI mayurauti

GRI —

PE məcaγ 'swampy ground' [cf. məcar- and məcu(γ); Aleut ya- 'rise (of tide), flood, high tide' may be related — Berg. suggests it is from *tya- and that the Esk base here could be from *mətyaγ- — compare tucar- and Aleut yu- under məcu(γ)]

AA_Y məcak, məcaxluk, məcaγuaq 'puddle'

CAY məcak, məcaxluk 'puddle' [and məcqiətə- 'step into a puddle'; Lantis has mesaγ 'wet, soggy' for Nun]

NS_Y məsak 'puddle'

CS_Y məsak 'bog', məsaγ- 'be swampy'

Sir məsax 'swamp', məsaxpaX 'swampy'

SPI mizak 'liquid which soaks s.th.' [as verb = 'get soaked'; Jen. has W mizaq 'swamp']

NAI misak 'slush, swamp' [as verb = 'be slushy, wet (ground)'; mitcak- 'become damp or wet'; compare also masak under macak]

WCI Sig misak 'wet snow' [Lowe], misaktuq 'melting snow in spring' [B.-S. has misaluk 'swamp' for Net]

ECI —

GRI [note mitsaγ-, mitsar- 'have fermented (fish)']

PY mǎcaliqaq 'sleet'

AAy mǎcaliqaq 'sleet, wet snow' [also verbal]

CAY mǎcaliqaq

NSY —

CSY —

PE mǎcar- 'make splashing or smacking sound' [cf. mǎcay, mǎcu(y) and macak — the exact relat. here is obscure]

AAy mǎcaxtǎ- 'make slapping or smacking sound'

CAY mǎcaxtǎ- 'make a splashing or smacking sound'

NSY mǎsaxtǎ- 'make slurping sound (water in shoes)' [infl. by mǎcay?]

CSY mǎsaqǎ- 'smack lips' [and mǎsamsuy- 'nibble']

Sir mǎsaqǎ- 'smack lips'

SPI Qaw misak- 'smack lips' [compare KI mizak- under mǎcay]

NAI misaq- 'smack lips' [and misamatit- 'make slapping sound, slap hard']

WCI misaqpaluk-, Baker Lake misaluk- 'make splashing or smacking sound' [the latter Schn.; note also misamit- 'make noise while eating']

ECI misaq- 'smack lips' [Bourq. has 'eat noisily' for Lab]

GRI misar- 'make splashing or smacking sound', NG mihaq- 'hit'

PE mǎcǎy- 'jump' [cf. mǎtǎjǎ-]

AAy K mǎcǎy- 'jump'

CAY NS mǎcǎy-

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI mizik- 'jump over'

NAI misik- 'jump up, down, across' [and misiyaq- 'hop']

WCI Cop mihik- 'jump across' [also Car. in Ras.]

ECI misik- 'jump up, down, across'

GRI [note EG miitsaar- 'jump']

PE mǎciy- 'be clearly visible' [kǎ⁻¹ is contained in many of these forms]

AAy [note AP mistu- 'be noisy' — influenced by ǎmǎy-?]

CAY mǎciy- 'be clearly visible, able to see well', mǎcikǎ- 'see clearly' [and note mistu- 'be clearly visible or audible'; opp. = miskite-]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI miziya- 'observe'

NAI misiya- 'expect', misikši- 'watch over, tend reindeer'

WCI Sig misiya- 'watch over, protect, have noticed' [and Cop mihya- 'discover, notice' in Ras.]

ECI misiya- 'discover, become aware of (usually of game animal getting wind)'

GRI misiya- 'feel, notice', NG mihii- 'get wind of (and be alarmed — animal)', EG misiisima- 'be careful' [and misiinaŋi 'not doing it voluntarily'; note also WG misiliy- 'examine, test']

PI mǎcikšuq- 'watch over or for' [cf. qǎur-]

SPI mizikšuq- 'watch from a look-out place'

NAI misikšuq- 'wait and watch for'

WCI misikuq- 'watch over'

ECI —

GRI misiššur- 'examine, pay attention to, be careful'

PE mǎcirar- 'deny having done s.th.'

AAy mǎci<R>ar- 'deny having done s.th.'

CAY mǎcir(ar)-

NSY mǎsir- 'hide something out of greed' [Av.]

CSY mǎsirar- 'deny having done something'

Sir mǎsirar- [Orr]

SPI miziaq-

NAI —

WCI —

ECI misiaq-

GRI misiar-

PE mǎcu(y) or **mǎcur** 'moisture or liquid' [cf. macak, mǎcar- and mǎcay, also perhaps Aleut yu- 'run (river), pour out (juice)', suggesting earlier *mǎtyu(y) — compare ya- under mǎcay; there could be two sets here: verbal mǎcu(y) and nominal mǎcur]

AAy mǎcuq 'moisture', PWS 'juice' [and mǎcu- 'be wet', mǎcir- 'get wet', Kod mǎcuxtǎ- 'make smacking noise in eating']

CAY mǎcuq 'sap, juice' [and mǎcir- 'soak', mǎci- 'get soaked', mǎcur- 'get blood poisoning']

NSY mǎsuk 'sap, juice' [and mǎsuxtǎ- 'dip', but Tein has mǎsuq]

CSY mǎsuq 'liquid, juice'

Sir mǎsuX 'juice'

SPI mizu 'juice, sap', Qaw misuq- 'suck juice from plant'

NAI misuq 'juice, sap' [and misuk- 'dip, be dipped']

WCI misu 'juice, liquid squeezed out' [and misuk- 'dip in water'; Car? mihuk 'dew' — Schn. 'adg']

ECI misuk- 'dip'

GRI misuy- 'dip, dye'

PE mǎcirar 'oil dip' [cf. lir-?]

AAy —

CAY mǎciaq 'oil dip for food'

NSY mǎciaq

CSY mǎciq*

Sir —

SPI miziraaq

NAI misiraaq

WCI Car mihiraaq [Ras.]

ECI misiraaq

GRI misiraaq, misuraaq 'oil dip for food' [and note EG misaŋaq 'bladder weed (kind of edible seaweed)']

PY mǎcuŋǎ- 'get wet' [cf. nǎy-]

AAy [PWS mǎcuŋyuilŋuq, AP mǎcuŋsuiŋuq 'bush cinquefoil']

CAY mǎcuŋǎ- 'be wet or soaked' [and note Nun mǎcuŋyuilŋuX 'type of plant']

NSY —

CSY mǎcuŋǎ- 'get wet, soaked'

PY mǎyǎ- 'go off far' [the relat. to the Chukchi given under Sir is unclear — perhaps there is contam. with it in CSY, though it may be a direct loan and thus not related to the AAY and CAY]

AAY PWS məyə- 'take a long time, last a long time'
 CAY məyə- 'not want to go back to one's undesirable
 former living conditions'

NSY —

CSY [muɣu- 'go far in the distance, move from place to
 place, be a caravan of travelers in the distance']

Sir [muɣul'iy 'caravan' (Vakh. from Men.'s texts) is from
 Chukchi муульын (muul'an) 'caravan' or Koryak
 мыгул'ын (mägul'an) — root muu-, -mgu- 'nomadic']

PE mək(k)əy- 'gnaw or bite off' [cf. makir-, with which
 these may form a single set]

AAY AP məkəy-, KP makəy- 'gnaw'

CAY —

NSY məkəž(aqə)- 'bite, eat' [Av.]

CSY —

Sir məkəyžar- 'eat biting food with front teeth or beak'
 [Em.]

SPI miɣik- 'take a bite out of, tear a piece out of with teeth'

NAI mikik- 'bite into and tear out a piece with teeth',
 mikkik- 'tear off pieces as one eats (meat)' [the second
 i of the first (uncommon) form is probably i]

WCI mik(k)ak- 'gnaw at (like puppy or fox)', Cop mik(k)ik-
 'tear off meat with teeth' [Ras. has mikiC- 'bite',

mikiɣiaq- 'snatch or bite at', mikiɣiaq 'deadfall trap']

ECI mikki(k)- 'bite off', mikiak- [Lab mikiaq- in Bourq.]
 'bite pieces off with teeth', Iti? mikkali- 'gnaw at (of

mouse, etc.)' [and mikiɣiaq '(fox) trap']
 GRI mikiy- 'pull at with teeth to loosen', mikkay- 'eat
 meat by tearing with teeth' [and NG mikixuq- 'skin a
 fox']

PI məkəyaq 'fermented meat' [cf. mək(k)əy-?]

SPI —

NAI mikiyaq 'mixture of fermented whale meat, tongue
 and maktak' [verbal = 'be fermented (of such a mixture)']

WCI Cop mikiyaq 'raw meat' [Ras. has mikiaq for Car]

ECI mikiyaq 'raw meat'

GRI mikiaq, mikiyaq 'fermented meat or fish', NG mikiaq
 'raw meat' [mikiar- 'have fermented']

PI məkliaq 'umbilical cord' [cf. mək(k)əy- and li(C)ar?]

SPI —

NAI mikliaq 'umbilical cord'

WCI mikliaq

ECI mitsiaq 'umbilical cord' [Bourq. has mikliaq for Lab]

GRI miŋliaq 'umbilical cord' [also 'underlayer, tablecloth'
 and 'brother' as a shaman's word acc. Fab.]

PI məlak 'stain or spot'

Yup [note CSY məlaɣutə- 'see the outline of s.th. dimly']
 SPI mila 'stain' [Jen.]

NAI [millit- 'become stained from being wet a long time']

WCI milait 'spots on skin of seals'

ECI milaq 'round spot on skin'

GRI milak 'spot (of different coloration from surrounding
 area)'

PE mələy(-) 'plug or cover' [cf. məlu-; the relat. with
 məlar- is obscure]

AAY —

CAY mələy- 'close', mələk 'door'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir [for mələ- 'close'- see məlu-],

SPI [for Qaw milaq 'plug' see məlar-]

NAI milik 'plug' [as verb = 'plug, close (window)']

WCI milik 'plug'

ECI milik 'cover, veil' [also verbal], Aiv 'bandage for eyes'

GRI milik 'plug, stopper, nail head', miliy- 'plug, close up'

PE məlɣur 'water beetle' [cf. perhaps EA luuqaaya-X,
 Atkan ŋuuqaaya-X 'maggot, fly larva' — possibly from
 *lɣu- with loss of initial *mə- acc. Berg.]

AAY —

CAY məlɣuq 'water beetle'

NSY məlɣuq

CSY məlɣuq, məlɣu

Sir məlɣuX

SPI Qaw minɣuq

NAI minɣuq, min'ɣuq

WCI Sig minɣuq

ECI minɣuq

GRI minɣuq

PE məlɣur 'body hair (or fur) or feather' [cf. qur and
 Aleut imli-X 'hair of head']

AAY AP məlɣuq 'feather, human body hair, animal fur'

CAY məlɣuq

NSY məlɣuq 'fur, feather' [and Av. has məlɣupak 'shaggy
 dog']

CSY məlɣuq 'feather, body hair, fur' [and note məlaɣaaq
 'downy feather'; also məlɣupak 'shaggy dog']

Sir məlɣəX 'fur' [Vakh. also 'feather'; and note məlaɣaX
 'down, cotton wool']

SPI mitquq 'feather, body hair, fur'

NAI mitquq

WCI mitquq

ECI miqquq

GRI miqquq 'feather, body hair, fur' [and EG miqqit
 'eyebrow']

PY-S məlu- 'cover' [cf. mələy(-), and compare also iməy-
 and imu-]

AAY AP məlutə- 'cover eyes while playing hide-and-
 seek'

CAY məlu-

NSY —

CSY mətu- 'block, cover' [and məlutaq 'plug' —contam.
 with məlar-?]

Sir mələ- 'close', məlutaX 'cover, opening (entrance)'
 [Vakh. from Rub.'s texts; contam. with məlar-?]

PE məluɣ- 'suck (breast)' [cf. mulə(ɣ), with which there
 appears to be some contam.]

AAY məluɣ- 'suck', KP 'eat berries off bush' [and
 məlu<ɣ>ar- 'kiss']

CAY məluɣ- 'suck', məluk 'fish roe'

NSY məluk 'baby's "pacifier" of walrus or reindeer fat' [Em.]

CSY məluɣ- 'suck'

Sir mələy- 'suck or breathe in' [Vakh. from Rub.; Men. has
 mələXtət- 'suck up, absorb']

SPI Imaq mǝlu ‘nipple’, Qaw ‘breast, udder, milk’
 NAI mǝluk ‘nipple, breast’ [but in Mal ‘milk’ — also Jen.
 for ‘Ingl.’; verbal = ‘suck’]
 WCI mǝluk ‘woman’s breast’ [verbal = ‘suck’], Sig ‘milk’
 [probably with influence from the English; Schn. has it
 for ‘nipple’ in ‘adg’ — also B.-S. for Car]
 ECI mǝluk- ‘suck’ [and millua(q)- ‘suckle’]
 GRI miluɣ-, mǝɬuɣ- ‘suck’ [and mǝɬuar- ‘suck in’; EG
 mittivaq, mittivaɾaq ‘breast’]

PE mǝluɣɣar ‘gnat (or other creature characterized
 by sucking)’ [cf. yar; there are some indep. parallel
 derivations here]

AAY K mǝluɣɣaq ‘big brown mussel’, mǝluɣɣa(r)aq
 ‘bloodsucking insect, mosquito’

CAY mǝluɣɣar(aq*), NS mǝluxsaaraq ‘small gnat’,
 NSmǝluxsaq ‘wasp’ [and Nun mǝluɣɣaX ‘elephant’ (!)]

NSY —

CSY [mǝluɣɣaq ‘jellyfish’]

Sir —

SPI miluɣiaq ‘gnat’

NAI miluɣiaq ‘solitary wasp’, PH ‘bee, sucker fish’
 [and note miluɣiaq- ‘go and suck’]

WCI Cop miluɣiaq ‘midge’ [in Sig ‘carp’; Schn. has
 ‘midge, gnat, bee’ for ‘adg’]

ECI miluɣiaq ‘small wasp-like insect, carp, lamprey’,
 Lab ‘black fly that sucks’ [Bourq.]

GRI miluɣiaq ‘bee’

PY mǝlar- ‘plug’ [cf. mǝləɣ(-)]

AAY mǝlar- ‘plug’

CAY mǝlar- ‘plug’ [nom. = mǝlaq]

NSY mǝla(r)- ‘plug’ [and note mǝləpxutə- ‘knock or stick
 into ground’]

CSY [for mǝlutaq ‘plug’ see mǝlu-]

Sir [for mǝlə- ‘close’ see mǝlu-]

Inu [note Qaw milaq- ‘plug’ (also nom.), Imaq mǝlaq
 ‘plug for sealskin float’ and mǝlupəuša(q)- ‘knock into
 ground’ — from the Yup?]

PE mǝnət- ‘leave s.o. out during distribution’

AAY mǝnətə- ‘go straight to destination without stopping’

CAY mǝnətə- ‘leave none (for s.o.)’

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI minit- ‘leave out, omit s.o. when distributing s.th.’

NAI minit-, nimit-

WCI minit-

ECI minit-

GRI minit- ‘leave out when distributing s.th.’ [also mittari-
 (old ortho. migtari-), half-trans. minitsi-, missi-]

PI mǝɲik- ‘get jammed’ [or mǝɲik-?; compare PY əɲiɣ-?]

SPI mǝɲiaq- ‘get squeezed, jammed, caught’ [and note
 Qaw mǝɲialiržak ‘shotgun’]

NAI —

WCI —

ECI mǝɲik- ‘pinch hand in door’ [for Lab Bourq. has
 ‘squeeze with one corner between s.th.’; note also Iti
 mǝɲiti, W. Bay pinjiti ‘knuckles, articulations of hands

or feet’]

GRI mǝɲiɣ- ‘get jammed (finger or toe, by a blow or
 pressure)’

PY-S mǝqə- ‘shed hair’

AAY mǝqə- ‘shed hair’

CAY mǝqə- ‘shed hair’ [for mǝquq ‘excrement’ see maqu-]

NSY mǝqəɲalkria ‘bald’ [Em.; Tein has mǝqitə ‘worn or
 moldy spot on skin’]

CSY mǝqə- ‘shed hair’

Sir mǝqə(s)- ‘shed hair’ [Em.]

Inu [note Qaw mǝqqaq- ‘shave bald’]

PY-S mǝqəciɾ- ‘loosen hairs from skin’ [cf. c(c)ir-]

AAY —

CAY mǝqciɾ- ‘soak so hair comes off (skin)’

NSY —

CSY mǝqəsiɾ- ‘cause a skin to lose hair by letting it age’

Sir mǝqəsiɾ- ‘remove hair from skin, leave skin for
 hairs to come loose’ [Em.]

PY-S mǝriɣ- ‘collapse?’ [the relat. to imə- is obscure]

AAY Kod mǝriɣ- ‘become steep, drop off into water’
 [postural root]

CAY mǝriɣ- ‘be caved in, folded over, hemmed in’

NSY —

CSY —

Sir [Vakh. has mǝruqə- ‘collapse, fall down’ from Men.’s
 texts]

PE mǝrɲur- ‘be tired’ [metathesis in Inu? — compare Sig
 qinriɣ- under qirɲər-; cf. mǝrvi(k)-]

AAY K mǝrɲur- ‘be tired’

CAY mǝrɲur-

NSY mǝɣɲur- ‘be tired’ [compare tayɲəraq under
 tar(ə)ɲər; but Av. has mǝrɲur-]

CSY mǝrɲur- ‘be tired’ [and Men. has Chap mǝrɲuq
 ‘fatigue’, mǝrɲali ‘rest’]

Sir —

SPI murnuq-, Qaw minruq- ‘be tired’ [and Jen. has W
 munrautoq-, i.e. underlying munruqtuq-]

NAI minruq-, minruqtuq- ‘be tired’

WCI [Met. has mǝɲiq- ‘be tired’ as an old word and Ow.
 has mǝɲuhuk- ‘be tired’ for EP. both from *minruq-?] →

ECI mǝɲutuq- ‘be very tired’

GRI mǝɲur- ‘become faint, without strength’ [and note
 mǝɲfi- ‘have lost one’s strength because of heat’ and Up
 mǝɲurtu- ‘be in great trouble or agony’]

PE mǝrɲurir- ‘rest’ [cf. ɲir-]

AAY K mǝrɲurixtur- ‘rest’

CAY mǝrɲurir- ‘recover from being tired’

NSY mǝɣɲurixsir- ‘rest’

CSY —

Sir —

SPI murnuiqsi(q)-, Qaw minruiqsiq- ‘take a rest’

NAI PH minruiqsiq- ‘rest’

WCI Car minruiXXiq- ‘rest’ [B.-S., who also gives Net
 mǝɲnueqseq-]

ECI mǝɲui(q)- ‘be rested’

GRI mǝɲuirsir- ‘sit down for a rest’

PY mǝrǝqǝ- 'rinse' [cf. ǝmǝr and rǝqǝ-?]
 AAY mǝXqǝ-, muXqǝ- 'rinse (esp. dishes)'
 CAY muXqǝ- 'rinse clothes'
 NSY —
 CSY mǝXqǝ- 'put water on'

PI mǝrvi(k)- 'feel displeasure?' [cf. mǝrnur-?]

SPI —

NAI mǝrviyi- 'be stingy with', Nu 'dislike', mǝrvisuk- 'be unwilling to pay the asking price', Nu 'dislike s.th.'
 WCI mǝrvik- 'dislike, feel displeasure', mǝrviyi- 'be envious of, not like s.o.'s way of acting (e.g. because he takes too much for himself)'

ECI —

GRI [for mǝrfi- 'have lost one's strength because of the heat' see mǝrnur- — contam.?]

PE mǝtay- 'tease' [there may be a link to mǝtǝnjǝ(r)-]

AAY mǝtǝqǝ-, Kod mǝtǝqǝ- 'torture, be cruel towards, demean' [with rǝqǝ-?]

CAY Nun mǝtǝqǝ- 'suffer, be ill'

NSY —

CSY [note mǝtar- 'smother'?]

Sir —

SPI mitaaq- 'joke' [and Jen. has nom. mitaq, also mitauti(gi)- 'fool' for W]

NAI mitaaq- 'joke' [Jen. also has nom. mitaq], mitauti- 'mock'

WCI mitaaq- 'joke, play joke on s.o.', mita(a)quti- 'mock'

ECI mitak- 'joke, tease' [mitauti- 'tease']

GRI mitay- 'tease, make fun of' [half-trans. mitaǝir-], mitaar- 'pull faces, dress up for Twelfth Night (in grotesque disguise)'

PI mǝtǝk and mǝtu 'slush ice in fishing hole' [compare imǝy- and imu- for the two forms]

SPI mitǝniq- 'remove slush from fishing hole', mitǝniun 'ice scoop'

NAI Nu mǝtik 'slush ice', mitu 'first chunks of ice clinging to nets in ocean in fall' [verbal = 'ciling (new sea ice to nets)'; mitǝniq-, PH pǝtiǝniq- 'remove slush from fishing hole', mǝtiǝniun, PH pǝtiǝniun '(baleen) ice scoop']

WCI mituit 'small pieces of ice forming a thin cover on water'

ECI mitu 'small piece of ice coming to surface in holes cut through ice' [and mituiyaut 'ice scoop to remove them']

GRI — [for NWG mitǝi- 'cannot close because of ice (door or window)' see mǝtǝnjǝ(r)-]

PE mǝtǝnjǝ(r)- 'flick or flip' [cf. mǝtǝnjǝr-; the Yup influenced by pǝtǝjǝr-?]

AAY [note pǝt(ǝ)jǝ- 'come loose' and C pǝtǝntaq 'yarn, unravelled rope']

CAY pǝtǝntǝ- 'set a trap', pǝtǝnjǝ-, NSU pǝtǝnjǝ- 'spring off, snap out of position'

NSY mǝtǝntaqu(r)- 'flick, give a fillip' [and note mǝtǝnǝn 'spring (metal)']

CSY pǝtǝntǝy(ar)- 'hit s.th. by flicking or snapping finger out from under ball of thumb'

Sir [Em. has pǝtǝnjǝy- 'give a flick or fillip to s.o.']

SPI mitiylǝq- 'flick, give a fillip' [and mitiylǝlak- 'bounce

forth, spring out', also mitik- 'unravel']

NAI mitiylǝyaun 'bone catapult for springing pebbles', PH mitiylǝlak- 'flick, fillip, bounce away' [and mitiylǝzak- 'bounce off, fly off']

WCI Car? mitilliyaut [for mitiylǝyaut?] 'trigger' [Schn. 'adg', who also has mitilǝrǝut 'flip, overthrow', mitilǝraqtuq 'spring'; Pet. has mitiylǝir- 'bounce' for Sig]

ECI —

GRI NG mitiylǝ- 'give a flick', NWG mitiǝi- [old ortho. mitigdlǝ-] 'be elastic (e.g. shark cartilage), not be able to close because of ice (door or window)' [contam. with mǝtǝk in the latter sense?]

PY mǝtǝntaq 'fin (dorsal)' [cf. mǝtǝnjǝ(r)-]

AAY — [for pǝtǝntaq 'yarn, unravelled rope' see mǝtǝnjǝ(r)-]

CAY pǝtǝntaq, pǝtǝntǝaq 'adipose fin of fish'

NSY [for mǝtǝnǝn 'spring (metal)' see mǝtǝnjǝ(r)-]

CSY mǝtǝntaq 'dorsal fin'

PE mǝtǝr 'eider duck' [cf. perhaps Aleut sa-X 'bird, duck' with loss of initial *mǝ- and for the compare asa- under PE atǝr]

AAY —

CAY mǝtǝXaq* 'eider'

NSY mǝtǝrvik 'eagle'

CSY mǝtǝXaq 'eider' [Chap. also 'bird-skin coat']

Sir [Em. has mǝtǝXaX 'coat made of bird skin']

SPI mitiq 'eider duck'

NAI mitiq 'eider duck', Nu 'female eider'

WCI Cop mitiq 'duck', Sig 'female eider' [Met.], Car, Net 'eider' [Ras.]

ECI mitiq 'eider'

GRI mitiq*

PY-S mǝtǝrǝtǝk 'raven' [cf. ǝy]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY mǝtǝXǝk 'raven'

CSY mǝtǝXǝk

Sir mǝtǝXǝX

PY mǝtǝrvik 'eagle' [cf. vay or piy?]

AAY —

CAY mǝtǝrvik 'bald eagle'

NSY mǝtǝrvik 'eagle' [Av.]

CSY —

PY-S mǝtǝryaq 'eyebrow hair' [there may be a link to mǝtǝr]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY mǝtǝryaq 'eyebrow hair'

Sir mǝtǝryaX 'eyebrow hair' [Orr — Men. has mǝtǝryay 'eyebrows']

PE mǝtlǝy 'knife for carving'

AAY —

CAY mǝlxar(aq*) 'small piece of metal, carving knife with curved blade'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw miłlik, miłxaq 'curved carving knife' [the latter form could be a Yupik borrowing]

NAI miłlik, Nu mitlik 'long curved carving knife'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE mətəŋə- 'jump up' [cf. mətəŋtə(r)- and pətəŋə-, also məcəŋ- and mətəŋtaq; for the p-initial Yup forms compare patu under matu, with assimilation, but there may also be influence from pəkə-]

AAV —

CAY [for pətəŋə, NSU pətəŋə 'spring up' see mətəŋtə(r)-]

NSY [pətəŋtəq 'jump']

CSY mətəŋə- 'run away, steal away' [mətəŋaamsiiy- 'hop around']

Sir [note məŋzaXqə(s)- 'run', məŋcəŋnəŋ 'at a run']

SPI [Jen. has W minyeq- 'leap straight in air']

NAI minŋiq-, Nu mitŋiq- 'jump up or over'

WCI minŋiqtaq- 'leap up', Net minŋiq- 'jump' [the latter Ras.; Met. also has miŋa- Sig 'be agile, able to jump high' — elsewhere 'have landed' from mit-; Pet. has Sig minŋear- 'jump' and mingnerar- 'walk (bird)']

ECI minŋi(q)-, minŋiriaq- 'jump up (to catch s.th.)' [in Lab 'jump over']

GRI NG minŋiq- 'jump', Up minŋir- 'jump up' [note also minŋa- 'have strength (rowing harder than others)']

PI mənŋəriaq 'kind of trout' [cf. yar?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Cop, Net minŋiriaq 'kind of trout (that can jump)' [Ras. — for minŋiriaq?; Schn. has Baker Lake minŋiriaq 'fish that goes for bait (?)']

ECI lgl minŋiriaq 'jumping one (trout)' [Ras.; Bourq. has minŋiriaq 'small fish' for Lab]

GRI [Eg. has minŋiriaq 'capelin' as a shaman's word]

PE mi(C)ani(kə)- 'be careful' [cf. kə-¹]

AAV —

CAY mianikə- 'be careful'

NSY — [but note miałqar- 'feel']

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI mianiri- 'direct, guide' [Peck has 'guard' for Lab]

GRI miani- 'take heed', mianir(i)- 'be cautious (about)' [and mianiršur- 'be careful', mianirnar- 'get offended']

PE mikə- or **mikət-** 'be small'

AAV mikə>tə- 'be small' [and mikəłjuq 'small one']

CAY mikə>tə-, HBC, NI, Nun mikə- 'be small' [with the tə ~ l alternation as for contrary/neg. p.b.s; also mikəłjuq* 'child']

NSY mikaražaraq 'small' [and mikisqiq — for mikəsqiq? — 'child', mikaraq 'small one, small child']

CSY məkəstaq 'small thing', məkəłriiq 'boy' [and məkəskəžaraX 'very small', also miksayaq 'smaller bull walrus', miyliyžunŋiq 'smaller walrus']

Sir mikərałəraX 'small' [and mikəsqižaraX 'small child' — the same as mikəskəžaraX 'little one'?; Vakh. has mikarałəraX 'small']

SPI mikšuaq 's.th. small' [mikšuaq or mikšuužuq 'it is small'; for miyiqtiq 'child' see mikəłəqtuq]

NAI miki- 'be small'

WCI miki-

ECI miki-, NBI, Aiv mikit- 'be small' [and note mikitsa(q)- 'find too small for s.o. (garment)']

GRI miki- 'be small' [and note mikirsar-, NG mikixxaq- 'find s.th. or s.o. too small']

PE mikəli- 'make or become smaller' [cf. li-²]

AAV mikli- 'make or become smaller'

CAY mikli-

NSY mikli- 'make or become smaller' [Em.]

CSY məkəli- 'make or become smaller'

Sir —

SPI mikli-

NAI mikli-

WCI mikli-

ECI mikili-

GRI miłli-, EG mitsi-

PI mikəlıraq 'ring (i.e. fourth) finger' cf. l(l)ir and ar?]

Yup [for HBC əkiliq, ikilipik 'ring finger' see akulipaq under aku(r), though it could reflect (with contamination) the original PE form here]

SPI miyiliaq, Qaw mikilraaq, mikiqtiq 'ring finger' [Ras. has mikiliraq for W and Men. miyiliaq for Imaq]

NAI mikil'raq 'fourth, ring finger'

WCI mikiliraq [Jen. has mikilraq]

ECI mikiliraq 'fourth, ring finger'

GRI mikiliraq

PI mikəłəqtuq 'child' [cf. mikə-]

SPI miyiqtiq 'child'

NAI miqtiqtuq

WCI — [for mirayuq 'baby' see piiraq]

ECI Northern Lab miqtiqtuk 'baby' [Peck]

GRI mirłirtuq, mirłaaq, EG mirsirtiq 'child' [for miiraq 'child' see piiraq under pi(-)]

PI mikšə- 'direction (of s.th.)'

SPI —

NAI mikšaut- 'estimate', Mal mikšaaq- 'guess at'

WCI miksi- 'direction of, this side of' [posit. root; Dor. has mixxiqtiq 'nearest' for Net]

ECI mitsi- 'direction of, in front of, this side of, on subject of' [also as possessed noun 'sense of s.th.', mitsilik 'true'; NBI miksiqtiq 'the nearest']

GRI mišši- [old ortho. migssē] 'direction of, about' [posit. root, 3s possessed miššaa, older miššiŋa; miššiliur- 'correspond to, approximate, resemble, guess, be on level with', miššiliuut(i)- 'compare']

PE **milur-** 'hit with thrown object'
 AAY K **milur-** 'hit by throwing stones at'
 CAY **miluq-** 'throw s.th. (at—maliciously)' [and **mitqar-** 'throw (at)']
 NSY **milur-** 'throw (at)'
 CSY **milur-**
 Sir **milur-** 'throw' [Vakh.; Men. has **milurar-** 'throw self', **milurəqəqə(s)-** 'throw out' and **milurəsqar-** 'throw around']
 SPI **miluq-** 'hit with thrown object'
 NAI **milʸuq-**
 WCI **miluq-**
 ECI **miluq-**
 GRI **milur-**

PI **milluuq-** 'throw things at s.th.' [cf. (C)ur-]
 SPI **milluuq-** 'throw things at s.th.'
 NAI **milʸʸuuq-**
 WCI **milluuq-**
 ECI **millu(q)-**
 GRI **mitʸuur-**

PI **miluriaq-** 'throw object at' [cf. **yar(tur)-**]
 SPI —
 NAI **milʸuriaq-** 'go and hit with thrown object'
 WCI —
 ECI **miluriaq-** 'throw s.th. at'
 GRI **miluriar-** 'throw stone at'

PE **mimər** 'haunch or hindquarter' [cf. **mipquq**]
 AAY —
 CAY **miməq*** 'thigh of bird or mammal'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI **mimiḳ** 'haunch, hindquarter' [for **mumiḳ** 'drumstick (for drum), hindquarter' see **mumər**]
 NAI **mimiḳ***, **mumiḳ*** 'hindquarter, haunch, drumstick (bird's), upper part of thigh' [the second form influenced by **mumər**]
 WCI **mimiḳ** 'hindquarters, buttocks'
 ECI **mimiḳ** 'thigh, ham'
 GRI EG **mimiḳ** 'hindquarter'

PE **minar-** 'set food aside for s.o.' [compare **aminar**]
 AAY **minar-** 'give to, share with'
 CAY **minaq** 'food set aside for s.o.', **minar-** 'set aside food for'
 NSY **minaq** 'food set aside food for neighbours, present'
 CSY **minaq** 'bait, food set aside food for neighbours, present'
 Sir **minəX** [Orr]
 SPI **minaq-** 'share what little one has', Imaq **minakšaq** 'gift'
 NAI **minʸaq-** 'set aside food for someone'
 WCI **minaq-**
 ECI **minaq-** [and nom. = 'food set aside for s.o.]
 GRI **minar-** 'take food home with one', EG **miar-** 'give to (s.th. put aside for s.o.)' [minaaq 'food taken home']

PE **minəḳ¹** '(dried) oil of sea mammal?'
 AAY **minək** 'mold' [perhaps influenced by **minəḳ²**]
 CAY **minəḳ-** 'become moldy'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI **minik** 'walrus hide, flipper fermented in oil'
 NAI —
 WCI Car? **minuk** 'oil dried on a skin (shiny), frost shining on surface of s.th.' [Schn. 'adg']
 ECI —
 GRI **minik** 'coagulated seal oil for caulking, ear-wax' [miniḳ- 'caulk seams of boat with coagulated seal oil']

PE **minəḳ²** 'drizzle'
 AAY **minixtə-** 'drizzle'
 CAY **minuk**, Nun **minixtux** 'drizzle' [and note **minək** 'wake of fish or boat'; **miniḳ-** 'drizzle']
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI W **minitqəḳ** 'drizzle' [Jen.]
 NAI **minʸik** 'mist, moisture, drizzle, splash made by fish or thrown object' [as verb = 'be misty, drizzle'; **minʸukula-** 'drizzle, be light mist']
 WCI **miniḳ** 'drizzle'
 ECI **mini**
 GRI **mini** 'drizzle' [verbal **mini-**]

PY-S **miḳlə** 'wall'
 AAY —
 CAY **məḳlə** 'border, edge' [contam. with **kənlə?**; note also **məḳləvəxtə-** 'move out of the way' with **var-**]
 NSY **minlə** 'wall, foot of mountain'
 CSY **miḳlə** 'wall' [and **miḳtun** 'wall, fence', **miḳtur-** 'insulate with sods (house)'; note also **miḳləxtə-** 'tidy up', **miḳlitə-** 'put away', the latter with **lit-**]
 Sir **miḳlə** 'wall' [on Men.'s comp. list; note also **miḳtiqəḳəX** 'cleaning up'; **məḳtiḳməḳjuX** 'well-made or decorated house' — Em.]
 Inu [note Imaq **miḳtiturnəḳ** 'cleaning up', from the Yup]

PE **miḳqə-** 'sew'
 AAY **miḳqə-** 'sew'
 CAY **miḳqə-**
 NSY **miḳqə-** 'sew' [but Jen. has **miḳqə-**, however Av. has **miḳqə-**]
 CSY —
 Sir →
 SPI →
 NAI **miḳquq-** 'sew' [Jen. has **miḳquq-**]
 WCI Sig **miḳquq-**, Cop **miXXuq-** 'sew' [Lowe; Met. has **miḳquq-**, Jen. has Sig **mitquq-** and Ras. and B.-S. have **Net meḳSor-**]
 ECI **mirsu(q)-** 'sew' [and **mirsaq** 's.th. sewn, meat bag']
 GRI **miršur-** 'sew' [cf. **qḏur-**, as for the ECI and Cop]

PE **miḳqun** 'needle' [cf. un]
 AAY **miḳqun** 'needle'
 CAY **miḳqun**
 NSY [Jen. has **miḳqun** 'needle']

CSY —

Sir *miŋqətaX* ‘needle for putting through gills of fish’

SPI *Qaw miqqun* ‘sewing needle’

NAI *micqun* ‘needle’ [also *miqšuun*]

WCI *mitqun* ‘needle’

ECI *miqquti*

GRI *miqqut*, EG *mirsiit*

PE *miŋuɣ*- ‘smear’

AAV *miŋuɣ*- ‘paint, rub, smear’, AP *miŋuk* ‘spot (e.g. of oil on clothing)’ [and PWS *miŋuutaq* ‘paint, linament’]

CAY *miŋuɣ*- ‘smear, spread, paint’, *miŋuk* ‘paint, ointment, butter’

NSY *miŋuləq* ‘rubbing’ [Av. from a base *miŋuɣ*-?]

CSY *miŋuɣ*- ‘rub’ [and *miŋuXu*- ‘smear, get dirty’]

Sir —

SPI *miŋuk*- ‘rub s.th. on s.th.’

NAI *miŋuk*- ‘color, mark, smear’ [and *miŋuaqturvik* ‘school’]

WCI *Cop*, Baker Lake *miŋuk*-, Sig *miŋuaq*- ‘paint’, B. Lake ‘mark, dirty oneself with fresh paint’ [*miŋut* ‘paint’, B. Lake also ‘sulphur of match’ acc. Schn.; Ras. has Net *miŋuk* ‘the wet (rain)’, Jen. has *miŋuyiq* ‘green, blue’ and Pet. has Sig *miŋutik* ‘nose tattoo’]

ECI *miŋuaq*- ‘paint’

GRI *miŋuk* ‘dirt (wet or sticky), mud’, *miŋuɣ*- ‘be dirty’ [and EG *miŋuttuq* ‘blubber’ acc. Holm]

PI *miŋuləq*- ‘paint or smear’ [cf. *lær*-?]

SPI —

NAI *miŋuliq*- ‘paint’

WCI *miŋuliq*- ‘paint’ [and *miŋuliq* ‘wet snow that sticks to clothing’]

ECI *miŋuliq*- ‘cover ground with fine snow’ [and *miŋuliq* ‘fine coat of powdered snow’]

GRI [note *miŋulirtir*- ‘give chewed food to child to eat, threaten with fist’]

PI *mipquq* ‘thigh of bird’ [cf. *mimər* and p.b. *qur*]

SPI *W mipquq* ‘thigh of bird’ [Jen., who also has *mapqoq* for KI]

NAI *mipquq*

WCI —

ECI —

GRI *miqquq* [old ortho. *mevqoq*]

PI *mi(i)rayuq* ‘child or young animal’ [cf. *piaraq* under *pi*(-); this base with initial *m* may be influenced by *mikəqəqtuq* or be a baby talk variant of those with initial *p*]

SPI —

NAI *mirayaužaq* ‘young animal’

WCI Sig *mirayualuk*, Car? *mirayuq* ‘newborn baby’ [the latter Schn. ‘adg’; Lowe has *Cop mirraq* ‘baby’ and Dor. *miraq*, *miraaluk* for Net]

ECI Lab *mirayuq* ‘newborn child’ [Peck; Schn. has this marked ‘rare’ for W. Bay]

GRI *miiraq* ‘child’ [WG only — see *piaraq* under *pi*(-) for NG *piraaq*; note also *miiruyuk* ‘crybaby’, *miiruyuu*- ‘be indifferent, indisposed, spoiled (child)’]

PE *miryar*(-) ‘vomit’

AAV *miryar*- ‘vomit’

CAY *miryar*- [nom. *miryaq*]

NSY *miryar*- ‘feel like being sick, vomit’

CSY *miryar*- ‘vomit’ [nom. *miryaq*]

Sir — [but Orr has *milŋaX* ‘vomit’, Em. has *milŋar*- ‘vomit’, and *milŋayuɣ*- ‘feel like being sick’, perhaps cognate]

SPI *miriaq*- ‘vomit’

NAI *miriaq*-, *muriaq*- [and nom.]

WCI *miriaq*- ‘vomit’ [and *muiyaŋu*- ‘feel like being sick’]

ECI *miriaq*- [and nom.]

GRI *miriar*-, EG *miiali*- ‘vomit’

PE *mit*- ‘land’

AAV *mittə*- ‘land, alight’

CAY *mittə*-

NSY —

CSY —

Sir — [for *mit*(ə)- ‘grow (plant), rise (sun)’ see *uvi*(t)-]

SPI *mit*- ‘land from flight’

NAI *mit*-

WCI *mit*- ‘land’ [Dor. has *mik*- for Car]

ECI *mik*- ‘land’

GRI *mit*-

PI *mitpəq*- ‘wait around to get s.th.’ [or *mətpəq*-]

SPI *mitpi*(q)- ‘observe closely, watch’ [Jen.]

NAI —

WCI —

ECI *mippi*(q)-, NBI also *mippaq*- ‘wait (to receive s.th.)’, *mippii*- ‘wait around for’

GRI *mippir*- ‘wait to get s.th., beg’ [*mippaar*- ‘beg (a crowd of people)’]

PY *muytu(yu)li*(q) ‘woodpecker’ [cf. *əməɣ*- and *tu*-¹]

AAV *muxtuliq*, *muxtulia*‘aq ‘(hairy) woodpecker’

CAY *puuxtuyuli* ‘woodpecker, flicker’

NSY —

CSY —

PE *mulə*(ɣ) ‘nipple or tip’ [cf. *məluɣ*- and EA, Att *huli*-X ‘leaf’, *huluX Atkan* ‘noose (in trap), nipple, seed’, in EA ‘nipple’ only]

AAV *muulək* ‘nipple’ (in old source only)

CAY *əmulək* ‘nipple’ [probably reanalyzed based on *əmmuɣ*]

NSY —

CSY *mula* ‘nipple’

Sir *mulə*

SPI *mulik*

NAI *mulu* ‘nipple, blade of paddle’, *muluk* ‘nipple of bottle’

WCI *mulik* ‘woman’s teat’, *muluk* ‘teat of bottle’ [and Sig ‘paddle blade’ acc. Pet.]

ECI *mulik* ‘nipple’ [and Peck has *muli* ‘nipple, rudder, oar’ for Lab; Math. for Igl and Boas for Baffin have ‘paddle blade’]

GRI *muli*(k) ‘nipple, paddle blade, leaf of plant’ [also *muliq*, a newer form in the first two senses; in NG *mulik* is also ‘head of nail’; note also *muliquit* ‘leaf’ — compare under *pətu*]

PY mul̥ŋa- 'be careful or gentle' [there may be a link to munar-]

AAY KP ul̥ŋa(yuy̥)-, Kod ul̥ŋa(yuy̥)- 'be careful, gentle'
CAY mul̥ŋakə- 'be careful or gentle (with)' [and mul̥ŋaitə- 'be careless, reckless']

NSY —

CSY —

PE mulu- 'stay away a long time'

AAY mulu- 'be or take a long time doing s.th.'

CAY mulu-

NSY mulu-

CSY mulu-

Sir muli- [Vakh. — for mulə-?]

SPI mulu- 'stay away a long time, take long'

NAI mulu- 'stay away' [muluqtu- 'be in the habit of staying away long']

WCI —

ECI mulu- 'stay away a long time'

GRI mulu- 'stay away a long time' [mul̥kurtu- 'be in habit of staying away long']

PE mumər(-) 'drumstick'

AAY —

CAY muməq* 'drumstick', mumər- 'beat a drum' [and Barnum has mummyuli 'expert dancer']

NSY muməq 'drumstick' [Av.]

CSY muməq*

Sir —

SPI mumiq 'drumstick, hindquarter' [the latter sense by contam. with mimər]

NAI Nu mumiq- 'dance in Canadian Inuit style' [for mumiq* 'drumstick of bird, haunch' see mimər but Jen. also has mumiq 'drumstick', so the modern meaning may be influenced by the secondary sense of English 'drumstick']

WCI mumiq- 'dance' [Ras. has for Cop 'sing and dance in festival house' and for Sig mumiq 'drum dancer', verbal 'do drum dance', but also mur̥iq 'drum singer' (?), and Schn. for 'adg' has 'dance Inuit dance'; Lowe has Cop numiq- 'dance', as does Jen.]

ECI Igl mumiq- 'dance' [B.-S., also Boas for Baffin; Ras. has mumiṛniq 'combination of song, words and dance']

GRI mumiṛ- 'hum, sing without words', NG 'perform a drum dance'

PE mumiṣ- 'turn over'

AAY mumiṣ- 'turn over' [postural root as in other Yup]

CAY mumiṣ-

NSY mumiṣ- 'turn over, translate'

CSY mumiṣ-

Sir mamiṣ- [influenced by mamə]

SPI mumik- 'turn over, translate, stay awake at night and sleep during day'

NAI mumik-

WCI mumik- 'turn upside down', Cop numiktiri- 'translate' [Lowe; Sig mumiktitsiyi 'interpreter']

ECI mumik- 'turn upside down'

GRI mumiṣ- 'turn over (e.g. page)', mumit- 'turn upside down, distort', mumik (older) 'page of book' [but mumiṣa 'the reverse side' — influenced by mamə]

PE munar- 'be careful'

AAY munar- 'be skillful'

CAY munar- 'be dexterous', munaqə- 'be skillful with', Y 'tend, watch over'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI munari- 'watch over, care for'

NAI munari-, Nu nunari- 'take care of, watch over' [and munarnaq- 'cause one to be cautious']

WCI munari- 'take care of, watch over, be cautious'

ECI —

GRI —

PI muqpaq 'ball' [cf. mur̥uy-?]

SPI —

NAI muqpaaq 'ball made of whale flipper' [also as verb 'play ball'; compare muqpak- 'dive down' under mur̥uy-]

WCI muqpak 's.th. round, ball'

ECI —

GRI — [but compare murpar- 'move down' under mur̥uy-]

PE mur̥uy- 'sink down (e.g. into soft snow or water)' [cf. Aleut hur̥du- 'be soft, downy', Atkan also hurluy- 'be soft (wood)'; there may be a link to maru-¹]

AAY [note C muu'ulir-, muu'ilir- 'let off bubbles, move so as to create a swell on the surface (submerged animal)', perhaps also mu<ṛ>i- 'be or do for a long time' unless this goes with mæə-]

CAY murux̥tə- 'sink down' [also 'gather cloth in sewing'], murua- 'sink in as one walks'

NSY muruṭqə- 'sink in snow or mud' [Em.; also muruayaṇaq 'deep snow' (Av.)]

CSY muryuy- 'submerge (seal)'

Sir —

SPI mur̥žuk- 'disappear down a hole'

NAI mur̥žuk- 'sink into snow, soft ground', PH 'enter sod house through tunnel' [and note muqpak- 'dive (of sea mammal arching high out of water)']

WCI muryuk- 'sink into snow' [note also Baker Lake muryuṇiq 'outlet of lake' — Schn.]

ECI Lab muyyuk- 'sink into snow, mud, enter cave, river' [Bourq. has muryuk-]

GRI mur̥šuy- 'disappear down, slip into hole (seal)' [and note murfit- 'be stuck or wade in mud', murpar-, EG nuppar- 'move down (e.g. to bottom of boat)' — Ras. has EG nurpar- 'go down (sun)']

PI muriiq- 'sharpen' [cf. ṇir-]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI [Ras. has Car muriilruryuaq 'big smooth one' and Ow. has muriittuq 'plain shore for EP]

ECI Lab muriiq- 'grind, whet' [Peck; Schn. has muriq- 'be sharp, sharpen' for Tar]

GRI muriir- 'grind', muriit- 'be blunt, rounded at end or edge' [muriirsivik, EG munjuusivik, Up muriirsit, NG muraiXXit 'whetstone']

N

PE na-¹ and **na(a)yya** ‘no’ [cf. Aleut *naŋaa* ‘no’, but also *na(C)umi* under *na-²*]

AAY *K naa* ‘no!, don’t’ (prohibition)

CAY — [but note in *na* ‘no’ on Cook’s word list; for *naami(ki)* ‘I don’t know’ see *na(C)umi* under *na-²*]

NSY *naami* ‘no’

CSY *na(a), nakaa* ‘no’ [the former often with final aspiration]

Sir *náka* ‘no, I don’t know’

SPI *naayya* ‘no’ [and *na’aa* ‘expression of pain’]

NAI *naayya, naakka* ‘no’ [for *naumi* ‘no’ see *na(C)umi* under *na-²*]

WCI Sig *naaka* [Jen.], *naayyai* [Met.], Car *naayya* ‘no’ [Dor., also Ras. for Net; note also Pet. has Sig *nana* ‘expression of pain’]

ECI *Igl naayya* ‘no’ [B.-S. — alongside *aaka*, for which see *aka(a)*; Peck has *naukak* alongside *aukak* ‘no’ for Lab, also *naa-aak* ‘expression of pain’ and *naanaaq-* ‘say *’naa’*; for Tar *naakku* ‘expression of compassion’ see *naatki-*]

GRI *naaxxa, NG na’a* ‘no’ [the latter older *naayya*; note also WG *na’aa* ‘expression of pain’ — also *nanana* in Kl.; for *naami(k)* ‘no’ see *na(C)umi* under *na-²*]

PE na-² ‘where’ [i.e. locative *nani*, etc.; cf. *naŋa-* and perhaps Aleut *qana-* under *qan̄a*]

AAY *na-* ‘where’ [abl. *nakən* ‘from where’]

CAY *na-* ‘where’ [all. *natmun* ‘to where’, abl. *nakən* ‘from where’]

NSY *na-* ‘where’ [and *nakən* ‘from where’, *natən* ‘how’]

CSY *na-* ‘which’ [and *nakən* ‘from where’, *natmun* ‘to where’, *aeq. natən* ‘which way’]

Sir *na-* ‘where’ [and *natmu, namu* (Vakh. *natm̄anu*) ‘to where’, *nakənəŋ* ‘from where’, *natən* ‘how’]

SPI *na-* ‘where’ [*nakin* ‘from where’]

NAI *na-* ‘where’ [*nakin* ‘from where’, *napmun* ‘to where’]

WCI *na-* ‘where’ [*nakit* ‘from where’]

ECI *na-* ‘where’ [*nakit* ‘from where’, *namut* ‘to where’]

GRI NG *na-* ‘where’ [and *nakit* ‘from where’, *namut* ‘to where’]

PE na³y and **na(C)uŋ** ‘where (is it)’ [apparently with the same 3s object ending as in the imperative and interrogative moods *yū ~ uŋ*]

AAY —

CAY *nauwa, nauxa* ‘where’, NSU *nauŋ* ‘why have you come?’

NSY *naa* ‘where’

CSY *naayu* ‘where is it?’ [pl. *naaki*, du. *nakək* ‘where are they?’]

Sir [Vakh. has *nayəla* ‘where is it or he?’]

SPI *nauŋ* ‘why have you come?’

NAI *nauŋ* ‘where (exclamatory)’

WCI *nauk* ‘where’

ECI *nauk* ‘where (of s.th. nearby), what (did you say?)’ [for Igl Schn. has ‘no’ — probably the same as Lab *naukak* under *na-¹*]

GRI *naak* ‘where’, NG *nauk* ‘how, why (exclamatory)’ [and NG *naunayuy* ‘how annoying!’]

PE nallir ‘which’ [cf. p.b. l(l)ir]

AAY *naliq* ‘which (of them)’ [and note *nalitutə-*, *nalitur-* ‘be undecided, hesitate’]

CAY *naliq* ‘which (of them)’ [and note *naliXuxtə-* ‘be undecided’]

NSY *naliq* ‘which (of them)’

CSY *naliq*

Sir *nacəX* ‘which’ [and *naciqu(ə)-* ‘guess, foretell for s.o.’; Vakh. has *nacəŋnam* ‘or’]

SPI *nalliq* ‘which’

NAI *nalli(q)*

WCI *nalliat* ‘which of many’, *naliak* ‘which of two’ [Lowe]

ECI *nalli(q), Igl nali(aq)* ‘which’ [Dor. for the latter]

GRI NG *nalliq, EG nattiq* ‘which’

PY-S natə- ‘which (part)’ [cf. *tə*]

AAY *natə-* ‘what part’ [with possessor endings]

CAY *natə-*

NSY —

CSY *natə-* ‘where (on possessor)’ [and *natətə-* ‘to which way, how, what kind’, *natu* ‘which one’ — compare *kitu* under *ki(na)*]

Sir *natəŋuX* ‘which’ [and *natu* ‘where’]

PE na(C)umi ‘I don’t know’ [from same source as *na³y* under *na-²* above plus enclitic *mi?*; compare *na-¹* however — note, there is entanglement here]

AAY [note *naama* ‘where is it?’]

CAY *naumi, naami(ki)* ‘I don’t know’

NSY [for *naami* ‘no’ see *na-¹*]

CSY *naami* ‘I don’t know’ [used by children on SLI acc. Orr]

Sir —

SPI *naumi*

NAI *naumi* ‘no’ [but PH, Nu, Mal *naami* ‘where (is it)’]

WCI Sig *naunmi* ‘I don’t know where’ [and Cop *nauna* ‘I don’t know’]

ECI *nau(mili)* ‘excuse me, move over, let me do it’, *naumik* ‘who’ [Schn.; Bourq. has *naumani* ‘yes, certainly’ for Lab]

GRI *naami(k)* ‘no, there is none’ [Fab. distinguishes between *naume* ‘where, I don’t know where’ and *nâme* in the latter meaning only (‘in its most common pronunciation’); Hans Egede (1722) had *nami* ‘I don’t know what it is’ but *najmi* ‘no’, the latter perhaps directly reflecting *na-¹*]

PI naalyiuk- and **naalyiuk-** ‘suffer’ [the relat. to *naatki-* and *naŋəŋ-* is obscure]

SPI —

NAI *naalyiuk-* ‘lack s.th.’, Mal *naalyiuk-* ‘be needy’

WCI —

ECI —

GRI *naaŋiuy-*, NG *naayliuk-* ‘suffer’ [note also *naaŋi-* ‘torment, vex’ and *naŋi-* ‘be in labor’]

PI naalu(n)ŋiaq ‘infant’

SPI —

NAI *naalunŋiariik* ‘mother whale with baby’

WCI Cop, Net naalunjaq 'infant' [Ras.]

ECI —

GRI naalunjaq 'infant, youngest child', naalunjaršuk 'baby', NG naulinjaq 'infant, youngest sibling'

PI na(ž)aq 'belly or abdomen'

SPI nažžak 'abdomen, belly'

NAI na<ž>aq 'part of abdomen', nažžak 'abdomen' [and PH naaq- 'have a full stomach']

WCI nayyak 'abdomen, belly' [Ras. has Cop naaq, pl. najat — for nayyat — 'stomach']

ECI naaq 'abdomen, belly'

GRI naaq, pl. naššat, older NG nassak 'abdomen, belly' [and naartu- 'be pregnant', naartu 'fetus']

PI nažžak 'get a big belly' [cf. nəy-]

SPI nažžak- 'have a distended belly'

NAI nažžak- 'become pregnant, get a distended belly'

WCI Sig nayyak- 'have a big belly, be pregnant'

ECI —

GRI naššay- 'get a pot belly'

PI naatki- 'pity' [cf. naŋləy- and naalyiuq-]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Cop naatki- 'be sorry for' [Ras., who also has Net naagki-; Schn. has naapkiyi-, naapkuyi- for 'adg' in this sense]

ECI naakki- 'be affectionate towards', naakkiyi-, nakkuyi- 'have pity on' [Bourq. has Lab naapkiyi-, naapkiC-; note also naakkuuti 'pity' and naakku 'expression of compassion']

GRI naakki(yi)- [Fab. nāki-], half-trans. naakkiniy- 'feel pity for'

PI naatŋiq- 'hop on one foot' [cf. nayət-]

SPI Qaw naatnižaq- 'hop on one foot'

NAI naanŋiq- 'hop on one foot (once), hop over'

WCI [Pet. has nánatar- 'hop on one foot' for Sig]

ECI naŋiyaq-, Lab naanŋi(C)- 'hop on one foot'

GRI naanŋi-

PE nacar 'hood or hat'

AAY nacaq 'hairnet, cap'

CAY nacaq 'hat, hood' [and nacar- 'put on hat or hood']

NSY nasaq 'hood' [acc Av.; also nasatə, nasan 'hat']

CSY nasaq 'hood' [and nasar- 'put on hood']

Sir nasəX 'hood' [also verbal in Em.]

SPI nazaq 'hood' [and as verb = 'put hood up']

NAI nasaq 'hood' [as verb = 'put hood up']

WCI nasaq 'hood' [as verb = 'put hood on'; nasaraq 'hat' — Lowe]

ECI nasaq 'hat, hood' [as verb = 'put hat or hood on']

GRI nasaq 'hat, hood' [and nasar- 'put hat or hood on']

PY nacaŋaq 'kind of gull?'

AAY nacaŋaayak 'duck of some sort'

CAY nacaŋaq, nacaŋaar(aq*) 'Aleutian or Arctic tern, Sabine's gull'

NSY —

CSY nasaŋənuq 'Sabine's gull'

PY naca(C)uŋək 'kind of goose' [cf. ŋutə- and ləy?]

AAY AP nacaŋək 'white-fronted goose'

CAY nacaŋək 'emperor goose'

NSY —

CSY —

Inu [note NAI nasauŋək 'a kind of ptarmigan' and ECI nasauŋiŋaq 'black-headed sparrow']

PE nacciy- 'cry because one wants to go along (child)'

AAY naciŋ- 'want to go along'

CAY naciŋ- 'cry or feel sad because of s.o. leaving'

NSY —

CSY nasiŋ- 'cry for s.o. leaving (child)'

Sir nasiŋ- [Orr and Em.]

SPI nassik- 'want to go along (though others oppose)'

NAI naticik- 'want to go along, cry wanting to go along (child)'

WCI Sig natsik-

ECI —

GRI —

PE nacist- 'survey one's surroundings from a height'

AAY —

CAY nacətə-, Nun, HBC nastə- 'survey one's surroundings from a height'

NSY [note nasi 'mountain above settlement']

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw nasit- 'survey one's surroundings from a height'

NAI nasit-

WCI nasit-

ECI nasit-

GRI nasiŋ- [Fab. has nessipok, i.e. nasit-]

PE naða- 'be completed'

AAY naa- K 'be completed', C 'burn'

CAY naa- 'become complete'

NSY →

CSY [note nasiqə- 'take home what one wants, take enough' and perhaps nažanitə- 'be loose'; for naasiir- 'taste' see nay(ə)pət-] →

Sir — [note nažanritə- 'be loose' (Orr)]

SPI →

NAI [note naaruq- 'be at zenith, be full (moon)'] →

WCI naa- 'be completed'

ECI naa- 'finish' [and (with non-historical y) nayyati 'what one adds to an object to make it fit', Lab 'end' — Peck; naatsauŋittuq 'what is eternal']

GRI naa- 'finish, be finished' [and naxxat 'end', naari- 'finish, do from beginning to end', naaššaanŋit- (old ortho. nāgssāungit-) 'be endless']

PY naacuqə- 'measure out' [compare naðaqa- below]

AAY —

CAY HBC naacuqə- 'conserve, ration'

NSY —

CSY nasuqə- 'measure'

PI naammayə- 'fit or be satisfied with' [cf. naðama- below and kə⁻¹]

SPI —

NAI *naamayi-* 'fit'

WCI —

ECI *naammayi-* 'find sufficient or worthy, be satisfied with'

GRI *naammayi-* 'find sufficient, fit, be satisfied with'

PY *naanəq* 'complete set' [cf. *nə¹*]

AAY *naanəq* 'complete set (20-30 muskrat skins or set of eggs in a nest)'

CAY *naanəq** 'complete bundle of skins sufficient for a parka (e.g. 45 squirrel skins)'

NSY —

CSY —

Inu [note NAI *naəniq** 'measurement of length of both arms outstretched']

PE *naðama-* 'be enough' [cf. (u)ma-]

AAY *naama-* 'be enough'

CAY *naama-*

NSY *naama-*

CSY *naama-*

Sir —

SPI *naama-* 'be enough, just right, fit'

NAI *naama-* 'be enough', *naammak-* 'be enough, of right size'

WCI *naammak-* Sig 'be enough', Cop 'be good' [Met.], Net 'be good' [Ras.; Briggs has 'be correct or convenient, feel comfortable or safe']

ECI *naamma(k)-* 'be enough' [*naammasi-* 'have become sufficient, have eaten enough']

GRI *naammay-* 'beenough', NG *naammak-* 'be good' [Kl. also has 'be well done' for WG; *naammassi-* 'have become sufficient, have eaten enough', NG *naammaxxi-* 'be ready']

PE *naðaqə-* 'count out' [cf. *qə-*]

AAY *naqə-*, *naaqi-* 'read, count'

CAY *naaqə-*

NSY —

CSY *nažaqə-* 'figure out measurements'

Sir —

SPI Qaw *naaqi-* 'read' [prob. from CAY]

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI *naari-* 'finish, do from beginning to end'

PE *naðat-* 'complete' [cf. *t-¹*]

AAY *K naatə-* 'complete'

CAY *naatə-*

NSY —

CSY *naatə-* 'complete, be complete, enough'

Sir *nátə-* 'complete, be complete, enough' [Orr; borrowed from CSY?]

SPI *naat-* 'finish, be enough, complete'

NAI *naat-* 'finish, be completed, finished'

WCI *naat-*

ECI —

GRI —

PE *na(C)əvə(t)-* 'pour from one container into another' [from **nayəvə(t)-?*]

AAY Kod *nayyu-* 'pour from one container to another' [continuative = *nayyuXtur-*]

CAY *naivə-* 'pour from one container to another'

NSY *niavə-* 'pour from one container to another' [Em.]

CSY *niivə-* 'pour from one container to another, give birth' [and *nivur-* 'pour into another container'; the preserved initial *n* suggests earlier **nayəvə-* in both forms]

Sir *yivə-* 'pour from one container to another' [Orr]

SPI Qaw *naavit-* 'pour from one container to another'

NAI *naavit-* 'spill or pour non-liquid substance out', *naaptiq-* 'pour out, empty, dump'

WCI *naavit-* 'pour out, drop' [Ras., who also has Net *naavik-* 'fall out, be lost'; Met. has *naaviq-* 'be thrown out' as a rare word]

ECI *naavit-* 'pour out of container' [Ras. has 'throw away' for Igl; *naaviraq-* 'empty contents several times unintentionally']

GRI *naaffirar-* 'gradually fill a vessel from a smaller one, finish gradually, pay by installments'

PE *naya(t)-* 'hear'

AAY *niitə-* 'hear'

CAY *niitə-*

NSY *niiqur-* 'hear, understand'

CSY *nayata-* 'listen', *nayaqur-* 'hear'

Sir —

SPI *naalak-* 'listen'

NAI *naalak-* 'listen' [*naalarni-* 'listen to']

WCI *naalak-*

ECI *naalak-* 'listen to, hear, obey' [*naalayaq* 'master, the Lord']

GRI *naalay-* 'listen, obey, be well-behaved' [*naalaar-*, *naalarni-* 'listen (carefully)', *naalayaq* 'master, officer, the Lord']

PY *nayacuyni-* 'listen' [cf. *yuy-* and *ni-*]

AAY *niicuyni-* 'listen'

CAY *niicuyni-*

NSY —

CSY *nayasuyni-* 'eavesdrop, watch for'

Inu — [but compare NAI *naalarni-* 'listen' under *naya(t)-* above]

PY *nayaayuq* 'small rocky island'

AAY *nayaayuk K* 'small rock island, pinnacle rock', KP 'flat sandy island, sandbar'

CAY NSU *nayaayuq* 'single rock standing alone in water, skerry'

NSY —

CSY —

PE *nayət-* 'get caught or snagged' [cf. Aleut *tayaqu-* 'be narrow, jammed']

AAY *naxtə-* 'get caught, stuck, stop'

CAY *naxtə-*, Eg *laxtə-* 'get snagged, caught'

NSY *naxtə-* 'get caught on s.th.', *naxəsqiar-* 'stumble'

CSY *naaxtə-*, *aaxtə-* 'stumble'

Sir [note *naŋcər-* 'slip' — Vakh. from Men.'s texts]

SPI Qaw naat- 'be snagged, caught on s.th.'
 NAI naat- 'be snagged, caught on s.th.'
 WCI naat- 'get caught' [and Ras. has Net naaktaq 'one remaining hanging']
 ECI naat- 'get snagged, caught, trip' [naatit- 'snag, catch (intentionally)'; and note Iti naatsiviutaq 'hook']
 GRI naay- 'stumble against', naatit- 'hang up, catch on' [and naakkiut(i)- 'stumble and fall', naaqqavik, naatiffik, Up naatiqqavik, EG naalippik, NG naktittarvik 'hook']

PE nayci(t)- 'catch on bottom (hook)'

AAY —

CAY —

NSY naxsitaq 'hook (on clothes)'

CSY — [note nakšək, nəkšək 'hook' under nəyciy — contam. seems to be involved]

Sir —

SPI naksi- 'catch on bottom (fish hook)' [Jen.; for naqsik- 'hook' see nərciy-]

NAI naksima- 'be hanging on hook' [and note naktit- 'gets snagged, hang', naksatit- 'suddenly gets snagged on s.th.']

WCI [note naktit- 'hook']

ECI Lab naksi- 'get stuck on bottom (hook)' [Bourq.]

GRI nassi- [old ortho. nagsi-] 'get hook stuck on bottom, get entangled with line to harpooned seal', nassiy- 'catch on bottom (line)'

PE nayəkli(r)- '(cause to) trip'

AAY [note PWS nakkiłay- 'trip (but not fall)']

CAY —

NSY —

CSY naktiir- 'cause to trip'

Sir —

SPI — [for nanjikiq- 'complain about, criticize' see nanru(r)-]

NAI naakli(t)- 'cause to trip'

WCI naakli-, Cop naaxxi(q)-

ECI Lab naaħi- 'trip' [Bourq. has naakli-]

GRI naaħiir- 'cause to trip'

PE naytuqar 'hook'

AAY —

CAY naxtuqaq 'belt buckle'

NSY naxtuqaq 'button'

CSY naxtuqaq

Sir —

SPI naktuaq 'button'

NAI nakturiq 'button, hook, peg for hanging clothes on'

WCI nakturaq 'hook' [Met.], Baker Lake 'button attaching trace to sled' [Schn.], Sig nakturiq 'latch' [Met.]

ECI natturaq 'belt button'

GRI natturaq, natsiraq 'whittled bone part of towing strap of kayak'

PI nakturalək 'eagle' [cf. naytuqar above and ləy]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Car, Net nakturalik 'eagle' [Ras.; also Sig acc. Pet.]

ECI natturalik 'eagle'

GRI natturalik, EG nartañalik 'eagle'

PY nayiquyaq 'kind of spear' [cf. nayət-]

AAY nayiquyaq 'sea otter spear' [Fisher]

CAY nayiquyaq 'spear used with throwing device'

NSY —

CSY —

PE nayu- 'grow' [cf. Aleut tayaða- 'be new, fresh, young (egg, grass, or (Atkan) fish)']

AAY nau- 'grow (of plant)' [and nauq, naucəstaaq 'plant']

CAY nau- 'grow' [and naucəstaaq 'blossom, flower, plant']

NSY naa(w)- 'grow'

CSY nayu-

Sir nayu- [Orr]

SPI nau-

NAI na<γ>u- [and nayγuvik 'place where one grows up']

WCI nau- 'start growing up (seed), be conceived', naut- 'engender'

ECI Lab nautlik- 'start to grow'

GRI naa- 'grow, spring out (plant), get green (ground)' [and naašūq 'flower, plant', naxxuik 'origin, place s.th. or s.o. comes from' (and in Fab. also a shaman's word for 'father'), EG nakkivik 'father']

PE nayuccir- 'wait for s.th. to grow' [cf. c(c)ir-]

AAY —

CAY naucir- 'plant'

NSY naasir- 'grow (plants)'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI [nausižiq- 'plant s.th.']

NAI PH nautciq- 'plant'

WCI [nautsiuq- 'examine']

ECI [nautsiuq- 'try and find out what s.o.'s intentions are, see if dog wants to come in, etc., examine the sea or sky for the weather, investigate']

GRI naatsir- 'wait for s.th. to grow' [naatsuršur-, SWG naatsiršur- 'wait to see how s.th. or s.o. will be (weather, invalid), calculate']

PE nayuccirar 'plant' [cf. nayuccir- above]

AAY —

CAY [nauciq 'wild rhubarb']

NSY naasiramsiq 'flower'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI nausiaq 'plant, flower'

NAI nautci<ž>aq '(garden) flower'

WCI nautsiaq 'flower, plant'

ECI —

GRI [naatsiiaq 'potato', naatsiivik 'garden']

PY nayunraq 'plant or sprout' [cf. n(ə)rar(ar)]

AAY C naunraq, K naunraq 'sprout, new growth'

CAY naunraq 'plant, vegetable, salmonberry'

NSY —

CSY —

PI nayžuk 'antler' [cf. nayət-]

SPI nayžuk 'antler'

NAI nayžuk 'antler' [verbal = 'fight, strike with antlers']

WCI nayyuk 'antler'

ECI nayyuk

GRI naššuk 'antler, horn'

PE nakacuy 'bladder' [cf. naki- and Aleut EA, Att taka-X, Atkan (and western EA) takða-X 'codfish bladder']

AAV →

CAY nakacuk 'bladder'

NSY nakasuk

CSY nakasuk

Sir nakəsəx [Orr]

SPI nayasuk

NAI nakasuk

WCI nakasuk

ECI nakasuk

GRI nakasuk

PE nakacuynar 'calf (of leg)' [cf. nar]

AAV nakacuynaq 'calf of leg'

CAY nakacuynaq

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI nayasunnaq

NAI nakasunnaq

WCI nakasunnaq

ECI nakasunnaq

GRI nakasunnaq, NG nakahunnaq

PE nakar 'stalk'

AAV —

CAY Y nakaq 'wild rhubarb'

NSY [nakayiaXat 'grass variety' (Av.); Jen. has nakanlat 'grass']

CSY —

Sir —

SPI nayaaq 'flower of sourgrass'

NAI naka(a)q, nakaun, nakautaq 'stem of edible plant, stalk'

WCI nakaq 'stem'

ECI nakaq 'stem' [Peck has 'knot of roots' for Lab]

GRI —

PY nakarya 'wind from a certain direction' [cf. nakər- and yar(tur)-? — but compare also GRI nakat- under nakkar-]

AAV [note K nakiXsarii, nakiqsarii 'southwest wind']

CAY —

NSY nakaryaXtaq 'northeast wind'

CSY SLI nakarya 'east (wind)', Chap nakarya 'northeast wind'

Sir [note nakiX 'northeast' — Vakh. from Men.'s texts]

PI nakataq 'object set up for aiming at?' [cf. nakər- and nakciraq, but also napatar- under napa- and nakkar- — there appears to be contamination]

SPI —

NAI nakataq 'sight on gun' [and Jen. has nakautaq 'stone set in a line to point to s.th. or as a barrier against

caribou']

WCI nakataq 'sight on gun, mark left near cache for locating it' [Jen. has 'pointing barrier stone' for Cop]

ECI nakataq 'target set up for throwing stones at', Aiv 'sight of gun' [verbal = 'throw stones at nakataq'; for nakataq 's.th. cut over' see navəy-]

GRI nakataq 'object set up for throwing stones at', NG 'gun sight' [and nakatar- 'play at throwing stones at object'; NG nakatsiq- 'mark cache'; note also EG nayalañaq 'ptarmigan'; for nakat- 'hang head, turn to the west (south wind)' see nakkar-]

PI nakciraq 'target' [cf. nakataq, perhaps here with lir-]

Yup — [note CSY nakəXsar- 'target shoot' under nakər-]

Sir [note nakərcar- 'shoot at' under nakər-]

SPI naksiaq, Qaw naksiraq 'target for shooting practice'

NAI naksiraq 'target for shooting practice' [verbal = 'fire at target'; note also naksiq 'goal (peg in ground) in game of qiputaq']

WCI [Ras. has nagyerit 'target' for Car]

ECI Lab naksiraq 'target for shooting practice' [Peck]

GRI nassiraq 'target' [nassirar- 'shoot at target (with bow)']

PE nakər- 'go straight (of harpoon or like)' [cf. nakciraq and EA Nikolski takinaađa- 'shoot (seal) together with another' with p.b.s na- and ađa-?]

AAV nakər- 'be lucky, bring luck'

CAY nakər- 'be straight, shoot straight' [and note BB naki- 'be good at catching game']

NSY [note nakatə- 'give signal on sighting whale or accident at sea?']

CSY nakər- 'be an accurate shot', nakəXsar- 'target shoot' [but also naaxsar- 'shoot at target']

Sir nakərcar- 'shoot at' [and nakərcaX 'target', nakəpixlərəX 'accurate']

SPI nakiq- 'go far'

NAI nakiq- 'go straight, shoot far'

WCI Sig nakiq- 'go straight, far' [and Car 'go quickly' acc. Schn. — Ras. has 'be quick (arrow), shoot over target']

ECI nakiq- 'shoot far' [also nakili- 'carry further, accelerate (motor)' and nakkiali- 'be strong (wind), be quick', Lab nakillaq- 'blow very hard (wind)' — the latter Peck, who also has naki- 'settle, become more constant (wind or person)']

GRI nakir- 'go straight, be accurate (gun or harpoon), be strong (current)', NG nakiq- 'hit beyond target' [note also nakirtit- 'increase in strength (wind or current)', nakkišaar- 'blow a gale']

PE nakərit- 'go crooked' [cf. ɲit-]

AAV —

CAY nakXiatə- 'be crooked'

NSY —

CSY naakXitə- 'be a poor shot'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Sig nakiit- 'go crooked'

ECI nakiit- 'not carry far (gun or sling)'

GRI nakiit- 'not hit straight (gun or harpoon)' [and note NG nakirɲit- 'hit short of target']

PE naki- 'be unable to urinate?' [cf. nakacuy- and li-?]
 AAY —
 CAY [note nakaci- 'need to urinate'; for BB naki- 'be good at catching game' see nakər-]
 NSY —
 CSY naki- 'have a bladder infection'
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI naki- 'be unable to urinate because of urinary tract disorder'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI naki- 'be unable to urinate'

PE nakima- 'wander around in confusion' [cf. (u)ma- and perhaps nakər- under nakər-]
 AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY nakima- 'get lost, wander around lost', nakimaka(a)ta(r)- 'get lost, make a mistake, no longer be in control of oneself (from drink or a concussion)'
 CSY nakimtaa- 'be lost and run around in a panic'
 Sir nakimta- 'be at a loss as how to act, be lost, run round in different directions' [Em.]
 SPI nayimaa- 'lose one's bearings' [and nayimaq- 'become unconscious, disoriented, lose one's memory, pass out, be insane']
 NAI — [but note makimaq- 'not understand and perform accordingly']
 WCI [note Cop nak(k)imayuq, nak(k)inayuq 'idiot']
 ECI Lab nakimarni- 'blow from all directions, be vacillating' [Bourq., who also has nakilirsi- 'be unstable, inconstant']
 GRI nakima- 'hesitate' [nakimmay-, nakimmar- 'become vacillating']

PE nakkar- 'plunge into water' [cf. Aleut taka- 'come off, get loose, go away', Att 'dive']
 AAY —
 CAY NSU nakaar- 'dip one's head into water'
 NSY —
 CSY — [for nakarya(q) 'east wind' see nakarya(q)]
 Sir —
 SPI Qaw nakkaq- 'dive, plunge'
 NAI nakkaq- 'fall headlong, plunge'
 WCISignakkaq- 'plunge (seal)' [Ras. has Net 'fall through (ice?)' — Dor. 'drown'; Jen. has Cop nakak- 'bend' and Pet. has Sig nakkakak 'he lowers his arms']
 ECI nakka(q)- 'fall into water'
 GRI nakkar- 'fall down, fall through ice', EG nakkar- 'drown', NG nakkaqtaaq- 'fish' [as noun = 'fish decoy'; note also nakat- 'hang head, hang straight down (fishing line), turn to the west (south wind)' — the latter meaning perhaps influenced by nakər-]

PE naku(r)- 'squint'
 AAY naku-, Kod niki- 'be cross-eyed'
 CAY naku- 'be cross-eyed' [and note nakukə- 'torment, fight?']
 NSY naku-
 CSY nakur- 'cross one's eyes' [postural root]

Sir yakur- [Orr]
 SPI nayu-
 NAI naku- 'cross one's eyes' [and note nakut- 'entertain' — there may be contam. with naku(a)q(-) but compare nakkutiŷi- under nakkutə- below]
 WCI naku- 'squint, be cross-eyed'
 ECI naku- 'squint'
 GRI naku- 'squint, get drunk' [and nakutit- 'fascinate, make commit a folly']

PI nakkutə- 'stare at' [cf. utə-]

SPI —
 NAI nakkutiŷi- 'have as source of enjoyment, tease'
 WCI nakuuti- 'squint at in order to see'
 ECI —
 GRI nakkut(i)- 'stare at', nakkutiŷi- 'have all one's attention directed at'

PI naku(a)q(-) 'be good or strong'

SPI nayuu- 'be good'
 NAI nakuu- 'be good' [and note naku<R>aq 'caribou or moose fat, anything delicious', PH, Nu nakuqsi- 'improve, fix']
 WCI nakuu- 'be good', nakuruq- 'become good', Net nakuq- 'be strong' [and Ras. has nakurut 'helping spirit' as a shaman's word]
 ECI nakuq- 'be strong, good' [and nakuaq 'dog which fears nothing', nakursi- 'be cured', nakuiŷi- 'find detestable, be displeased with']
 GRI nakuu- 'be strong', nakuaq 'someone strong' [and nakursar- 'cure', nakursaq 'doctor', nakurtit- 'recover', nakuit- 'be weak', nakuššay- 'get stronger']

PI naku(a)rə- 'like' [cf. kə-¹]

SPI nayuari- 'like'
 NAI nakuari-
 WCI [note nakkuuyi- 'like']
 ECI nakuri- 'thank, praise for' [and nakurmiik, Iti naku 'thank you']
 GRI nakkuri- 'like'

PE nala- 'be lying down'

AAY —
 CAY nala- 'die (esp. plants), get numb'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI nala- 'be lying horizontally'
 WCI nala-
 ECI nala-
 GRI nala- 'be lying down (plant, stone, person), be confined to bed'

PI nallaq- 'lie down' [cf. R- under ŋ(ŋ)ur-]

SPI —
 NAI nallaq- 'lie down'
 WCI nallaq-
 ECI nalla(q)-
 GRI nallaq- 'lie down, go to bed'

PE nalluy- 'toss up' [cf. naluy-?]

AAV —

CAY naluy- 'throw into the air'

NSY —

CSY naluy- 'land from air' [and naluXqutar- 'jump around', naluyutə- 'jump across' — for homonym 'dive in' see naluy-]

Sir naluy- 'land from the air' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts]

SPI naluk- 'throw underhand, toss' [also nalluai-]

NAI naluk- 'throw underhand, toss up' [nallukataq- 'toss up and down', nalukataq- 'celebrate Nalukataq (whale festival with blanket tossing)']

WCI nalluk-, Net naluk- 'throw' [Ras. for the latter], nallukataq- 'toss in blanket' [Jen. has nalukataq- 'juggle with stones' for Coronation Gulf Cop]

ECI [Ras. has Igl naluksiy- 'throw']

GRI naluy- [also spelled nalut- in old ortho.] 'throw away from self', nañuy- 'fish with line from shore'

PE nalmiy 'crosswise slat in skin boat'

AAV —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY laalmik 'rib of boat, floorpiece across wooden boat'

Sir lalmix [Orr — from the CSY]

SPI nanmik 'crossbeam at bottom of boat' [Men. has nalmak for lmaq]

NAI Nu nanmik 'crosswise wooden slat in skin boat' [in the pl. 'cross-pieces that hold boat keel in place' in PH]

WCI —

ECI —

GRI nammik [old ortho. nangmik] 'crosswise slat in skin boat'

PY-S nalqu 'relative' [cf. nañə-]

AAV —

CAY — [for nañəqliq 'relative' see nañə-]

NSY nañqu 'relative' [and nañqukək 'family, tribe'; Av. has nañku]

CSY —

Sir nañqixtaX 'relative' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts; Men. has nañqixtaqəñəX 'family, tribe', nañəxuta 'family (unit)' and nañyuta 'relative on mother's side']

Inu [note lmaq nañqu 'relative', natku 'family, tribe' (lmaq also natkuəq), KI natkun 'close relative' — from the NSY?]

PE nalu(C)ar 'bleached sealskin' [there may be a relat. to naluy-]

AAV —

CAY NSU naluaq 'bleached sealskin'

NSY nañuaq

CSY —

Sir —

SPI naluaq 'white bleached sealskin' [and naluarmiu 'white man']

NAI nalu<ž>aq [and naluarmiu 'white man']

WCI naluaq 'dry skin' [Ow.; Schn. has it as 'sole of white (bleached) boot' for 'adg']

ECI nalluaq 'sole of white boot'

GRI —

PE naluy- 'wade or plunge into water?'

AAV naluy- 'wade'

CAY naluy- 'take a shortcut by swimming (animal)'

NSY —

CSY naluyutə- 'dive in' [for homonym (?) 'jump across' see nalluy-]

Sir —

SPI naluk- 'plunge into water'

NAI naluk- 'go into water up to chest, swim, wade'

WCI naluk- 'swim'

ECI naluk- 'be in water up to one's knees, swim' [Boas has also 'fall in water' for Baffin; naluraq- 'wade']

GRI naluy- 'swim (person, land animal)' [naluraar- 'wade', EG naliñar- 'wade (caribou)']

PI nalluq 'ford or swimming place' [cf. q under nañ¹]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI [Ras. has nabloq 'caribou crossing place' and Schn. nalluk 'place where caribou swim in number' for 'adg' — also nallaq for B. Lake in that meaning]

ECI [Peck has nallok 'caribou track down to lake' for Lab]

GRI nañuq* 'swimming place' [KI. 'ford']

PE nañə- 's.th. corresponding in time or place or value' [pre-Eskimo *nat-lə? — cf. nañə- under na-²; the Inu forms with geminate ll may be influenced by nañir- below]

AAV nañə- 'even with' [posit. root]

CAY nañə- 'that which corresponds in time or place'

NSY nañəni 'opposite'

CSY nañə, nañə- 'that which corresponds in time or place'

Sir nañə- 'around' [Vakh. from Men. and Rub.]

SPI nali- 'direction in line with something' [posit. root], naliq 'price' [and naliqəq 'sight on gun']

NAI nali- 'place even, in line with s.th. [posit. root; as noun = 'price']

WCI nali- 'direction of s.th.' [posit. root]

ECI nali-, nalli- 'in front, facing', Lab nali 's.th. equal in value, direction, etc.' [posit. root]

GRI nali(k) (possessed naliñə) 's.th. corresponding in time, place or value', nañi(k) 's.th. equivalent or fitting' [usually with possessor endings; note also naliñinnaq 'any (-body or -thing), common', EG 'Greenland seal']

PI naləmmak- 'be even or level'

SPI —

NAI nalimmak- 'be equal (to), be filled to the brim'

WCI —

ECI nalimma(k)- 'flatten, be flat or even'

GRI nalimma- 'flatten, be flattened or even' [nalima- 'be flat (terrain)']

PI naləraq 'place or thing level with s.th.' [cf. qar]

SPI —

NAI [note nalirak- 'make a choice, evaluate']

WCI [naliqqiyut(i)- 'have arrived facing or opposite']

ECI naliñiq- 'place oneself facing'

GRI naliñaq 'landmark, mark of direction', Up naliñaq 'place one waits for seal to come' [and nalirak-

'happen the same time as', *naliqqir*- 'be in line with, be just level with', EG 'hit (exactly)', NG *naliqqiraq*- 'screen']

PY-S *nalkə* 'find' [cf. *kə*¹, also *nataqə*-]

AAy *naṭkə* 'find'

CAY *naṭkə* 'find' [for *nalaqə*- 'find' see *nataqə*-]

NSY *naṭkə* 'find'

CSY *naṭkə*

Sir *naṭkə* [Vakh.]

PI *nalləyiik* and *nalləriik* 'equals' [cf. *yiik*; there appears to be influence from *nalliq*- under *naṭir*- below]

Yup [note CSY *naṭəqiiyarutə*- 'even up, equalize']

SPI —

NAI *nalliriik* 'two equals in every respect' [compare *naliyi*- 'be equal in ability to' with *kə*¹]

WCI *nalliyiik*, *nalliriik* 'two equals' [and *nal(l)i*yi- 'do as well as, go in direction of']

ECI *nalliriik* 'two equals in size or strength' [*naliyi*- 'have as equal']

GRI *naliyiit* 'equals, coevals' [*naliyi*- 'correspond with, be on a level with']

PE *naṭqiy*- 'be or make straight' [cf. *nqiy*¹?

AAy *naṭqiy*- 'be straight' [*naṭqiatə*- 'be crooked']

CAY *naṭqixtə*- 'straighten, correct'

NSY *naṭqilria* 'straight'

CSY *naṭqixtə*- 'judge, test'; *naṭqiyaniṭə*- 'be careless, untidy' [for *naṭəqiiyarutə*- 'even up, equalize' see under *nalləyiik* above]

Sir — [for *naṭqixtəqaləX* 'family' see *nalqu*]

SPI *natqik*- 'correct, fix, make s.o. notice one's presence'

NAI *natqik*- 'recover, correct' [and *natqikšuq*- 'correct s.o. when they have erred']

WCI —

ECI *naqqi(k)*- 'revive (animal thought dead)'

GRI *naqqiy*- 'correct, affirm, revive (animal thought dead)' [and *naqqišur*- 'confirm, try to convince, reprove']

PE *naṭar*- 'meet or hit the mark'

AAy *naṭaXtə*- 'hit just right'

CAY *naṭaXtə*- 'meet, hit the mark' [for *nalaqə*-, *nataqə*-, 'find' see *nataqə*-]

NSY —

CSY *naṭar*- 'run into, meet'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI [*nal(l)aayuq*- 'head straight for']

ECI [*nalaayuq*- 'go straight, act rightly']

GRI *naṭaar*- 'head straight for, come across unexpectedly']

PE *naṭarutə*- 'do s.th. right or at right time' [cf. *naṭar*- above and *utə*-]

AAy *naṭautə*- 'arrive at right time'

CAY —

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *nalaut(i)*- 'get right answer, find, do just right'

NAI *nalauti*- 'go to, accompany, guess right'

WCI *nalaut(i)*- 'come at right time, guess'

ECI *nalaut(i)*- 'occur (predestined event)'

GRI *nalaat(i)*- 'meet, come across'

PE *naṭir*- 'be or make equal' [cf. *lir*-]

AAy *naṭir*- 'pay'

CAY —

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI *nalliq*- Mal 'grow as big as', PH 'put a price on'

WCI *nalliq*- 'do as well as, give the equivalent'

ECI *nalliut(i)*- 'happen, take place, be time'

GRI *naṭir*- 'reach, become equal to, come (time)' [and *nalliut(i)*- 'occur, have a birthday', EG *nattiit(i)*- 'aim at, compare, go past']

PE *naṭru*- 'be straight'

AAy —

CAY —

NSY *naṭXumailjuq* 'untidy'

CSY *naaṭXutə*- 'correct, repair, cure'

Sir *naṭXət(ə)*- 'repair' [Vakh. has *naṭXətəṭ*- 'find, cure by sorcery']

SPI *naṭru*- 'be straight'

NAI *naṭruq*- 'straighten'

WCI *naṭru*- 'be straight'

ECI Lab *naXXu*-

GRI *naṭru*- 'be or go straight'

PE *naṭəkkay* 'crotch (of trousers)' [cf. *naṭə*-]

AAy —

CAY *naṭkiik* [du.] 'woman's panties, crotch'

NSY *naṭkik* 'rear or top of pants' [Av.]

CSY *naaṭkak* 'seat of pants'

Sir [for *naṭərcəX* 'trousers' see *nayyir*]

SPI *nalikaak* [du.] 'pair of trousers' [also Jen. for W; = Imaq *naləqak* — for *naləkak*?]

NAI *nalikkaak* 'crotch (of body or trousers)'

WCI Cop *nalikkaak* 'woman's trousers' [Ras. and Jen.; Met. has Sig *nallikaq* 'crotch (of trousers)']

ECI *nalikkaaq* 'crotch (body or trousers)'

GRI *nalikkaaq* 'crotch of trousers', NG *nalikkaak* 'crotch' [and note *nalikkak*, *nalikkayut* 'lamp stool']

PE *naṭmi(nəṛ)* 'one's own' [cf. *naṭə*- plus 4s inflection *mi* (and *nəṛ*¹) — with influence from *natə*- under *na*-² in CAY and CSY?]

AAy C *naṭmikum* 'of own accord, in own time'

CAY *naṭmiin* 'one's own' [adverbial of emphasis]

NSY —

CSY *naṭmikə*- 'choose', *naṭmiir*- 'make a choice'

Sir —

SPI — [for *naṭkun* 'close relative' see *nalqu*]

NAI *nanmin^{yi}iq** 'peer, one with whom one can be free to

express oneself, one's own property or relatives' [adverbial = 'definitely'], Mal natmiin^y 'close relative'
 WCI naŋminiŋ 'one's own relatives, possessions'
 ECI namminiŋ 'one's own possessions, blood relatives, oneself'
 GRI namminiŋ* 'oneself, one's own'

PE naŋu- 'not know' [cf. natə- under na-2?]
 AAY naŋu- 'not know' [naŋu(xku)- plus neg. inflections = 'know']
 CAY naŋu- 'not know' [and as nom. with poss. endings = 'state of not knowing'; naŋutə- 'not know what one is doing']
 NSY naŋu- 'not know' [Em.]
 CSY naŋu- 'be ignorant (due to immaturity)'
 Sir naŋəkə-, naŋukə- 'not know' [Vakh.; Men. has naŋəkəŋniŋqəX 'drunk', and naŋaqə(s)- 'lose, be lost' (from the CSY present tense naŋaaquq, etc.? — but compare also under naŋuyayutə- below); Em. has naŋikə(s)- 'lose consciousness']
 SPI nalu- 'not know'
 NAI nalu-
 WCI nalu-
 ECI nalu-
 GRI nalu- 'not know' [nom. = 'ignorance'; naluŋŋit- 'know']

PE naŋunar- 'be unknown or uncertain' [cf. nar-]
 AAY naŋunar- 'be unrecognizable'
 CAY —
 NSY naŋunaria (s.th.) unknown'
 CSY naŋunar- 'be difficult to know or perceive'
 Sir — [but note naŋənəX 'left side']
 SPI nalunaŋ- 'be unknown or unclear'
 NAI nalunaŋ- 'be indistinct, be doubtful'
 WCI nalunaŋ- 'be inexplicable, unknown'
 ECI nalunaŋtuŋ 'what one cannot know', nalunaŋi- 'act in a manner another cannot cope with'
 GRI nalunar- 'be unknown or uncertain'

PE naŋunarilkutar 'marker' [cf. naŋunar- above and ŋit- and compare ŋiitkutaŋ under ŋiit-]
 AAY naŋunaiŋku(u)taŋ 'marker, sign' [and note naŋunaitə- 'be recognizable']
 CAY naŋunaiŋkutaŋ 'marker, insignia'
 NSY —
 CSY naŋuniitkutaŋ 'marker'
 Sir —
 SPI nalunailaŋ 'identifying mark'
 NAI nalunail^yutaŋ 'marker, sign'
 WCI Sig nalunaitkutaŋ, Cop naunaitkutaŋ 'marker, sign' [Lowe]
 ECI nalunaikkutaŋ 'sign'
 GRI nalunaaq(q)utaŋ 'marker, clock'

PE naŋunarir- 'show' [cf. naŋunar- above and ŋir-]
 AAY naŋunair- 'explain, describe, interpret'
 CAY naŋunair- 'explain, instruct, show'
 NSY —
 CSY naŋuniir- 'mark so as to make easier to locate'
 Sir [Vakh. has naŋunir- 'notice']
 SPI nalunaiŋ- 'become clear'

NAI nalunaiŋ- 'become clear, signify, reveal'
 WCI nalunaiŋ- 'explain, reveal'
 ECI nalunairsa(q)- 'try to learn'
 GRI nalunaar- 'make known, explain'

PE naŋunqutə- 'be in doubt about' [cf. utə-]
 AAY —
 CAY [note naŋumquq 'dull-witted person']
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir naŋənqəsītən 'at random, in an unknown way'
 SPI [nalutqii- 'doubt s.o.'s ability']
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI naluqqut(i)- 'doubt that s.th. is good enough for s.th. or s.o.'
 GRI naluqqut(i)- 'be uncertain about s.o., not rely on things going well for one'

PY naŋuyayutə- 'forget' [cf. yyay- and utə-]
 AAY naŋuya<ŋ>utə- 'forget'
 CAY naŋuyayutə-
 NSY naŋuyayutəfka(r)- 'wean from, break from (habit)'
 CSY naŋuyayutə- 'be unable to comprehend', Chap 'lose, lose one's way'

PE nanəŋ- 'weigh down' [there seems to be contam. with nəmniur- in ECI and GRI]
 AAY →
 CAY nanəŋ- 'weigh down, press', NSU 'catch in a trap'
 NSY nanəŋ- 'weigh down, press' [Em.]
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI naniŋ- 'weigh down' [and Imaq nanəŋsiir- 'fall upon']
 NAI naniŋ- 'weigh down, travel directly over, catch in a trap', Nu 'be caught in a trap' [and Nu nanrutaŋ 'jaw of leg-hold trap']
 WCI naniŋ- 'crush under a rock' [Ras. has 'press down' for Cop; Met. has Cop nanik- 'put flat, be flattened']
 ECI narni(q)-, niiniŋ-, Lab niinik- 'press down on', naniŋ- 'extract oil from blubber' [Peck has 'grow less from pressure' for Lab, also nanok- 'press, print']
 GRI nanir- 'press, weigh down', nanit-, NWG ninit- 'be pressed down by own weight, subside' [and narnut(i)-, narnualiut(i)- 'pin down, press down with one's weight', narnir-, narniy- 'paddle with all one's strength', narnuari- 'wind tight (to compress)']

PE nanəŋyar 'trap (deadfall)' [cf. yar]
 AAY C nanəŋyaŋ 'trigger for deadfall'
 CAY nanəŋyaŋ 'deadfall trap'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI naniriaŋ 'leghold trap' [as verb = 'trap an animal']
 NAI naniri<ŋ>aŋ
 WCI naniriaŋ '(leghold) trap' [Lowe]
 ECI —
 GRI —

PY-S nanəvyaq 'old man' [there may be a link to nani-²;
note also under vlay-]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY nanəvyaq 'old man' [nanəvya- 'grow old']

Sir naniyvəx 'old man', nanircəraX 'old woman' [Vakh.
has nanircəX for the latter from Men.'s texts and Krup.
nanircəyaX; note also nancəXtətaX 'ancient'; Em. has
naniyvəx 'king (in cards)']

PI nani-¹ 'find' [from *nanə-? — in which case there could
be a link to nažvaq- (compare nanvar)]

Yup [note perhaps CSY nanriir- 'try, test, experience',
Chap also 'get to know', nanqixtə- 'test, judge', al-
though these may belong with nanər-]

Sir — [note nanitə- 'touch' — Vakh. has nanəkər- from
Rub.'s texts, also nanižaqa- 'feel']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Cop nani- 'find (s.th. one was looking for)' [also
Schn. 'adg' and Pet. for Sig]

ECI nani- 'find (what one is looking for)' [half-trans.
nani-, nanisi-]

GRI nani- 'find (what one is looking for)' [half-trans.
naniši-]

PY nani-² 'be unable to cope?'

AAY nanitu- 'not feel like doing s.th., be disinclined'

CAY nanikua- 'feel desperate, unable to cope' [and
nanitiur- 'be lonesome']

NSY —

CSY —

PE nanir 'lamp' [cf. Aleut tani- 'light up, give light to']

AAY K naniq 'lamp, light'

CAY Y, NS naniq lamp, HBC 'flashlight'

NSY naniq

CSY naniq 'oil lamp'

Sir nanəX 'lamp, light'

SPI naniq, Qaw also nanniq

NAI naniq

WCI Sig nanir- 'illuminate' [Ras., who also has naniyaq
'fire' and Cop nangeq 'lamp', Net nangneq 'fireplace';
Pet. has naniruaq 'candle']

ECI naniruaq, nanirut 'kerosene lamp, lantern, make-
shift lamp, torch' [Ras. has Igl nangeq 'lamp']

GRI naniruaq 'torch', naniruut 'candle' [naniruar- 'illu-
minate with lamp for s.o.']

PY-S nanilraq 'lamp stand'

AAY [Milan has nanilak 'lamp stand' from Karluk]

CAY nanilraq 'lamp stand'

NSY —

CSY nanilraq

Sir nanilraX [Em.]

PE nanit- 'be short' [cf. nunannir- for a similar case of loss
of intervocalic n by dissimilation in Inu]

AAY nanitə- 'be short'

CAY nanitə- [with tə ~ l alternation]

NSY nanitə- 'be short'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI nait-

NAI nait-

WCI nait-

ECI nait-

GRI naat-

PE nanrar- 'praise or boast?' [from *nanərar-? — there
may be a link to nanər-]

AAY nanrar- 'praise'

CAY nanrar- 'praise, honour'

NSY nanrar- 'praise, boast'

CSY [for nanriir- 'try, test' see nani-¹]

Sir [for nanrar- 'watch' see nanar-²]

SPI —

NAI nanraq- 'praise'

WCI nanraut(i)- 'praise' [and nanraqtuq 'boaster']

ECI [for narja(q)- 'criticize, speak ill of' see narju(r)-]

GRI —

PI nanuk- 'rub s.th. on' [cf. nanžuy-; from *nanəy-?]

SPI nanuk- 'rub s.th. on'

NAI nanuk-

WCI nanuk-

ECI nanuiyut 'coat of ice that is painted onto the peat
surface of the runners of a traditional sled'

GRI —

PE nanur 'polar bear'

AAY —

CAY Y, HBC, NS nanuaq 'polar bear'

NSY nanuq

CSY nanuq* [or nanuq — there is some fluctuation here]
'polar bear'

Sir nanuraX 'polar bear'

SPI W, Qaw nanuq

NAI nanuq

WCI nanuq

ECI nanuq

GRI nanu(q) 'polar bear' [NG nannuk (du.) 'man's bear-
skin trousers']

PI nanuraq 'polar bear skin' [cf. ar]

Yup — [but CAY nanuaq above is probably the same]

Sir — [but nanuraX above is probably the same]

SPI nanurawiniq 'piece of polar bear skin'

NAI nanuraq

WCI nanuraq

ECI nanuraq 'polar bear skin (piece or whole)'

GRI NG nanuraq 'polar bear skin' [Holt.]

PI nanurluk- 'lie down on belly' [cf. nanər- if not nanur]

Yup — [but note CSY nanuruXtaar- 'be crouching']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI nanurlu(C)- 'lie down on belly like an animal does'
[nanurluŋa- 'lie on belly (animal), remain on hands and
knees']

GRI nanur^{tu}uar- 'hold on to s.th., sit still and comfortably, lie on side, lie with front paws stretched out (dog)'

PE nanvar 'lake' [there appears to be dissimilation in CSY, Sir, and Inu]

AAV nanvaq 'lake'

CAY nanvaq

NSY —

CSY naayvaq 'lake' [and note SLI naayvar- 'freeze?']

Sir yayvəX 'lake' [in Men.'s texts also nayvaX acc. Vakh.]

SPI navzaq 'lake'

NAI nažvaq

WCI Cop nalvaq, Sig nayvaq

ECI — [but Jen. has nachvak — for nayvaq? — 'lake' in Lab]

GRI —

PE nanar-¹ 'skirt (and thus avoid)'

AAV —

CAY —

NSY naŋa(r)- 'go round extremity of s.th.' [for naŋnəq 'end' see naŋnəq under naŋə(t)-]

CSY [note naŋaXtə- 'form long snowdrift', Chap 'block way']

Sir —

SPI naŋaq-, naŋaa- 'skirt, thereby avoiding'

NAI naŋaq-, PH naŋaa-

WCI —

ECI Lab naŋaC- 'go past, not come towards s.o.' [Peck; Ras. has naŋariaq 'short cut' for Igl]

GRI [note naŋaa- 'hesitate' (influenced by naŋyar-?) and naŋar- 'prevent from doing, forbid, contradict']

PE nanar-² 'open eyes (wide) or watch'

AAV —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY naŋrayuŋ-, naŋraluŋ- 'feel excited, be interested', naŋlii- 'stare', naŋlaXqə- 'open eyes wide' [and note naŋaratəq*, naŋarnəq* 'way of life, behaviour' — compare kiyar- for a semantic parallel]

Sir naŋar(cəŋ)- 'watch' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts; note also naŋət(ə)- 'see, watch', 'open eyes' (Orr), naŋitar- (Vakh. has naŋətur-, naŋətitur-) 'go and look at', and nanrar- 'watch, observe', narət(ə)- 'live, be', narətəlx 'life']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Car Baker Lake naŋaq- 'be amazed' [Schn.]

ECI —

GRI [for naŋaa- 'be in doubt, hesitate' see naŋar-¹]

PE naŋcar- 'take along'

AAV —

CAY naŋcar- 'tow'

NSY —

CSY [naŋsayaq 'exchange wife']

Sir —

SPI naksauti- 'carry along with one' [Jen.]

NAI —

WCI naksaq- 'take along'

ECI natsa(q)- 'carry, transport' [natsasaq 'object to be carried', natsayaq 'object usually carried']

GRI nassar- [old ortho. nagsar-] 'have along, take with one' [nassataq, nassayaq 's.th. brought along', nassatari- 'bring, drag along with one']

PI nakcət- 'give to s.o. to take to another' [contracted from *naŋcartət- with p.b. tət-?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Car Baker Lake naxxiutsi- 'give someone s.th. for another' [Schn.; with utə-]

ECI natsiut(i)- 'carry off unintentionally', FB 'send a gift to s.o.' [Dor.]

GRI nassit- [old ortho. nagsit-] 'send s.th. via (someone else), give s.th. to (s.o.) to take to another', nassiut(i)- 'send (to s.o.)'

PE naŋə- 'be used up' [cf. naŋləŋ- and naatki-]

AAV naŋə- 'finish off'

CAY naŋə- 'be used up, use up'

NSY naŋə- 'be used up' [note also naŋutə- 'eat everything up']

CSY naaŋə- 'be used up' [and naŋəŋqar- 'continue to one's destination']

Sir naŋə- 'be finished' [naŋcəŋət(ə)- 'continue (on way)'; for naŋləŋnaXqə(s)- 'torment' see naŋləŋ-]

SPI Imaq naŋu- 'be finished' [and Jen. has naksi- 'try for another (animal?)']

NAI [note nayžutaq 'cause of suffering', nayžuq-, PH naksi- 'finish off, slit animal's throat', naŋniq- 'force, strain', PH 'beat badly'] →

WCI →

ECI [note natti(t)- 'make fall ill again, finish off, kill', Iti nanniaq 'suffering, sickness']

GRI naŋima- 'become worse (sick person)' [and naŋitit- 'be unlucky', natsit- (old ortho. nagtit-) 'blow stronger (wind)']

PE naŋət- 'finish off or use up' [cf. t-¹]

AAV —

CAY naŋtə- 'abuse, torment', Nun, NS 'be ill'

NSY naŋətə- 'finish'

CSY naaŋtə- 'use up' [and note naŋətəŋur- 'give up hope']

Sir naŋət- 'finish' [and Em. has naŋətəŋur- 'remain in one place, be held up, become rigid in fear, etc.']

SPI naŋit- 'be sick, suffer'

NAI naŋit- 'be sick', PH 'try to finish off (wounded animal)'

WCI naŋit- 'suffer' [Ras. has 'continue' for Sig]

ECI —

GRI naŋit- [also spelled naŋiŋ-] 'continue, suffer a relapse, finish off (shooting again, etc., at wounded animal), revive (s.o. thought dead)' [half-trans. naŋii-, but in the second sense SWG also nanniy- (old ortho. nangnig-) and in sense 'continue' naŋitsi-; Fab. has only nangik- 'get worse, finish off, blow up (wind)'; note also naŋinniar-, SWG naŋinjar-, nanniar- 'try to finish off (a wounded animal)']

PY naṇnəq ‘end or left over part’ [cf. nər¹]
 AAY C naṇnəq ‘thumb, big toe, end part’
 CAY naṇnəq* ‘last one, end, vortex’, Nun ‘thumb’
 NSY naṇnəq ‘end of s.th.’
 CSY naaṇnəq* ‘leftover’

PY naṇtər- and **naṇtəqə-** ‘suffer’ [cf. tər-?]
 AAY naṇtəqə- ‘suffer’
 CAY naṇtəqə- ‘suffer pain’, Y ‘be sick’
 NSY —
 CSY [naṇətərur- ‘give up hope’]

PE naṇər- ‘be standing’
 AAY naṇar- ‘stand up’ [postural root as in other Yup]
 CAY naṇər-
 NSY —
 CSY [for naṇaXtə- ‘form a long snowdrift’ see naṇar-¹]
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI naṇiq- ‘be standing up’
 ECI naṇiq-
 GRI [note naṇar- ‘prevent from doing, forbid, contradict’, perhaps influenced by naṇar-¹]

PE naṇir ‘diaper (skin put under baby)’
 AAY naṇik ‘menstrual pad’
 CAY —
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI naṇiq ‘waterproof sheeting placed under baby or invalid’
 WCI —
 ECI naṇiq ‘skin put under baby in hood or bed’
 GRI naṇiq ‘diaper’

PE naṇləy- ‘feel sorry for s.o.’ [cf. naṇət- under naṇə- and ləy-? — compare also naatki- and naalyuq-, with which there seems to be entanglement in Inu; there is dissimilation in AAY, CAY and NSY]
 AAY nakləkə- ‘love, cherish, have pity on’ [nakləṇ ‘please, I beg you’, nakləyna, AP aklinaa ‘poor thing’]
 CAY nakləkə- ‘feel compassion towards, be considerate of’ [and nakləynaXqə- ‘cause to feel compassion’, nakləṇ, akləṇ ‘poor thing!’]
 NSY nakləkə- ‘pity’ [nakləynaXqar- ‘torment’]
 CSY naṇləy(yuy)- ‘feel pity’ [emot. root]
 Sir naṇləy-, naṇləkə- ‘pity’ [Vakh. from Men.’s texts; Men. has naṇləkət- ‘pity’, naṇləynaXqə(s)- ‘torment’ in his dict.]
 SPI naylii- ‘pity’ [Jen. also has ‘love’; note also Qaw naklin ‘poor thing!’ — borrowed from Yup]
 NAI nayliyi- ‘pity’ [and nayliksaaq- ‘suffer’]
 WCI nayliyi- ‘pity, love’
 ECI nalliyi- ‘love’, NBI, SB nayliyi-
 GRI naṇliyi- ‘feel pity for’, NG naylii- ‘love, feel pity for’ [Top has neglik- ‘love’ for WG; note also naṇliyi- ‘comfort (child)’ and naṇli(nnaq) ‘poor thing!’]

PE naṇqur ‘arrowhead’ [cf. naṇə- and qur?]
 AAY —
 CAY naṇquq ‘end, arrowhead, spearhead’
 NSY —
 CSY naaṇquq ‘piece of ivory’ [Chap also ‘walrus tusk’]
 Sir yaṇquṭəyaX ‘arrow’ [Vakh. from Men.’s texts — dissimilation? — compare naṇtəX ‘iron’ (in Vakh. = ‘tip of weapon’), naṇtəraX ‘point, edge’]
 SPI naqquq ‘arrowhead, tip of bullet’
 NAI natquq
 WCI natquq ‘arrowhead’
 ECI naqquq ‘metal arrowhead, bullet of toy gun, bit of drill’
 GRI naqquq ‘arrowhead’

PY naṇru(r)- ‘criticize’ [there may be a relat. to naṇə-]
 AAY — [for alaṇ<R>u- ‘be critical’ see alaṇru- under alar-]
 CAY naṇru(yuy)- ‘be critical, find fault with people’ [emot. root]
 NSY naṇrur- ‘curse’
 CSY naṇru(ri)- ‘disapprove, disagree’, naṇrukə- ‘criticize’ [and note Chap naṇritə- ‘be right, correct’]
 Inu [but note KI naṇikliq- ‘complain about, criticize’ and ECI naṇja(q)-, naṇjari- ‘criticize’]

PE naṇyar- ‘be afraid in a precarious place’ [there may be a link to naṇə-]
 AAY —
 CAY naṇyar- ‘be afraid (of height)’ [emotional root]
 NSY nanyaxtalria ‘careful’, nanyakə- ‘be careful with’ [Av.]
 CSY naṇyar- ‘wince, hesitate, be afraid’
 Sir naṇyar- ‘wince, hesitate, be afraid’ [Orr; also naṇyəqə(s)- ‘be afraid of’ Em.]
 SPI naṇjaq- ‘be afraid in a precarious place’
 NAI naṇjaq- ‘be afraid of falling (esp. from high place or into deep water)’
 WCI naṇjaq- ‘be afraid of danger’ [Ras. has ‘turn dizzy, anxious’ for Cop]
 ECI naṇjaq- ‘be afraid of danger’ [and naṇji ‘I’m afraid (of falling)!’]
 GRI naṇjar- ‘be afraid or giddy in a precarious place, be dizzy in kayak’ [naṇjari- ‘be afraid of’]

PE naṇyarit- ‘be brave’ [cf. ṇit-]
 AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY nanyailṇuq ‘brave’
 CSY naṇyiitə-, naṇyiyatə- ‘be brave’
 Sir —
 SPI naṇjiit-
 NAI naṇjiit-
 WCI naṇjiit-
 ECI —
 GRI naṇjiit-

PY naṇžuy- ‘chafe’ [cf. nanuk- and žuy?]
 AAY naṇuy- ‘chafe, abrade’
 CAY naṇjuxtə- ‘chafe, abrade’ [and naṇyuyun ‘whetstone’]
 NSY —
 CSY naṇžuy-
 Sir [Orr has naṇžuy- ‘chafe, abrade’ — from CSY?]

PE napa- 'be standing (upright)'
 AAY napaq 'tree' [note also napan 'heart']
 CAY napa- 'stand upright' [as noun = 'tree, post']
 NSY →
 CSY →
 Sir →
 SPI Qaw napa- 'stand erect (of a dead tree)'
 NAI napa- 'be standing upright (house, pole, etc.)'
 WCI napa- 'be standing'
 ECI napa- 'stand straight up'
 GRI napa- 'be upright'

PE napa(ɾ)aqtur 'tree' [cf. ar- and ɖur?]
 AAY —
 CAY [for nəkəvrəaXtuq, kəvrəaXtuq 'spruce tree'
 see nəkəvrəartuq under nəkəvə(t)-]
 NSY napaXtuq 'tree'
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI navaaqtuq 'tree'
 NAI napaaqtuq
 WCI napaaqtuq
 ECI napaaqtuq
 GRI napaartuq 'mountain ash'

PE napaɖur 'stanchion or upright' [cf. ɖur]
 AAY —
 CAY napayuy 'stanchion (of sled)'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI [note Qaw napažut 'trees']
 NAI napažuy 'sled stanchion, boat rib, frame support
 inside boat'
 WCI —
 ECI napayuy 's.th. upright'
 GRI napažuy 'upright (along sides of umiaq)' in pl.,
 props on which umiaq is laid' [and NG napahuqtaq
 'dowel on harpoon for throwing board']

PY-S napaquq 'pole' [cf. qur]
 AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY —
 CSY napaquq 'pole'
 Sir yapaqaX 'pole' [for yapaqəX?]

PE naparyar 'pole' [cf. nappar- below and p.b. yar]
 AAY naparyaq 'pole, post'
 CAY NS naparyaq 'mast, pole'
 NSY —
 CSY naparyaq
 Sir yaparyəraX
 SPI navariaq 'stilt support for house', Qaw napariaq
 'post, stanchion'
 NAI napariaq 'post'
 WCI napariaq 'post, stanchion (of sled)'
 ECI Aiv napariaq
 GRI napariaq 'stanchion (of sled), rib of umiaq'

PY napatar- 'target shoot' [cf. nappartar below and
 compare nakataq]
 AAY napatar- 'target shoot' [napataq 'target']
 CAY napatar- 'target shoot' [napataq 'dart']
 NSY —
 CSY [note napaqiliq 'game involving throwing rocks
 from a sitting position']

PE nappaqutar and **napparutar** 's.th. raised up' [cf.
 un]
 AAY napaqutaq 'cross on grave'
 CAY napaqutaq 'whale fin, mast, pole', napaqutaq
 'mast'
 NSY —
 CSY napaqutaq, napaqətaq 'stake' [and napaataq
 'pole and flag for signalling during hunt']
 Sir —
 SPI napparutaq 'marker, signpost'
 NAI napparutaq 'piling, log driven into ground as
 support for structure'
 WCI —
 ECI napaqutaq 'mast', Iti 'stem of plant resembling a
 plantain'
 GRI napaqutaq 'back fin of whale' [and napparutar-
 'raise a mast on (a vessel)']

PE nappar- 'raise or be raised' [cf. ɾ- under ɲ(ɲ)ur-]
 AAY napaXtə- 'erect, stand' [postural root]
 CAY napaXtə- 'erect, set upright' [naparqa- 'be up-
 right']
 NSY napaXtə- rise (nose of boat), stand (pole)
 CSY napaXtə- 'erect' [naparqa- 'be erect']
 Sir yapar-, yapaXtə- 'raise' [Vakh.]
 SPI nappaq- 'stand or set straight'
 NAI nappaq- 'erect, build'
 WCI [note napaaq- 'raise']
 ECI nappa(q)- 'raise up, stand upright, balance on
 hands, heave self out of water (seal)'
 GRI nappar- 'raise, be raised up'

PE nappartar 's.th. raised up (like a pole)' [cf. nappar-
 above and ɖar]
 AAY napaXta(q), napataq 'pole, post, target'
 CAY napaXtaq 'post, pole, mast', Y, HBC also 'barrel'
 NSY napaXtaq 's.th. established, walrus sleeping
 with head raised up', napaXtə 'mast' [and note
 napaqša 'post']
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI navaqtaq, Imaq navaqtə 'mast'
 NAI nappaqtaq 'circular tent with single pole'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI nappartaq 'barrel, tub'

PI napatkaq- 'fall head-first' [cf. napažaq- and k(k)ar-;
 there may be influence from nakkar- here]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI Cop napatkaq- 'fall head-first', Sig napatkaa- 'do
 somersaults'

ECI napakka(q)- 'fall head-first, head-over-heels',
napakkataq- 'turn somersaults' [and napakkaŋa- 'lower
head forwards, do balancing act on hands']
GRI napakkar- 'fall head-first from s.th., swoop down on
prey (bird)'

PI napažaq- 'do a somersault' [cf. napatkaq-, napə- and
ðar-?]

SPI Qaw napažaq- 'turn a somersault'

NAI napažaq- 'tumble over, turn a somersault'
[napažaraaq- 'turn somersaults, do a handstand']

WCI napayaq- 'do a somersault' [napaayaraq- 'do somer-
saults']

ECI napayaraq- 'turn somersaults'

GRI napašar- 'do a somersault' [napašaqttaar- 'do sev-
eral somersaults']

PE napə- 'break in two' [cf. naplu and navəy-]

AAY napŋəq 'joint'

CAY Nun napŋəX*

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI navi- 'break, cut in half'

NAI napi- 'break, cut in half'

WCI napi- 'break in two, have back broken', Car napqi-
'break, push out of joint' [Schn.]

ECI napi- 'break, be broken in two' [napit- 'open a shot-
gun', Lab napi(k)- 'be stiff']

GRI napi- 'break across or in two, be broken in two' [and
note NG napakkaq- 'break (foreshaft from rest of har-
poon)' acc. Holt. — influenced by napatkaq-?; also
naffar-, naššar- (old ortho. nagvar-, nagssar-) 'get half
of an animal']

PI napluq- 'break (in several places)' [cf. lur-]

SPI napłui- 'cut in half'

NAI —

WCI navluaq 'piece of s.th. broken', Car? navluq-
'break a leg' [Schn. 'adg']

ECI nalluu(q)- 'break in several places'

GRI nałtur-

PI nappaq 'half' [cf. q under nər¹]

SPI nappaq 'half'

NAI nappaq* 'half (s.th. cut or split), hump of hunch-
back'

WCI nappaq 'half' [and nappalik 's.o. with a broken
back']

ECI nappaq 'half of s.th. broken in two, break, fracture'
GRI [note nappaq* 'illness' and nappar- 'get ill']

PE napər- and napət- 'snare' [the latter form with t-¹]

AAY naptə- 'get caught (in mesh)'

CAY nap(ə)tə- 'be stuck, caught (in water or net)'

NSY napətaq 'thing caught in net' [Av.; note also napir-
'harness, attach rope to in order to move', napitə-
'carry, go away with']

CSY naaptə- 'catch with trap or net' [and note napi- 'go
hunting', Chap napŋiir- 'go trapping']

Sir yapər- 'catch with a lasso' [Vakh., who also has

yapərcaX (Men. yapəyəcaX) 'lasso' and yapətəq(ə)-
'get a net' from Men.'s texts]

SPI navit- 'catch, trap'

NAI napit- 'trap, snare, be trapped'

WCI napit- 'be caught in trap or snare' [Net also 'catch in
snare' — Ras., who also has Cop napiq- 'make a loop
around']

ECI napiq- 'make a loop, catch with a lasso' [napiaruti
'lasso']

GRI napir-, napiar- 'snare (a bird)', napit- 'be caught in
snare (bird)'

PE naplu 'knee joint' [cf. napə- and lu(r)]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY [note pələq 'joint']

CSY naftuq 'joint, hinge' [Chap. napłuq acc. Orr]

Sir yapłəX, yafləX 'joint' [second form acc. Orr]

SPI napłuq 'knee joint'

NAI navlu, Mal naplu

WCI navluk

ECI nalluk 'start of thigh above knee, damaged knee
articulation'

GRI nałtu, NG nalluq 'ham (of leg)'

PE napu 'cross-piece of sled'

AAY —

CAYNSU napu 'arch supporting bed of sled' [and Barnum
has naput 'cross-pieces of sled']

NSY [napu 'flesh between whale's whiskers' (Av.)]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI W navu 'cross-piece of sled' [Jen.]

NAI napu

WCI napu

ECI napu 'cross-bar of sled' [and napuliuti 'rawhide
thong binding cross-bars of sled to runners']

GRI napu, NG napuq 'cross-piece of sled', NG also 'cross-
rib of kayak' [and napuliutit 'rawhide thongs binding
cross-bars of sled to runners']

PE naqðar 'valley' [cf. naqət-]

AAY —

CAY naqa 'valley'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI naqšaq 'gentle slope atop King Island'

NAI naqšaq, Nu naXžaq 'pass, valley in mountains, ridge
between watersheds'

WCI Cop naXXaq 'valley' [Lowe; Met. has naqsaq 'little
valley or pass' for Sig]

ECI narsaq 'mountain pass, valley without a river'

GRI naršaq 'plain, open field', EG narsaq 'mountain pass'

PE naqət- 'press down or tighten (load)' [cf. naqðar and
Atkan Aleut taqu- 'embrace']

AAY K naqtə- 'be tight, tighten, squeeze' [and AP
naqiyutaq 'rope for tying']

CAY HBC naq(ə)tə- 'weave, braid' [and note naqir- 'lash,
bind', naquxtə- 'put on a belt']

NSY [naqniarun 'lock' (Av.)] →

CSY —

Sir [note yaqizaX 'haft, handle']

SPI narik- 'be low'

NAI naqit- 'be low, press down'

WCI naqit- 'be low, press' [and Car? naqitiq- 'squeeze, feel' — Schn. 'adg']

ECI naqit- 'be low, attach to a sled, pull s.th. attached' [and Baffin naqitiq- 'feel, squeeze' acc. Schn.]

GRI naqiy- 'be low', naqit- 'press down on' [and naqinni* 'printed letter, seal (stamp), depression (low place)', naqitiri- 'print']

PI naqəkli- 'become lower' [cf. li-2]

SPI nariyli- 'become lower'

NAI naqikli- 'set (sun), become lower, humble oneself'

WCI naqiyli- 'lower, become lower'

ECI naqili- 'be stooped or low, lower', naqillitiq- 'lower, stoop'

GRI naqih- 'become lower, lower', NG naqillihima- 'squat'

PE naqətar- 'lash load to sled' [cf. ḏar-]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY naqətaXtə- 'tie up, secure, pack'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw naritaq-, Imaq narataq- 'tie down a sled load' [and nariktarun 'rope to tie sled load']

NAI naqitak- 'be tied down, secured, a hindrance', naqitaqšuq- 'tie down'

WCI Car? naqitaq- 'tie load to sled' [Schn. 'adg'; Met. has Sig naqitaq(q)un 'rope for lashing load on sled' — Ras. has naqitarut for Net, Car and Cop]

ECI naqitari-, Lab naqitayik- 'load things on sled' [and naqitarut 'rope for tying baggage down']

GRI naqitari- 'lash, secure' [and NG naqataq 'rope for lashing to sled' — Holt.]

na(a)ra(a)yiq 'frog' [loan from Athabaskan — cf. Kutchin nē:rai:, Tanana nōruyə 'frog' and cognate Canadian Ath. forms meaning 'wolverine']

SPI — [Wales piliqpiliq is probably onomatopoeic and borrowed to or from CAY where it appears as pələqpələ(aq*)]

NAI naaraayiq 'frog', aaraayiq 'legendary little person with big head who travels by bouncing on hips'

WCI naaraayiq 'frog' [Lowe; Met. has narayiq]

ECI Lab narayi 'frog' [Peck]

GRI narasiq 'frog' [apparently taken by Kl. from the Lab form above to translate the word as used in the Bible; note also EG naarayiq 'specific creature of folklore, humanoid with fat belly acc. Petersen, though this could be from na(ž)aq]

PE narciy- 'wrinkle or push up one's nose' [cf. narə-]

AAY na<R>isəxtə- 'offend by strong odor', na<R>isəxṇar- 'be offensive'

CAY naritə-, NSU naXciy- 'show scorn by pushing up s.o.'s nose'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI naqsik- 'hook, push s.o.'s nose up to show disdain' [the first sense by contam. with nayci(t)- under nayət-?; naqsiṇa- 'have a pug nose']

NAI naqsik- 'wrinkle one's nose', PH 'push one's nose up to show disdain' [nom. = 'pug-nose'; note also naqsiṇa- 'be pug-nosed' naqsiq 'face mask, muffler']

WCI Sig naqsiṇa- 'be pug-nosed' [and Car naXXiaq 'tippet of deerskin for children (?)' — B.-S.; Ow. has naXXiktaq- 'make faces at s.o. (to show dislike)' for EP]

ECI narsi(C)- 'wrinkle up one's nose (as sign of displeasure)', narsu(C)- 'turn up one's nose', narsiṇa- 'be pug-nosed' [and narsiaq 'scarf']

GRI narsiṇašuq 'pug-nosed'

PE narḏuy- 'intercept or cross'

AAY [note Kod naṇur- 'go to meet']

CAY naruy- 'meet', naruxtə- 'act against accepted standards of behavior'

NSY —

CSY naruxtə- 'pass by'

Sir [note larluxtə- 'pass by, go past']

SPI naržuk- 'cut across s.o.'s path'

NAI —

WCI —

ECI [note Lab narsuktuq- 'outrun' — Peck]

GRI naršuy- 'cross, intercept, come up to s.o.'s side, forbid (s.o.) s.th.'

PE narə- 'smell' [cf. Aleut tara- 'try, test, taste, learn, understand']

AAY narə- 'detect smell' [and PWS narrur- 'keep smelling']

CAY narə-

NSY naruma- 'sniff, smell'

CSY naar- 'smell, kiss'

Sir — [for narə(ə)- 'live' see naṇar-2]

SPI nai- 'smell' [and naiyuq- 'smell s.th.']

NAI na<R>i- [also na<Y>i-] 'smell, detect smell' [and nariuq- 'sniff']

WCI nai- 'smell'

ECI nai-, naima-

GRI naa- 'smell' [and narayur-, NG nariuq- 'smell, sniff at', naXXat(i)- 'let (s.o.) smell s.th. evil-smelling', naama- 'have caught the scent of']

PE nar(ə)yar 'bait' [cf. yar]

AAY naryaaq 'bait'

CAY naryar- 'be attracted by bait'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI nariaq 'bait'

NAI nari<ž>aq 'bait' [and nariaq- 'detect smell']

WCI Sig nariaq 'bait' [and Cop nariaq- 'follow trail by smell']

ECI nariaq 'bait' [verbal = 'catch scent of s.th.']

GRI narayaq, pl. narassat, NG nariaq 'bait' [and narayar-, NG nariaq- 'smell one's way to s.th.']

PY-S narir- 'slacken'

AAV —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY narir- 'slacken'

Sir yarir- 'slacken' [Em.; Men. has yarirməlnuX 'slack']

PI narlanju- 'be affected by a strong smell' [cf. narə- and lju-]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI narlanju-, Cop narlanjunaq- 'have a headache from a strong smell' [Lowe for the latter form]

ECI —

GRI narlanjunar- 'smell bad'

PI narru- 'dislike or be disgusted by s.th.'

SPI narru-, trans. narrui- 'dislike, reject' [Men. has Imaq naru- 'curse']

NAI narru- 'dislike, refuse', narruyi- 'reject'

WCI narru- 'be disgusted', narruyi- 'not want, disdain'

ECI naruyi- 'not want, be disgusted by'

GRI naXXu-, (trans.) naXXuyi- 'reject, despise' [and note naXXay- 'get angry, offended', NG narrutsi-, narruhuk- 'be offended, angry']

PE narutəy- 'harpoon' [cf. narutəyutə-]

AAV —

CAY →

NSY narutəy- 'harpoon'

CSY narutəy- 'harpoon' [and nom. narutəxun]

Sir —

SPI naulik- 'harpoon' [and nom. nauliyzaun]

NAI naulik- 'harpoon' [and naullaq 'object harpooned or speared', PH naulyun 'sealing harpoon']

WCI naulik- 'harpoon'

ECI naulik- 'harpoon' [and naulik is 'penis' in Lab acc. Bourq.]

GRI naaliy- 'harpoon'

PE narutəkar 'harpoon or spear' [cf. kar?]

AAV —

CAY narutkaq 'spear' [also verbal; Jen. has Nun nagutigaX — for narutiyaX? — 'harpoon head with blade attached']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI nauliaq, Qaw nauligaq 'harpoon' [and nauliaun 'toy harpoon']

NAI nauliyaq 'small (i.e. non-whaling) harpoon for hunting seal' [PH 'for bearded seal and walrus'; as verb = 'use small harpoon, harpoon sea mammal']

WCI nauliyaq 'harpoon' [Ras. also has verbal 'throw harpoon' for Sig]

ECI —

GRI naaliyaq, EG naalivaat 'toy harpoon', EG naalivartaq 'arrow' [in Up naaliyaq is the ordinary word for harpoon]

PI naukkaa- 'throw harpoon' [cf. yiaq-]

SPI —

NAI [for nautkaa- 'jump down' — see narutəyutə-]

WCI Car naukkaa- 'throw harpoon' [Dor. for B. Lake]

ECI naukkaa(q)- 'throw harpoon' [and note naulayiaq- 'cast harpoon at', naukkataq- 'throw harpoons or darts or fire at']

GRI naakkia-, NG naukkaa- 'throw harpoon' [and note naakkaluar- 'wound a seal with harpoon', NG naukkiallaaluaq- 'miss with harpoon']

PI naulaq 'harpoon (head)'

SPI —

NAI naulaq 'harpoon, spear', Nu 'detachable spear-head' [Murdoch has 'toggle head of seal harpoon']

WCI naulaq 'blade of harpoon head (or whole harpoon)'

ECI naulaq 'point of sealing harpoon', Lab naulak 'harpoon' [also verbal]

GRI —

PE narutəyutə- 'plunge or dart?' [cf. narutəy- and utə-?; there may also be a link to naula(yu)q]

AAV —

CAY narutəyutə-, LI narutəyutə- 'die of a heart attack'

NSY [note perhaps narutəy- 'cover (ground) with snow (storm) or fog' — see homonym under narutəy-]

CSY narutəyutə- 'dive into water, leap over s.th.'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI nautəyuti- 'suddenly get very ill, indulge in s.th.' [and note nauktaq- 'jump over' and nautkaa- 'jump down']

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE naruyar 'seagull'

AAV naruyaq 'seagull'

CAY naruyaq

NSY naruyaq

CSY naruya

Sir yarəya

SPI nauyuak

NAI nauyaq

WCI nauyaq 'gull' [Cop 'glaucous gull' acc. Lowe]

ECI nauyaq 'gull'

GRI naaya

PE naruyavay 'kind of gull' [cf. vay]

AAV —

CAY naruzvak 'glaucous gull'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI nauyuakpak

NAI nauyavak 'young glaucous gull'

WCI Sig nauyavatkusiq 'Ross's gull' [Lowe]

ECI —

GRI naayavaaršuk 'ivory gull'

PE natanqur and **natanqur** 'cartilage' [cf. **qur**]
 AAY tatanquq 'cartilage in fish head' [and note also C
 tataquq 'cheek']
 CAY tatanquq
 NSY tatanquq [Av.]
 CSY tanquq
 Sir tanquq [Orr]
 SPI natanquq 'cartilage, soft fish bone' [Jen. also has 'white
 of egg']
 NAI natatquq 'cartilage, egg white, soft bone'
 WCI natatquq 'cartilage'
 ECI natanquq
 GRI natanquq

PI natanquaq 'cartilage (of nose)' [cf. **ar**]
 SPI natanquaq 'cartilage'
 NAI natatquaq 'cartilage, soft bones (of young animals
 or children)'
 WCI natatquyak 'nose wings'
 ECI natanquaq 'nose wing'
 GRI natanquaq 'nose cartilage'

PI natanqurnaq 'hailstone' [cf. **nar**]
 SPI natanqurnaq 'hailstone'
 NAI natatqurnaq
 WCI natatqurnaq 'hail'
 ECI natanqurnaq 'hail, hailstone'
 GRI natanqurnaq 'hail'

PY nataqə- 'find' [cf. **nalkə-** under **naə-**, but also **nažvaq-**
 and **naə-** under **na²** — the relat. is obscure]
 AAY Kod nataqə- 'find' [old sources — e.g. Tyzh.]
 CAY nataqə-, nalaqə-, Nun alaqə- 'find' [the last two
 forms influenced by **nalkə-** or **alakə-** under **alanə-?**]
 NSY —
 CSY [for **nažvaqə-** 'figure out measurements' see **nažvaqə-**
 under **nažva-**]

PY natəcuq- 'be astonished?'
 AAY [note **natasuuy-** 'deprive oneself, punish oneself']
 CAY —
 NSY **natasuynalria** 'surprising'
 CSY **natasuq-** 'be astonished'

PE natər 'floor'
 AAY natəq 'floor (also of ocean)'
 CAY natəq* 'floor'
 NSY natəq 'entrance passage of old-style house, sole of shoe'
 CSY natəq* 'floor, entry room of old-style house'
 Sir natXa '(its) bottom (ocean)'; natəX 'entrance passage
 to traditional skin-covered house' [Em.]
 SPI natiq 'floor, sole of shoe, ocean bottom'
 NAI natiq* 'floor, bottom', Nu 'plain (at bottom of moun-
 tain)', PH 'sole of sock or skin boot'
 WCI natiq 'floor'
 ECI natiq
 GRI natiq* 'floor, bottom (of sea)'

PE naccin 'floorboard' [cf. **li¹** and **un**]
 AAY naciəq 'floorboard'
 CAY nacin

NSY nasin 'floor'
 CSY —
 Sir [natita 'floor']
 SPI nassin 'floorboard'
 NAI natsisit [pl.] 'wooden floor planks'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI natsit 'floorboard' [and note **natsinnaq** 'flat area',
 NG 'flat-topped iceberg']

PE natəquviq- 'drift (snow)'
 AAY —
 CAY natquik 'drifting snow or sand, etc.', natquixtə-,
 HBC natquixtə- 'drift (snow)'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI natirvik- 'blow at ground level (snow)'
 NAI natirvik- 'blow or drift along the ground (snow,
 etc.)'
 WCI natiruvik- 'drift (snow)' [Schn. has 'be a dust
 storm' for 'adg']
 ECI natiruvik- 'come into house through window or
 entrance (powdery snow)' [natiruvaaq 'drift snow']
 GRI NG natiriviataaq-, natirivilaaluk- 'drift (a bit)'
 [compare WG natirnik 'drift snow', natirniy- 'drift'
 with p.b. **nəy-**]

PE natərar 'bottom of s.th.' [cf. **ar**]
 AAY nattaq 'sole of boot or shoe'
 CAY natraq, NSU natəraq 'sole of skin boot'
 NSY natəraq 'bottom of s.th.' [and note **natəXqaq**
 'material for sale']
 CSY [note **natəXqaq** 'sole of skin boot']
 Sir [note **nacirəX** 'bottom of bedding' — Orr]
 SPI nataaq 'bottom of container, sea or lake'
 NAI nataaq 'bottom of container', PH 'soft skin sole'
 WCI —
 ECI nataaq 'bottom of container'
 GRI nataaq 'bottom of container', SWG also 'solid
 cover of ice'

PE natər(ar)nar 'flat fish' [cf. **natərar** above and **nar**]
 AAY —
 CAY natərnaq 'flounder' [as if directly from **natər**]
 NSY [natərarnaq 'flounder']
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI nataarnaq 'flounder'
 NAI nataarnaq
 WCI nataarnaq
 ECI nataarnaq 'flounder, flat-bottomed boat'
 GRI nataarnaq 'halibut'

PE natərnar 'plain or tundra' [cf. **nar**]
 AAY —
 CAY [for **natərnaq** 'flounder' see **natər(ar)naq** above]
 NSY natərnaq 'plain' [Ras.]
 CSY —
 Sir natərnəX 'valley' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts]
 SPI natirnaq W 'plain' [Ras.], Qaw 'flat tundra'

NAI natirnaq 'flat valley, tundra'
WCI natirnaq 'plain'
ECI natirnaaq
GRI —

PE natmay- 'carry on back' [cf. atə- for a possible source of contam. in Yup, also amar-]
AAY atməy- 'carry on back' [as nom. = 'backpack']
CAY atməy-
NSY akməy-
CSY akməy-
Sir akməy- 'carry on back' [and akməx 'load, bundle on back' — Vakh.]
SPI maqmak-, Imaq makmak-, Qaw natmak- 'carry on back' [as nom. = 's.th. carried on back'; Jen. has W man'mak- 'carry on back' but natmaq 'pack']
NAI nanmak-, Mal, Nu natmak- 'carry on back' [also nominal]
WCI nanmak- [Met.], nanmak- [Lowe] 'carry on back' [and nanmak 'load carried on back']
ECI namma(k)- 'carry on back' [and nammaq 'load carried on back', nammayaq 'rucksack']
GRI nammay- [old ortho. nanmay-] 'carry on back' [and nammaaq 'load on back', nammayaq 'burden carried on back']

PI naucaaq 'ill omen' [or nausaaq]
Yup — [but note CSY nayuyaq 'unnatural growth, tumor', from nayu-?]
SPI —
NAI nausaaq 'omen, sign' [verbal = 'receive an omen']
WCI —
ECI —
GRI naasaaq [old ortho. nâsâq] 'ill omen' [naasaar- 'have received an omen of death or misfortune', naasaanja- 'be afraid of imminent destruction']

PI naula(yu)q 'weasel' [there may be a link to narutytə-]
Yup [note CAY narutxiq, Nun narutkiaX 'ermine, weasel']
SPI Qaw nulaayuy 'least weasel'
NAI nulaayuy 'least weasel' [and PH nulaayuužaq 'shrimp']
WCI →
ECI →
GRI →

PI naul(l)arnaq 'shrimp' [cf. nar]
SPI —
NAI naullarnaq 'small sea mollusk'
WCI Sig naularnaq 'shrimp' [Pet.]
ECI naularnaq
GRI naalarnaq

PI naurala- 'flare up' [cf. nayu- and ala- under la(r)-?]
SPI —
NAI naurala-, naurallak- 'flare up (fire)'
WCI nauralaquq 'cotton essence (?)', s.th. that catches fire easily
ECI —
GRI naarala- 'flare up'

PE navcu 'obscurity' [cf. navəy-?]
AAY —
CAY navcuitə- 'be clear (weather)' [and Hinz has navcuir- 'make clear or visible']
NSY —
CSY [note naaftə- 'get stormy']
Sir —
SPI —
NAI —
WCI Sig navsuiq- 'try' [Met. has napsuiq-]
ECI —
GRI nassu [old ortho. navso] 'indistinctness', nassuit- 'be distinct' [and nassuu- 'be indistinct', nassuiar- 'explain']

PE navəy- 'break' [cf. napə-]
AAY nawəy-, nauy-, nauxtə- 'break'
CAY navəy-, Eg lavəy- 'break' [and Nun naftə- 'collapse', NSU nafcaq 'snow hanging over a cliff ready to fall'; for (ə)lavə- 'crouch, bend over' see əlavə-]
NSY —
CSY naavə-, naafqə- 'break'
Sir —
SPI nawik- 'break, fracture'
NAI navik- 'break'
WCI navik- 'break' [and Schn. has half-trans. navyi- 'break a leg' for 'adg.']
ECI [note nakaC- (from *nayyat-?) 'cut, separate', Lab 'break in two' — Ras. 'flense, cut across' for Igl; nakataq 's.th. cut across', navyi- 'break a leg'] →
GRI navyi- 'soften by passing over a raised edge to make pliable (skin, thong)' [and EG nakkit 'piece of bone with holes for softening sealskin thongs']

PE navyur- 'break into pieces' [cf. (C)ur-]

AAY —
CAY navyur- 'break into pieces'
NSY —
CSY —
Sir —
SPI Qaw navyuq-
NAI navyuq-
WCI navyuq- 'break into pieces' [and navyut 'crack in ice']
ECI navyu(q)- 'cut across a joint', navyuaq limb, articulation'
GRI naxxuaq 'joint', NG navyuq- 'break into pieces' [and naxxut 'lump of broken-off sea ice, biscuit', NG navyut 'frozen-over crack in ice' — Holt.]

PY-S navə(ə)r- 'borrow or exchange' [there may be a relat. to niruvə-]
AAY K naywar-, narwar-, KP nay^wy^war- 'borrow'
CAY navəxtə- 'trade, sell', navrar- 'borrow'
NSY navəxtə-, navərutə- 'exchange', navrar- 'borrow'
CSY navrutə- 'exchange', navrar- 'borrow'
Sir yavərotə- 'exchange' [Vakh. and Orr have yavəxtə-]

PI navia(yə)- 'consider dangerous' [cf. navəy-?]
Yup — [but note CSY naavyir- 'become very tired']
SPI —

NAI naviayi- 'consider too dangerous', navianaq- 'be dangerous'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI naviayi-, naviasuy- 'consider dangerous, not dare to do (s.th.)', navianar- 'be dangerous' [and note naviir- 'be in danger', (trans.) 'scold']

PE nayay 'man's younger sister'

AA Y naya(y)aq 'younger sister'

CAY nazzak, HBC nayyak 'unmarried girl, virgin', nayayaq 'younger sister of male'

NSY nayak, nayayaq 'sister'

CSY nayak 'older or younger sister of a male'

Sir —

SPI nayak '(younger) sister of male'

NAI nayak 'younger sister of male'

WCI nayak

ECI nayak

GRI nayak 'younger sister of male' [4s possessed form naanni — old ortho. náine]

PE nayanar- 'nod' [from a base *nayə- 'bend head' also in nay(ə)qur?].

AA Y nayanar- 'nod, bow, show respect'

CAY nayanar- 'nod agreement', Y, NS 'dance Eskimo women's dance' [and nayanar 'greeting']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir — [for ya(y)inucar- 'spin' see uyivə-]

SPI nayanar-, Imaq nayanar- 'be drowsy, nodding with sleep' [Jen. has W nianar-, KI nayanar- 'fall asleep while seated']

NAI nayanar- 'nod with sleep' [and nayaksa- 'move in time to music, be jolted', naiq- 'bend head to one side', nain^yn^yiq- 'bounce or roll torso in dancing']

WCI Car nayayaq- 'doze drowsily' [Ras.; Pet. has Sig nayanagyaq- 'rock' and note EP nayanar 'dwarf seal' — Ow.]

ECI nayanar- 'nod with sleep' [and naiq- 'hang head to side, let head drop involuntarily (e.g. when dying)']

GRI nayanar- 'sit nodding with sleep'

PE nay(ə)pət- 'check or watch over' [with t⁻¹?]

AA Y naspətə- 'appraise'

CAY naspətə- 'try, taste'

NSY naypətə- 'watch over, check on'

CSY naspətə-, naspəqə- 'estimate' [also nasiir- 'taste' — there may be contam. with naacuqə- under naða-]

Sir —

SPI naipit- 'try, taste (food)'

NAI naipit- 'watch'

WCI →

ECI naipit- 'catch (thief, game), find (lost object)' [and Bourq. has naipiqunaq- 'be pitiful' for Lab]

GRI naipit- 'meet'

PE nay(ə)pərtur- 'observe' [cf. tur-2]

AA Y —

CAY naspəxtur- 'hesitate, consider alternatives' [and NS naspəryu- 'watch covertly']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI naipatuq- 'watch, observe'

NAI naipiqtuq- 'spy on, observe'

WCI Sig naipiqtuq- 'watch over'

ECI Lab naipiqtuq- 'pay attention to what one is told'

[Peck]

GRI naapirtur- 'pay attention to, do according to'

PE nay(ə)qur 'head' [cf. qur, also nayanar- (esp. NAI naiq- under it); compare kayəmə(t)- for the diphthong in Inu]

AA Y nasquq 'head'

CAY Y, HBC, NS nasquq

NSY nayquq 'head' [also naškaq 'head (of reindeer skin)' acc. Av.]

CSY naasquq 'head, skull' [and nasqunrək (du.) 'walrus skull'; and naaşqaq 'scalp of animal including skin from face']

Sir nasqənaX 'skull of walrus' [Vakh. from Rub. 's texts — from CSY?; compare əcəqəX 'head' under iyyur-; Vakh. also has əcəqəpax, əyəqəpax and (from Rub.) əsqənaX 'skull' — there may be entanglement between the two here]

SPI niaquq 'head, skull'

NAI niaquq

WCI niaquq

ECI niaquq 'head'

GRI niaquq

PE nay(ə)qulju- 'have a headache' [cf. lju-]

AA Y nasqulju- 'have a headache'

CAY NS, HBC, Y nasqulju-

NSY nasqilju- [for nayqulju-?; Av.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI niaquju-

NAI niaquju-

WCI —

ECI niaquju-

GRI niaquju- 'be giddy or dazed'

PI niaquaq- 'hit on head' [cf. nar-1]

SPI niaquaq- 'bump one's head'

NAI PH niaquaq- 'bang one's head (against)'

WCI —

ECI [niaquq(q)- 'bump or hurt head']

GRI niaquar- 'hit on the head'

PE nayuy- 'hollow out or skin an animal without splitting the skin'

AA Y —

CAY nayuy- 'hollow out, skin a seal or other animal so the skin is not split lengthwise'

NSY nayuy- 'remove fur socks' [Tein]

CSY nayuy- 'skin an animal without splitting the skin'

Sir yayəy- 'dig' [Orr and Vakh. from Men's texts — Men. has yayuXqə(s)- 'dig'; Berg. suggests a link to nivak- rather — there may be contam. at least; also yayunqəX 'hole for storing meat'; also yayuy- 'skin an animal without splitting the skin']

SPI —

NAI *nayuk-* 'remove skin of a seal through the mouth to make a poke'

WCI Sig *nayuaq* 'skin drawn off whole' [Ras.]

ECI *nayuk-* 'remove skin from seal without cutting it open' [and *nayuaq* 'skin flensed that way']

GRI *nayuy-* 'hollow out, remove sealskin whole, turn inside out (skin), pull stomach in' [and NG *nayuaq* 'cave hollowed out in snow']

PE *nayur-* 'stay with or at'

AAY *nayur-* 'stay with, look after'

CAY *nayur-*

NSY *nayur-* 'nurse, look after child' [and *nayuvivik* 'cradle'; also, acc. Av. *nayutəq* 'storing walrus skin for footwear' and *nayuraq* 'leather barrels for storage' though these may fit with *nayuy-* instead]

CSY *nayur-* 'stay with, tend, watch, guard'

Sir *nayur-* [Vakh.]

SPI *nayuq-* 'stay with, take care of'

NAI *nayuq-*

WCI *nayuq-* 'stay with'

ECI *nayuq-* 'sit with, keep company, look after house in someone's absence' [and note *nayuyaq* 'residence' and *nayutuq* 'root of tree']

GRI *nayur-* 'stay with, live with or at, be present' [for homonym 'suck through nose or mouth' see *niður-*; note also *nayuyaq* 'residence' and *nayuuqut* 's.th. to hold on to, to support oneself by']

PI *nayummi-* 'hold on to s.th.' [cf. *umi-*?]

SPI —

NAI *nayummi-* 'lean on, hold on to keep steady' [and note *nayummak-* 'lean on']

WCI *nayum(m)i-* 'hold on to keep steady'

ECI *nayummi* 'hold on to prevent from moving' [and note *nayummarut(i)-* 'support oneself against']

GRI *nayummi-* 'hold on to, support, keep another's kayak steady' [and *nayummay-* 'hold on (to support self)']

PE *nayvay-* 'show' [there may be a relat. to na(C)əvə(t)-]

AAY —

CAY *nazvay-* 'show, display' [and *nazvayitə*, Y *nazvitə*, *nayvitə* 'show s.th. to']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI [naivažaaq- 'show, present']

NAI PH *naivak-* 'display for sale'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE *nayyir* 'ringed seal' [compare *nay(ə)qur* and *nayaŋar-* (the link being perhaps, as Berg. has suggested, the seal's head bobbing out of the water) — compare the geminate in the Inu reflexes of əyyi(r)]

AAY —

CAY *nayiq** 'ringed seal'

NSY →

CSY *nazisunəq* 'short-haired ringed seal'

Sir [note *nacərcəX* (pl. *nacərcəy* acc. Orr) 'trousers'; Em. has *nacərarəy* 'light summer trousers of seal skin for men'] →

SPI Qaw *nassiq* 'ringed seal'

NAI *natciq** 'seal' [Nu *natciržuaq* 'sealskin coat']

WCI *natsiq* 'seal'

ECI *natsiq* 'seal (esp. ringed seal)' [also 'sealskin parka']

GRI *natsiq** 'ringed seal' [also 'sealskin coat'; *natsiršuaq* 'hooded seal']

PE *nayyirar* 'young (ringed) seal' [cf. *rar*]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY *nayiraq* 'young seal'

CSY *naziraq** 'long-haired ringed seal'

Sir *naciraX* 'young seal' [compare the reflex of *yy also in *əcəqəX* under *iyur-*]

SPI *nassiaržuk* 'young seal'

NAI *natciaržuk* 'small seal'

WCI Cop *nattiaq* 'young seal' [Lowe]

ECI *natsiaq* 'young seal'

GRI *natsiaq* 'young ringed seal', NG 'young seal'

PY-S *nažarcaq* 'bottom part of fire-making apparatus?' [there may be a link to *naurala-*]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY *naaXsaq* 'match' [but Em. has this in the same sense as the Sir cognate below]

Sir *nacəxsəX* 'bottom part (board of wood or bone) of apparatus for producing fire' [Men. has *nacəxcəX* 'match', presumably the same word]

PI *nažvaq-* 'find' [cf. *nataqe-* and/or *nani-*¹ though the relat. is obscure]

SPI *navžaaq-* 'make a find' [as a noun = 'a find']

NAI *navžaaq* 'artifact, s.th. found while digging'

WCI Cop *nalvaq-*, Sig *nayvaq-* 'find by chance' [Met.; Dor. has Net *nažvaaq-*]

ECI *navvaa(q)-*, Aiv *nayvaaq-* 'find by chance' [Dor. for the latter — he also gives the Tar as 'find while searching or by chance']

GRI *naššaar-* [old ortho. *navssâr-*] 'find, discover', *naššaaq* 'a find', EG *nattaañi-* 'find'

PE *nəyar* 'snare'

AAY *nəyaq* 'snare'

CAY *nəyaq* 'snare' [*nəyar-* 'catch or be caught in a snare']

NSY *nəyaraq* 'snare'

CSY *nəyaq* 'snare' [and *nəyar-* 'snare']

Sir *yəyəXpəx* 'net'

SPI *niaq*, Qaw *niyaq* 'snare' [verbal = 'be caught in a snare']

NAI *niyaq* 'snare' [also verbal; *niyyəiq-* 'set a snare for']

WCI *niyaq* 'snare' [verbal = 'be snared']

ECI *niyaq* 'snare' [verbal = 'be caught in a snare', *niyavit-* 'wrap around (e.g. net around fish one catches)']

GRI *niyaq*, NG *nigaaq* 'snare' [*niyar-* 'snare'; *niyavit-* 'wrap around (e.g. strap around stone, thread around

another thread'), nixxir- 'set a snare for', nixxat 'spider's web']

PE nāy-ciγ 'gaff or hook' [cf. nāy- but also nāy-ci(t)- under nāyət- — the relat. — if any — is obscure]

AAy —

CAY nāxcik, HBC, Nun lāxcix 'gaff'

NSY nāxsik 'gaff' ['fishhook' acc. Av.]

CSY nāksək, nakšək 'fishhook' [second form contam. with nāy-ci(t)-?]

Sir yixsəX 'hook, gaff' [Em. also yixsir- 'hook on to']

SPI niksik 'gaff' [also verbal]

NAI niksik 'fishhook, gaff' [also verbal]

WCI niksik 'fishhook' [also verbal]

ECI nitsik 'hook' [also verbal]

GRI nissik [old ortho. nigsik] 'hook' [and nissit- 'hook, pull with hook']

PE nāyər 'wind (in Alaska from north)' [cf. Aleut γiðyi-X 'breeze', γiðuy- 'blow' with a p.b. ðyi-, ðuy- and loss of initial nā-; see Fortescue 1988 for the specific directions involved]

AAy nāyəq PWS 'west', KP 'north'

CAY nāyəq* 'north'

NSY nāyəq 'north'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI niqpaq 'north wind' [and verbal], Qaw niiq, Di nāeq 'north'

NAI niyiq* 'north, northeast wind'

WCI niyiq 'east wind'

ECI niyiq, niyuiq, niyγiq 'sea wind' [east in Wakeham Bay; verbal niyγi(q)- 'blow (sea wind)']

GRI niyiq* 'south wind' [and EG niqγayaq 'north(east) wind' — compare WG niXXaaq 'southerly breeze'; nixxir- 'blow (south wind)']

PE nāyilir, nāyilar 'parka ruff or neck opening' [the NSY Inu forms may be influenced by nuyə-]

AAy —

CAY nāyiliq, Scammon Bay lāyiliq 'parka ruff', Nun 'edge of hood where ruff is attached'

NSY nuilaq 'collar' [Em.], nuila(a)run 'collar, fur fringe round hood' [from Inu?; note also perhaps nāyizrar- 'carve bone']

CSY nāyili 'neck opening, collar' [and note nāyiy- 'cut out a piece of material or skin', and nāyilitaan 'trimming on neck of woman's hoodless garment']

Sir yəyəcəx 'walrus gut rain coat', yəyəcitaX 'collar' [Vakh. has yəyəžułəyax 'raincoat' from Rub.; Em. has yəyəca 'neck opening of parka, fur trimming at collar of parka' and yəyətətaX 'collar of woman's overalls, fur ruff around hood of parka']

SPI nuilak 'parka ruff', Imaq nuilaq 'collar, head hole, fur fringe of parka hood', nuila(a)run 'collar' [and note KI nuiyaaq 'head hole of garment']

NAI nuil'ak 'neck opening of garment', nuik-, nuil'atu- 'have a large neck opening'

WCI Sig nuilaq 'collar in dog harness', nuilaγun [for nuilarun?] 'dog collar' [B.-S. has Car nuilraaq 'neck opening in frock']

ECI nuilaq 'fur around hood of parka, also around sleeves and leggings'

GRI nuilaq 'opening in garment for head', NG also 'neck opening in dog harness' [Holt.; note also nuilarmiut, Up nuilaqqitit 'bead collar']

PE nāyituqar- 'have the hiccoughs'

AAy C nimtuqar-, limtuqar-, K ni<γ>iy- 'have the hiccoughs' [and nom. nimtuqaq, etc.]

CAY nāyituqar- 'have the hiccoughs' [and nom. nāyituqaq 'hiccough']

NSY nāyituXqu- 'have the hiccoughs'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI niituaq-

NAI Uum niyituraq-

WCI niituraq-

ECI niqituraq- 'have the hiccoughs' [contam. with nāqə?]

GRI niisurar- 'have the hiccoughs' [NG nirihiak- of this meaning probably by contam. with nārə-; note also niisuraq 'cavity of neck above breast bone']

PE nāyur- 'avoid or go around'

AAy C nāyautə- 'make detour around'

CAY nāyur- 'go round obstacle in path'

NSY —

CSY nāyur- 'avoid, go around'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI niyuq- 'leave (e.g. job) out of dissatisfaction' [and niyuuti- 'remove self from another's presence']

WCI Sig niyuq- 'flee, stay away from' [and niyuuti- 'miss, go past each other' — Met.]

ECI niyuq- 'make detour around'

GRI niyur- 'escape, try to get away from'

PE nāyurlur 'loop' [cf. nāyur- and lu(r)]

AAy —

CAY Nun nāyurluX 'loop on coat for use with a fastener'

NSY nāyžik 'loop' [acc. Av., contam. with nāyāq?; also nuyžu 'drawstring of hood, acc. Av.]

CSY [nuyžu, nužyu 'noose, loop']

Sir [nuyžu 'noose, loop' — Orr; from CSY?]

SPI lurluq 'loop on a rope'

NAI nurlu

WCI nurlu

ECI nurlu 'buckle made for string, mesh of net, eyelet of tent'

GRI nurluq 'loop'

PE nāyuyar 'skin infection'

AAy KP nāyuyak, Kod nāyuyaq, AP nu'uya 'recurrent rash, pimples'

CAY [Y nāyuyaq 'air bubble in ice']

NSY nāyuyaq 'dandruff, scurf' [Av.]

CSY nāyuya 'ringworm, skin infection'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI niyuyaq 'ringworm, sunburn'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PI nəyvik ‘membrane around intestines’ [cf. nəḡə-?]

SPI —

NAI niyvik ‘membrane holding intestines in place, mesentery’

WCI —

ECI —

GRI niffik [old ortho. nivfik] ‘internal (?) membrane of gut’

PI nəyžak ‘fringe on parka’ [cf. nəḡə-?]

Yup — [note CSY nəyžak ‘dermatitis’?]

SPI Qaw niyžapak ‘seaweed’

NAI niyžat ‘fringe, hanging strip on dress parka’

WCI niyyait

ECI —

GRI niššak [old ortho. nivssak with spurious v], niššaqattak, niššaqataaq ‘fringe’

PE nəka- ‘feel inferior or unworthy’

AA Y K nəka(yuy)- ‘have hurt feelings’

CAY nəka(yuy)- ‘find emotionally painful’ [Hinz has ‘feel insignificant’]

NSY nəkaniur- ‘insult’, nəkialḡuq ‘one insensitive to insult’ [Av.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI niyayi- ‘give (s.th.) though one feels it is unworthy, inferior, give the best one has to (s.o.) even if the quality is doubtful’, Qaw nikayi- ‘doubt one’s ability to do s.th.’ [niyasuk- ‘doubt s.o.’s word’]

NAI nika- ‘be embarrassed, avoid eye contact with other, be silent through lack of confidence’, nikasuk- ‘not be confident’, Nu ‘quit’, nikayi- ‘feel (s.o./s.th.) is not good enough, incapable of s.th.’

WCI nikayi- ‘not feel confident in, not consider good’, [and nikalluq- ‘calm down, quit, stop doing s.th. (e.g. running away when one feels safe)’ — Ras. has ‘be depressed’ for this in Cop, Ow has nikahuk- ‘be patient’ for EP, and Dor. has nikalluḡa- ‘show one’s feelings’ for B. Lake]

ECI nika- ‘be bereaved (on death of s.o.)’, nikayi- ‘be sorry for’ [Bourq. has ‘spare (out of pity)’ for Lab]

GRI nika- ‘be sad, depressed, mourn over’, nikayi- ‘think (s.o.) insignificant, not much’ [and nikallur- ‘be depressed, calmed, quiet’]

PI nəkait- ‘be determined’ [cf. ḡit-]

SPI niyait- ‘not be thankful when one should’

NAI nəkait- ‘be determined’

WCI nəkait-

ECI —

GRI —

PE nəkəvə(t)- ‘stand up’

AA Y PWS nək<ḡ>u- ‘stand up’

CAY Nun nək(ə)və- ‘stand up’ [and note HBC nəkəvyuk ‘young man’]

NSY nukuvə- ‘stand up’, nukuftə- ‘build’

CSY nəkəvə- ‘stand up’, nəkəftə- ‘build’

Sir yəfkə- ‘stand up’ [and yəfkəxti- ‘build’]

SPI nuḡuvit-, nuḡupit-, Qaw nikivit- ‘stand up’

NAI nikuvit- ‘sit on stool waiting for seal to emerge’

WCI Sig nikuvit- ‘stand up’

ECI nikuvik-

GRI nikuit-

PE nəkəvra- and **nəkəvḡa-** ‘be standing’ [cf. a-]

AA Y nəku<ḡ>a- ‘be standing’

CAY nəkfa-

NSY —

CSY nəkəvra- ‘be standing’

Sir yəfkəḡə-

SPI —

NAI nikuvrautaq, PH nikivrautaq ‘three-legged stool for waiting for seal at breathing hole’

WCI —

ECI —

GRI nikurfa-, EG niyiqqa- ‘be upright’ [and SWG nikurfaataq, NG nikurvautaq ‘footstool for seal hunting on ice’]

PY nəkəvraartuq ‘spruce tree’ [cf. nəkəvra- above]

AA Y nəkuraaxtuq ‘spruce’

CAY nəkəvraaxtuq, kəvraaxtuq ‘spruce’

NSY —

CSY —

PI nəkuvžaaq- ‘stand on tiptoe’

SPI yuḡuvluḡitaq-, Qaw nikivžaaq- ‘stand on tiptoe’ [and note KI yəfkəžar- in Jen. ‘jump up from kneeling position’]

NAI —

WCI nikuvya(a)q- ‘stand on tiptoe’ [Schn. has nikuvraqtuq- for ‘adg’]

ECI nikuyyaa(q)- ‘stand on tiptoe’

GRI SWG nikuššaar-, NWG nikuXXaartur-

PE nəkvar- ‘watch over seal hole’ [cf. ar-]

AA Y —

CAY Nun nəkfayar- ‘stand by river and work on net’

NSY nəkpaq ‘seal hole in ice’ [Tein]

CSY nəfkar- ‘watch for seal at breathing hole’

Sir —

SPI nikpaq- ‘wait by breathing hole of seal’

NAI nikpaq- ‘wait expectantly for seal, etc. to appear’

WCI nikpaq- ‘await seal at hole’ [Jen. also has mikpaq ‘seal’s breathing hole’ for Cop]

ECI nikpaq-, nippa(q)- ‘wait at seal’s hole’

GRI nippar-, NG nikpaq- ‘watch over seal hole’ [and NG nikpaaq ‘seal caught at breathing hole’]

PE nəlcar- ‘belch’ [cf. nələt- under nələḡ and car-; for the Inu forms compare under alpaḡ-]

AA Y AP əlaar-, Kod əlcar-, C əlaaqar- ‘belch’

CAY əlcia-

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI niksaak- ‘belch’

NAI niksaak-

WCI niksaak- ‘belch’ [Lowe; Met. has niksaq-; Ras. has Car niksaq- ‘make a sound, sing, speak’]

ECI nitsaa(C)- 'belch' [Bourq. has niksaaq- for Lab]
GRI nissaay- 'belch'

PI nəkcaaktuq 'kind of ptarmigan' [cf. *ður*]

Yup — [note CAY *əciayuli* 'ptarmigan']

SPI —

NAI niksaaqtunīq 'all-white ptarmigan' [Jen. has niksaaqtuq 'rock ptarmigan']

WCI Sig niksaaqtualuk 'rock ptarmigan' [Lowe]

ECI Lab nitsaaqtuq 'white ptarmigan' [Bourq.]

GRI —

PE nələr(-) 'fart' [cf. Aleut *la-* 'escape (air from inflated seal stomach)']

AAy ləq 'fart' [and verbal *lər-*]

CAY <ə>ləq*, Nun, HBC nələq*, NS naləq* 'fart' [verbal <ə>lər-, etc.]

NSY ələq 'meteor' [Av.; note ayyam anaa 'meteor' in CAY, lit. 'star's feces']

CSY ləq* 'fart' [and verbal *lər-*]

Sir ələX [Orr]

SPI niliq 'fart' [also verbal]

NAI niliq* 'fart' [also verbal]

WCI niliq

ECI niliq [also verbal]

GRI niliq* 'fart' [and verbal nilir-]

PE nələt- 'let air out of s.th.' [cf. *t*⁻¹, also *nəlcār-*]

AAy ətə- 'let air out' [for AP *əccaar-*, Kod *əcār-*, C *əccaqqar-* 'belch' see *nəlcār-*]

CAY ətə-, HBC, Nun nətə- 'let air out' [for *əciar-* 'belch' see *nəcār-*]

NSY —

CSY ətə- 'let air out'

Sir —

SPI nilit-

NAI nilit- 'deflate, escape from bubble (air), ebb (tide)'

WCI nilik- [for nilit-?] 'be deflated'

ECI —

GRI nilit- 'press the air out of bladder' [and note NG *niyluq-* 'have air leak out (hunting bladder)']

PE nəl̥ju(r)- 'be tough or flexible'

AAy əljur- 'be tough but pliable' [and əljūq 'birch' — poss. contam. with *ulyilə*]

CAY əljur- 'be tough but pliable, be viscous' [and əljūq, nəl̥juq 'birch' — poss. contam. with *ulyilə*]

NSY əljur- 'be strong, tough' [Em.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI ninjuq- 'be hard to break'

NAI ninju-, PH ninjuq- 'be hard to break or pull apart, be flexible' [and ninjuq 'cottonwood']

WCI ni(n)ju- 'be hard to cut or tear' [and ninjuk — for ninjuq? — 's.th. hard to tear'; Ras. has ninjut 'kind of wood with little grain' for Cop]

ECI ninju- 'be thick (liquid), elastic' [Peck has 'be tough' for Lab]

GRI ninju- 'be tough' [and EG ninji- 'be bent?']

PI nəmaa-q- 'cry out in pain' [cf. *nəpe*]

SPI nima-aq- 'wail from pain'

NAI nima(a)q- [Jen.]

WCI —

ECI Lab nimaaC- 'cry in pain'

GRI nimaar- 'groan'

PE nəmər(-) 'wrap around' [cf. Aleut *tmax* 'long seaweed (nereocystis), formerly used for fishing line', *tmaḍyi-X* 'Atka mackerel' — conspicuous for the dark stripes around its body]

AAy nəmər- 'tie up'

CAY nəməq* 'binding, wrapping', nəmər- 'bind, wrap'

NSY →

CSY nəmər- 'lash, tie' [Chap nəmərviq 'groove in rim of drum for lashing to fit in']

Sir [Vakh. has *yəmyut(ə)-* 'tie' from Rub., but also *nəməsit(ə)-* 'bind, bandage' from Men.'s texts; Em. has *yəmərvox* 'groove in rim of drum for lashing to fit in']

SPI nimiq- 'wrap, bandage'

NAI nimiq* 'wrapping' [verbal = 'wrap, bind']

WCI nimiq 'binding, string' [verbal = 'bind']

ECI nimiq [also verbal]

GRI nimiq* 'wrapping, band', nimir- 'wrap, wind around' [and nirmut(i)-, nirjut(i)- 'lash to, wind around s.th.', also nimiruartu-, ninnirutitu-, nannirutitu-, NG nannika-aq- 'be striped' — contam. with *nanər-?*]

PE nəmər̥yar 'eel-like creature' [cf. *yar*]

AAy nəmər̥yaq 'long seaweed, fishline'

CAY nəmər̥yaq 'lamprey'

NSY nəmər̥yak 'worm, snake'

CSY Chap nəmər̥yaq 'sea snake'

Sir nəmər̥yaX 'water worm, snake'

SPI nimir̥iaq 'eel'

NAI nimir̥iaq 'lamprey, water worm, snake'

WCI nimir̥iaq 'snake' [Jen. has 'worm found in pond' for Cop]

ECI nimir̥iaq 'centipede, snake'

GRI nimir̥iaq 'eel'

PI nəmni-uq- 'be squeezed or tight-fitting' [cf. *nəmər(-)*]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI nimni-uq- 'be too small or narrow (to hold — e.g. thread or nail)'

ECI ninniut(i)- 'be pressed, squeezed by others', ninniuri- 'press, squeeze continually' [ninniq 'snow piled up around snow house as wall or insulation']

GRI ninniur- 'be squeezed (in crowd)', ninnit- [old ortho. *nivnit-*] 'be narrow or tight (clothing)' [ninni-yi- 'find too narrow, cannot get through (hole)']

PY-S nənəq 'bone' [cf. *nərə-* and *nər*¹, but compare also PI *caunəq*]

AAy C nanəq, K nənəq 'bone'

CAY ənəq*, Nun, HBC nənəq*, NS, Eg nanəq* [and *ənritə-*, *nənritə-*, *nanritə-* 'choke on a bone' — compare *caunnit-* under *caunəq*]

NSY nənəq [Av. gives this form twice and *nanəq* once for

'bone'; also *nənəqiləq* 'choking on a bone', from base *nənəqitə-?*

CSY [note *nəXqur-* 'have bone or joint pain', *nəXquržuk* 'skeleton', and also *nəXq^waaq** 'bone' which may be from *nərə-*]

Sir *ninəX* 'bone', pl. *ninriy* [Orr; also *ninəXquržux* 'skel-eton']

PY-S *nənərpəy(-)* 'harpoon' [cf. p.b. *vay*]

AAV —

CAY *Y* [for NS?] *nənəXpak* 'seal spear' [also verbal]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir *ninəXpəy-* 'harpoon'

PE *nəŋ(ŋ)ar-* 'be angry'

AAV *nəŋaqar-* 'get angry, leave in a huff'

CAY *nəŋar-* 'sulk angrily, be jealous on account of s.o. of opposite sex'

NSY *nəŋar-* 'go off angrily' [Em.]

CSY *nəŋar-* 'go off angrily or sulking'

Sir —

SPI *ninaj-* 'be angry'

NAI *ninaj-* 'pout, sulk', PH 'beat one's wife'

WCI *ninaj-* 'be angry', H. Island Cop 'fight' [the latter Lowe, also Dor. for Net; Ras. has *ninajpak-* 'be jealous (woman)' for Sig]

ECI *ninja(C)-* 'be or get angry', *ninŋari-* 'be angry with', Lab *ninjak-* 'be angry, bellow or break s.th. in rage', *ninjaaC-* 'beat up'

GRI *ninŋay-* 'be angry, be hysterical (child)', *ninjar-*, NG *ninŋak-* 'be jealous (woman)', EG *ninjaC-* 'be offended'

PE *nəŋa(C)u(y)* 'son-or brother-in-law' [probably *nəŋaruy* — cf. Aleut *ŋaru-X* 'son-in-law', earlier also 'brother-in-law, wife's brother']

AAV *nəŋau(k)* 'son-in-law, brother-in-law (sister's husband)'

CAY *nəŋauk*

NSY *nəŋa* [Av.'s form *nəŋá* suggests *nəŋaa*, Tein's *nəŋawitə-* 'move to home of bride's parents' suggests underlying *nəŋau-*]

CSY *nəŋaa* 'son-in-law, brother-in-law' [aa from underlying au as shown by labialization in *nəŋaawaq* 'man working for future wife's parents']

Sir [Miller has *nənəxna* 'son-in-law, brother-in-law' (for *nənəxka?*)]

SPI *ninajau(k)* 'son-in-law, brother-in-law (sister's husband)'

NAI *ninajau*

WCI *ninajauk*

ECI *ninajauk*

GRI *ninajauk*, NG *ninajauq*

PE *nəŋður* 'small spider' [cf. *nəŋə-* and *ðurar-*, also *aržuk* for the p.b. in the Inu forms, yar for that in Yup?]

AAV AP *nəŋuryaq* 'spider'

CAY Nun *nəyuryaX* 'spider' [Ras. has *niX'Xaq*]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *niyžuaržuk* 'spider' [note *niyžuk-*, Imaq *nəyžuk-*, 'let down by rope', Imaq *nəyžun* 'rope for lowering self down cliff to bird nests']

NAI *niyžuaržuk* 'small spider'

WCI Net *niyžuaržuk* 'small spider' [B.-S. has Net *niyyuaržuk*, Car *niyyuaryuk* and Ras. has Cop *nigyuk*]

ECI Igl *niyyuk* 'spider' [B.-S.], Tar *niyyuayuk*, *miyyuayu(u)k* 'small spider that hangs at end of thread and does not build web'

GRI *niššavaršuk* [old ortho. *nigssavarssuk*], NG *nixxaaXXuk*, EG *nittivartik* 'spider'

PE *nəŋə-* 'stretch or lower rope' [cf. EA *ŋi(t)-* in *ŋiḏusi-X* 'rope with hook hanging under corner of anteroom', and *ŋitaqa-X* 'ear pendant'; there is probably a link to *ni(i)lar-* too]

AAV *nəŋə-, ləŋə-* 'stretch'

CAY *nəŋə-* 'stretch, stand on tiptoe'

NSY →

CSY *nəŋə-* 'stretch, tighten (intr.)'

Sir *nəŋtarə-* 'stretch (intr.)' [Vakh. has *nəŋəmŋami* 'stretching out' from Men.'s texts]

SPI →

NAI *ninji-* 'descend gradually, as on a rope'

WCI →

ECI *ninji-* 'descend on rope'

GRI →

PE *nəŋət-* 'lower or stretch on a rope' [cf. t-¹]

AAV —

CAY *nəŋtə-* 'set a drift-net'

NSY —

CSY *nəŋtə-* 'stretch (trans.)'

Sir — [for *nəŋət(ə)-* 'see' see *naŋar-2*]

SPI *ninjit-* 'lower by rope, set a net'

NAI *ninjit-* 'lower' [and Nu *ninŋitaq* 'snare, trap']

WCI *ninjit-* 'be set (net)' [and Ras. has 'lower' for Net]

ECI —

GRI *ninjit-* 'lower on rope'

PY-S *nəŋuy-* 'stretch out'

AAV *nəŋuxtə-* 'stretch out (trans.)'

CAY *nəŋuxtə-* 'spread, stretch out'

NSY *nəŋuxtə-* 'tighten' [and *nəŋuŋyalkia* 'hardy, strong']

CSY *nəŋuy-* 'reach across'

Sir *nəŋuxpaqar-* 'tug at, pull out' [for *nəŋuxpaqar-?*; Vakh. has *nəŋuyutə-, nəŋuyət(ə)-* 'raise']

Inu [note NG *ninuaq* 'rope' as a shaman's word in Kroeber]

PY *nəŋulər-* 'be stretchy?' [cf. *nəŋuy-* above and *lər-*]

AAV *sŋulraq, sŋullaq* 'rubber band'

CAY *nəŋulra-* 'keep on stretching', *nəŋulraq* 'elastic'

NSY [nəŋulra 'motion of whole body in dance' (Av.)]

CSY *ŋuləXtə-* 'stretch boot soles with a stretching stick'

PE *nəŋə(t)-* and *nəŋli-* 'be or get cold' [the latter form from *nəŋət-* plus *li-*²; CAY *nəŋla* and CSY *nəŋlək* may reflect *nəŋə-* without the *t* (t-¹?); cf. Aleut *ŋali-* 'cool off', *ŋat-* 'get cool']

AAY *nəŋliq* 'cold weather'
 CAY *nəŋli-* 'have cooled down (food)', *nəŋliir-* 'be cold (weather)', *nəŋliur-*, Nun *nəŋtə-* 'be cold (person)' [and *nəŋla* (base *nəŋlə-*) 'cold weather, cold', Nun *nəŋtəur-* 'be cold (liquid)']
 NSY *nəŋti-* 'be cold' [*nəŋti* 'frost']
 CSY *nəŋli-* 'be cool, chilled (liquid, etc.)' [and *nəŋlək* 'coldness']
 Sir [Vakh. has *nəŋcəpələyət(ə)-* 'not have cooled down yet' from Rub.'s texts]
 SPI *niyli-* 'cool off'
 NAI *niyli-*
 WCI [Ras. has Net *niyliqtuq* 'cold (water)'] →
 ECI *nilli-* 'cool off' [and *Iti nilluti-* 'become colder']
 GRI *niŋtiq* 'coldness', *niŋtir-* 'be cold (to touch)' [and *niŋtur-* 'have become cold']

PE *nəŋlar-* 'cool down' [cf. R- under *ŋ(ŋ)ur-*?]
 AAY —
 CAY *nəŋla* 'coolness, cool breeze', Nun *nəŋlar-* 'have cooled down (e.g. food)'
 NSY —
 CSY *nəŋlar-* 'cool off (person)'
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI *niylaq-* 'cool off'
 WCI *niylaq-* 'cool off' [as nom. = 'coolness']
 ECI *nilla(q)-* 'become colder', *nillasuk-* 'have become colder (e.g. house)', NBI *niylasuk-* 'be cold'
 GRI *niŋlar-* 'have cooled down (person)', NG *niylaq-* 'cool down (air in evening)'

PE *nəŋlinar-* 'be cool' [cf. *nar-*]
 AAY C *nəŋlinar-* 'be cold'
 CAY Nun *nəŋlinaX* 'spring of cool water'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI *niylina(q)-* 'be cold'
 NAI *niylin^{ya}q-*
 WCI *niylinaq-* 'be cool'
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE *nəŋir* 'share of catch'
 AAY *nəŋiq* 'share of catch' [also as verb *nəŋir-* 'get share of catch']
 CAY *nəŋiq* 'share of catch' [also as verb 'get share of catch']
 NSY *nəŋiq*
 CSY *nəŋiq* 'share of catch' [also as verb 'get share of catch']
 Sir *nəŋəX* 'share of catch'
 SPI *niŋiq* 'share of catch' [as verb = 'get share of catch']
 NAI *niŋiq*
 WCI *niŋiq*
 ECI *niŋiq*
 GRI *niŋiq* 'share of catch' [*niŋir-* 'get share of catch']

PE *nəŋyur* 'oldest woman in household'
 AAY —
 CAY NSU *nəŋzuq* 'grandmother'

NSY —
 CSY *nəŋyuq*
 Sir *nəŋyəX* 'grandmother' [and note *nəŋəmastə-* 'head woman in household' — Vakh. from Men.'s texts]
 SPI W *niŋiuq* 'oldest woman in village' [Jen.]
 NAI —
 WCI Net *niŋiuq* 'grandmother' [Ras., also Pet. for Sig]
 ECI *niŋiuq* 'old woman', Igl, Frob. Bay 'grandmother'
 GRI *niŋiuq* 'oldest woman in household, grandmother', NG also 'bitch'

PE *nəpə* 'sound' [cf. *nəmaaq-?*]
 AAY *nəpa* 'sound, noise'
 CAY *nəpa* [base *nəpə-*] 'sound, noise' [note also *nəpənyar-* 'come attracted by noise (animal or ghost)']
 NSY →
 CSY [for *ma* 'voice' see *əmə*; *mənyar-* 'attract unwanted spirits by excessive noise' is perhaps by contam. with *əmə* or *əməy-*] →
 Sir [for *əmə(məX)* 'voice' see *əmə*] →
 SPI *nivi* 'voice, sound'
 NAI *nipi*
 WCI *nipi*
 ECI *nipi* 'voice, sound, melody'
 GRI *nipi* 'voice, sound'

PI *nəpaa(q)-* 'make a noise or scream'
 SPI *nivaala-* 'become noisy'
 NAI *nipaala-* 'scream' [and *nipat-* 'make a sound']
 WCI *nipaaq-* 'make a noise' [Schn. has *nipaq-* 'moan (sick person)' for 'adg']
 ECI *nipaa-* 'moan, whimper'
 GRI *nipaar-* 'bawl', NG *nipaa-* 'shout, scream'

PE *nəpəŋir-* 'fall silent' [cf. *ŋir-*]
 AAY *nəpair-* 'become silent'
 CAY *nəpair-*
 NSY *nəpəŋir-*
 CSY *nəpiir-*
 Sir *nəpəŋir-* 'become silent' [from Vakh.]
 SPI *nivaiq-* 'become silent'
 NAI *nipaiq-*
 WCI —
 ECI *nipaŋiq-*
 GRI *nipaŋir-*

PE *nəpəŋit-* 'be silent' [cf. *ŋit-*]
 AAY *nəpaitə-* 'be noiseless'
 CAY *nəpaitə-* 'be silent'
 NSY —
 CSY *nəpiitə-* [Rub.]
 Sir [*nəpəŋit-* (for *nəpəŋit-?*) 'be silent' — Vakh.]
 SPI *nivait-*, Imaq *nəvait-* 'be silent'
 NAI *nipait-*
 WCI *nipait-*
 ECI *nipait-*
 GRI *nipaāt-*, EG *nipaala-*

PE *nəplir-* 'make a noise' [cf. *lir-*]
 AAY *nəplir-* 'make a noise, say s.th. loudly'
 CAY *nəplir-* 'be noisy'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI niptiq- 'utter a sound, yell'

NAI nivliq-, Nu nipli- 'make a sound, speak' [nivlia- 'cry out feebly']

WCI nivliq-

ECI nilli(q)-

GRI nittir- 'make a sound, give a shout' [and nittia- 'cry out']

PY nəpuy- 'speak or make noise'

AAV PWS nəpuxtə-, KP nupuxtə-, K niuxtə-, yuxtə- 'speak'

CAY Nun nəpuxtə- 'make noise' [and note niuxtə- 'rustle', niuk, HBC nivuk 'rustling sound']

NSY —

CSY nəpuk 'sound of many people talking at once'

Sir [nəpux 'sound of many people talking at once', probably borrowed from CSY — Orr]

PE nəpə- 'be extinguished or set (sun)' [the first vowel in the CAY form is unexplained, but the n would have dropped before an original i]

AAV —

CAY nipə- 'be extinguished', niptə- 'extinguish'

NSY —

CSY nəptə- 'dip into water' [and note nəpsay- 'sponge up water' — contam. with nəpət-?]

Sir yupət- 'set (sun)' [and Vakh. has yupuləX 'west, sunset']

SPI Qaw nipi- 'set (of sun or moon)' [Jen. has nipšuy 'it sets' for W]

NAI nipi- 'set'

WCI nipi- 'set' [and Cop nipa- 'stay away long, loiter on way', Car? nipama- 'be absent, hidden' — Schn. 'adg']

ECI nipi- 'set' [and nipa- 'disappear from view'; Ras. has nipama- 'stay away a long time, hesitate' for Igl]

GRI —

PE nəpət- 'stick' [cf. nəpyuk, nəvə- and Atkan Aleut mat- in mata- 'put in pocket under parka' with p.b. ta-, maci- 'stick between s.th. (e.g. boat between rocks)', EA haci- 'get stuck' — compare uŋuci- 'be sitting' under iŋət- for the final vowel]

AAV nəptə- 'stick to, adhere'

CAY nəp(ə)tə-

NSY nəpətə-

CSY Chap nəpəqar- 'stick'

Sir — [for yəvət(ə)- 'stick' see nəvə-]

SPI nivit- 'stick'

NAI nipit-

WCI nipit-

ECI nipit-

GRI nipit- [also spelled nipig- in old ortho.], EG niput-

PI nəpətaq- 'stick together (of animals copulating)' [cf. ɖar-]

SPI nivitaq- 'copulate (animals)'

NAI nipitaq- 'copulate (animals), be stuck on it (female animal when mating)'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI nipitar- 'be stuck together (dogs or foxes mating)', EG nipilar- 'copulate (human beings)'

PE nəpətya(r)- 'be sticky' [cf. ya-?]

AAV nəpcanar- 'be sticky', nəpcanaXtə- 'get stuck (in mud, etc.)'

CAY nəpsanaXqe- 'be sticky' [and Nun nəpcaX 'small type of sucker fish']

NSY nəpəsaljuq 'sticky'

CSY nəpəsanar- 'be drizzly, misty' [nəpəsənaq 'drizzle, mist']

Sir —

SPI nivisaq- 'be damp, sweaty'

NAI nipitcaq 'octopus'

WCI [Car EP nipiha 'lumpfish' — Ow.]

ECI nipisaq 'sea fish with sucker — lamprey or sea-slug'

GRI nipisa 'lumpfish'

PI nəpta- 'be clear (weather)' [there may be a link to nəpə-; cf. ta-]

SPI nəpta- 'be clear (weather)'

NAI nipta-

WCI nipta- 'be clear'

ECI nitta-

GRI nitta- 'have stopped (rain)'

PI nəptait- 'be overcast' [cf. ɲit-]

SPI niptait- 'be hazy'

NAI niptait-

WCI niptait-

ECI nittai(t)- 'be overcast, foggy', Lab nittai 'fog'

GRI nittaat- 'be rainy or snowy' [and nittaalaq 'air thick with rain or snow', nittaalar- 'snow', EG nittaala- 'snow gently', NG nittanɲit- 'be obscured by snow or mist (way forward or air)' — Holt.]

PI nəptaq- 'become clear' [cf. r- under ɲ(ɲ)ur-]

SPI niptaq- 'have cleared (of weather)'

NAI niptaq- 'become clear, come into view'

WCI niptaq- 'become clear' [Ras. has 'come into sight' for Cop and Net]

ECI nitta(q)- 'become clear' [Ras. has Igl nibtar- 'appear']

GRI nittar- 'no longer rain or snow, exhibit, present'

PY-S nəpyuk 'rain' [cf. nəpət-?]

AAV —

CAY NI, NS ivzuk, HBC ivyuk 'rain'

NSY —

CSY nəpsuk 'rain, wet weather' [for nəpəsanar- 'be drizzly' see nəpətya(r)- under nəpət-]

Sir yəpyəX 'rain' [and yəpyuxləX 'downpour']

Inu [note WCI nipaluk 'rain' (both noun and verb) though compare nəvəluq under nəvə- — and perhaps KI yiXXiq-, Di yaXXaq- 'drizzle'?; for SPI ivra(a)niq 'rain' see ivər- and for NAI ifsulik- 'be wet from rain' see əvcuy-]

PE nəqə 'food' [cf. nərə- and Aleut qa-X 'fish, meal', qa- 'eat']

AAY nəqa 'food'

CAY nəqa 'food, fish' [and nəqkaq 'food, a meal']

NSY nəqə 'food, meat'

CSY nəqa

Sir nəqa

SPI niri 'meat' [nirikšaq 'food']

NAI niqi 'food, meat' [and niqqak- 'gain weight, catch game animal', PH 'get a share of polar bear meat s.o. else has killed']

WCI niqi 'food, meat'

ECI niqi, niqitsaq

GRI niqi 'meat' [and niqiššaq 'food', niqqaY- 'gain flesh (wound)']

PE nəqli(C)ur- 'prepare food' [cf. li(C)ur-]

AAY nəqliur- 'prepare food'

CAY nəqliur- 'serve food' [compare neqkiur- 'prepare food' and nəqliur- 'prepare fish']

NSY [note nəqliur- 'poison']

CSY [note nəqliur- 'poison', nəqliXtur- 'prepare food']

Sir —

SPI niqliuq- 'cook, prepare food'

NAI niqliuq- 'cook a meal' [niqikšiuq- 'prepare food']

WCI Sig niqliuq- 'cook' [Cop niriXXiuq- 'cook a meal']

ECI nirsu(q)- 'cook'

GRI niriur- 'cook a meal' [and niqiliur- 'cook meat', niriur- 'provide food for, feed']

PI nəppik 'boneless meat' [cf. piy]

SPI —

NAI niqppik 'boneless meat (game or fish)'

WCI niqppik 'flesh' [Jen.; Ras. has 'fleshy meat of fish or loin of mammal']

ECI niqppik 'filet, fleshy loin part of seal'

GRI niriipik, EG mappik 'fish meat', NG niqppik 'loin' [and note also NG niqpiqtaq 'sealskin with hair removed to make waterproof boots' and EG mappimiiq 'meat without bone or fat']

PY nəqəcaq 'bait' [cf. nəqə]

AAY nəqcaq 'bait'

CAY nəqcaq

NSY nəqəsaq

CSY nəqəsaq 'bait for trap'

Inu [SPI niriisaq 'bait' probably from the Yup]

PE nəqu- 'width' [dimensional root]

AAY —

CAY nəqutu- 'be wide', nəqukit- 'be narrow'

NSY nuqukit- 'be narrow'

CSY nuquutu- 'be wide'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI nirutu- 'be wide', nirukit- 'be narrow'

WCI nirutu- 'be wide'

ECI nirutu- 'be spacious', nirukit- 'be narrow' [niru 'space']

GRI nirutu- 'be wide', nirukit- 'be narrow'

PE nərcar 'sea mammal?' [cf. nərə- and perhaps car-]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY nəXsaq 'seal' [Tein has 'ringed seal']

CSY nəXsaq 'seal' [nəXsapik 'adult ringed seal']

Sir —

SPI niqsaq 'ringed seal'

NAI niqsaq 'sea mammal or animal living on sea ice', PH 'game animal' [as verb = 'catch game']

WCI Sig niqsaqsuqtuq 'good hunter'

ECI —

GRI —

PE nərə- 'eat' [cf. nəqə]

AAY K nərə- 'eat'

CAY nərə-

NSY nərə-

CSY nərə(ə)-

Sir nərə(ə)- 'eat' [and nəryukcəX 'food, produce']

SPI niri- 'eat'

NAI niri-

WCI niri-

ECI niri-

GRI niri-

PE nərəðviy 'eating place' [cf. ðviy]

AAY nərvik 'restaurant'

CAY nərvik 'place to eat' NSU nərəzvik 'table'

NSY nərvik 'table, place of eating, dining room'

CSY nərvik 'place to eat'

Sir nərvəx 'place to eat' [Orr]

SPI niriirvik 'table', Qaw 'restaurant' [and KI niXfik 'restaurant']

NAI niriirvik 'table'

WCI niriirvik

ECI niriirvik 'table, dining room' [and Spald. has niriirvik 'restaurant, mythical woman at bottom of sea' for NBI]

GRI niXXivik 'eating time or place, table' [and NG niriirvik 'woman at bottom of sea (mythical figure releasing sea mammals from her cauldron)' — Holt.]

PY nərəsta 'louse' [cf. ðə]

AAY nərəsta, na'asta, nasta 'louse'

CAY nərəsta

NSY —

CSY —

PE nərvəkar- 'feed' [cf. vkar-]

AAY K nərvəkar- 'feed'

CAY nərvəkar-

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI niriipkaq- 'feed'

NAI niriipkaq-

WCI niriipkaq- [Lowe]

ECI niriikka(q)-

GRI niriikka-, niriikka-

PY-S nərqa- 'feed (dogs)' [cf. rqa-]

AAY —

CAY nəXqa- 'feed (esp. dogs)'

NAY nəXqusi-

CSY nəXqa-

Sir nəXqa(s)- 'feed (animal)' [Em., who also has half-trans. nəXqasi-, nəXqusi- 'prepare dog food', and nəXqatənəX 's.th. intended as food'; Men. has nəXqata 'food' and nəXqati- 'feed']

PI nərritu- 'eat a lot' [cf. tu-¹]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI nirrītu- 'like to eat a lot'

ECI nirrītuyūq 'one who eats a lot'

GRI niXXirsuuq

PY nərɣar- 'eat berries as one goes?' [cf. yar(tur)-]

AAY K nərɣa'ar- 'eat berries as one picks them' [but C predictable nərɣar- 'eat a meal, come to eat']

CAY nərɣar-, HBC nərliyar- 'eat berries as one picks them'

NSY —

CSY [nərɣaXtur- is predictably 'go to eat']

Inu [forms like niriyaqtuq- predictably = 'go to eat' in all dialects]

PE nərīlɣ- 'choke on s.th.' [or nərəlɣ-? — cf. nərə- and lɣ- if not luy; the i rather than i in Inu here is regular from *ə and compare under nərɣu(ɣ)- for the Yup]

AAY nərīlɣtə- 'swallow the wrong way'

CAY nərīlkar- 'choke on s.th. in windpipe'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI nīril'ik- 'choke on s.th.'

WCI —

ECI nīrilik- 'swallow s.th. the wrong way'

GRI nīriliy-

PI nərīlɣtaq 'uvula' [cf. ḍar-?]

SPI —

NAI Nu nīril'iktaaq 'uvula'

WCI —

ECI Lab nīriliktaq 'soft palate' [Bourq.]

GRI nīrilittaq 'uvula'

PE nərɫər and **nəqlər** 'goose' [cf. nərɫuq-?; there appears to be contam. with nəqə and layiq in some of the forms]

AAY K nəqlɣ 'grey beach goose'

CAY nəqlɣ*, NS ləqlɣ* 'white-fronted goose' [the latter form influenced by layiq?]

NSY ləqlɣ 'swan'

CSY ləXlɣ* 'emperor goose'

Sir ləXlɣ 'grey goose'

SPI līrlīq 'goose' [Qaw 'Canada goose' but in Imaq 'white goose', contrasting with ləqlɣ 'swan', presumably from NSY; Ras. has nīrlīq 'brant goose' for W]

NAI nīrlīq* 'goose' [Ras. has lērlivik 'brant goose' for 'Norton' i.e. Mal]

WCI nīrlīrniq 'small wild duck — brant' [for Car Ras. has 'barnacle goose'], Cop nīrlivik 'white-fronted goose' [Lowe; Dor. has Car (Ahiarmiut) līrlīq 'goose', Ow. has nīrlīq, līrlīq 'bean goose' for EP]

ECI nīrlīq 'Canada goose'

GRI nīrlīq* 'goose'

PI nərɫuq- 'raise head' [cf. nərɫər]

SPI nīrluq- 'break neck vertebra (of seal) and raise its head'

NAI nīrluq- 'throw head back, raise chin, sever head at first vertebra'

WCI Net nīrluqtit- 'break back near head (fish)'

ECI nīrlu(C)- 'raise head to listen, cut across promontary', nīrluɣayūq 'animal on the alert'

GRI nīrlur-, nīrlir- 'break back of s.th.' [and nīrlut (pl.) 'backbone of bird']

PI nərɣuq- 'choose' [there may be a link to nərɣu(ɣ)-]

SPI Imaq nərɣuq- 'choose'

NAI —

WCI nīrɣuq-

ECI nīrɣuq-

GRI [note nīruut(i)- 'give permission to take, offer assistance']

PI nərɣpkaq '(edible contents of) stomach of ruminant' [cf. nərɣvər-]

SPI Qaw nīrukkaq 'first stomach of ruminant'

NAI nīrukkaq 'edible stomach contents (of caribou or deer)'

WCI nīrukkaq [Met. has nerrokark; Ras. has neruvkaq for Car and Net]

ECI nīrukkaq 'contents of first stomach of ruminant'

GRI nīrikkaq, nīrukkaq [old ortho. nerivkaq, etc.] 'stomach of ruminant or its edible contents'

PE nərɣvər- and **nərɣvər-** 'be soft and warm'

AAY Perry nu'uwar- 'be soft and smooth'

CAY HBC nərɣvər- 'be soft and warm to the touch'

NSY nūrɣvətə- 'be soft' [Av.]

CSY nərɣvətə- 'be soft'

Sir luvárətə- 'be soft' [Orr; Em. has luvárɣuX 'soft']

SPI nīrumaq- 'be smooth' [and note yavvau- 'be soft, pliable']

NAI nīrumik- 'be lukewarm', nīrummaak- 'be soft and warm'

WCI nīrumik- 'be lukewarm'

ECI nīrumik- 'be warm, maintain a mild heat (garment)'

GRI nīrumiy- 'yield when pressed, be tepid', nīrumaar- 'be soft'

PE nərɣu(ɣ)- 'eagerly expect' [the apparent relation in Yup with nərə- 'eat' and p.b. yuy- is probably coincidental]

AAY —

CAY nərɣuniur- 'eagerly expect s.th. good' [and note nərɣinitə- 'be anxious, impatient' and nərɣilɣtə- 'anticipate eagerly or anxiously', with which compare AAY nərɣilɣtə- 'swallow' under nərɣilɣ- — contam.?]

NSY nərɣukɣəq 'hope' [compare nərɣuɣnalɣia '(one

that is) good to eat', *nəryuɣnaɬəq* 'good appetite' and *nəryuxsaar* 'want someone to eat s.th.' from *nəɾə*]
 CSY *nəryu*- 'hope, expect', *nəryukə*- 'have hope concerning'

Sir — [but note *nəryurnaXaX* — for *nəryuɣnaX*? — 'delicacy' from *nəɾə*]

SPI *niriuk*- 'expect, hope' [trans. *niriuyi*-]

NAI *niriuk*-, trans. *niriuyi*- 'expect, hope' [as opposed to *nirisuk*- 'want to eat']

WCI *niriuk*-, trans. *niriuyi*- 'expect, hope'

ECI *niriuk*-, trans. *niriuyi*-

GRI *niriuy*-, trans. *niriuyi*-

PI *nəriuqšuq*- 'promise' [cf. *qður*-]

SPI *niriqšuq*- 'promise'

NAI *niriqšuq*-

WCI —

ECI —

GRI *niriuršur*-

PY-S *nəɾžuy*- 'be bright' [there may be a link to *iraluq*]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY — [for *nirafkaq* 'mirage' see *inivkar* under *ini*-]

CSY *niruy*- 'be light, daylight'

Sir *yərcəɣəɬuX* 'bright', *yərcəɣca* 'light', *yərcəɣurətəX* 'ray of light' [but note also *nurə*- 'illuminate', *nurəX* 'moon' and *nurasaX* 'star'; Vakh. has *nirur*- 'be bright', *nirux* 'light', *nurwaX*, also (from Rub.'s texts) *nuraX*, *nurəX* 'moon' and (from Men.'s texts) *nurəciX* 'star']

PI *nəɾžun* 'land animal' [cf. *nəɾə*- and *un*, perhaps also *ɬuy*]

SPI *W niržun* 'animal'

NAI *niržun* 'large animal'

WCI *Sig niryun* 'wild animal' [Lowe; Jen. has 'polar bear' in songs for Cop]

ECI *NBI niryuti* 'animal', *Lab niyyut* 'land animal'

GRI *niršut* 'land animal'

PE *nə(C)ur*- 'be curved' [or *ni(C)ur*- to explain deletion of (C) in Inu; cf. *niutaq*]

AAV *K nəmiXtə*- 'curve, go all the way around'

CAY *nəviXtə*-, *Nun nəmiXtə*-, *yuuXtə*- 'curve (trail or river)'

NSY —

CSY [note *yuuɣir*- 'reduce in size by folding, rolling and/or tying' — Rub. has 'roll up, decrease, shrink' for Chap; these may go rather with Aleut *yu*- 'crease, pleat, crimp, gather (seam)' (Atkan also 'knot') however; note perhaps *aɣur*- 'bend, turn' rather]

Sir [note *aɣur*- 'bend', *aɣurməɬuX* 'bend, crooked' going with the second CSY form above]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI *niunja*- 'be crooked, bent' [and *Iti niunjaq* 'curved American knife']

GRI *niur*- 'curve, become crooked', *niunja*- 'be curved or crooked' [and *nayur*- 'be curved', *nayunjašuy* 'rib', *NG niuqtitaaq*- 'be wavy']

PE *nəvður* or *əvður* 'sod or soil' [cf. *nəvə*-, *umðu*- is presumably the source of contamination in the Inu forms here]

AAV —

CAY *nəvuq* 'dirt, soil, mud' [note also *nəvluk* 'clinging debris, dirt' under *nəvə*-]

NSY *nuvu(q)* 'turf, sod'

CSY *nəvuq* 'sod, lump of soil'

Sir —

SPI *Qaw ivžu, nivžu* 'sod for housebuilding' [as in *nivžulik* 'sod house', also verbal *nivžu*- 'apply sod to walls of sod house'; *Imaq uvžuq* 'sod']

NAI *ivžuq* 'sod' [and *ivžuqsi*- 'cut sod in thick pieces for house walls']

WCI *ivyu* 'moss, piece of sod', *Net ivžut* 'earth' [Briggs; Ow. has *ivyuq* 'mud' for EP]

ECI *iyvu(q)*- 'apply liquid peat to sled runners'

GRI *iššuq* 'sod', *NG* 'moss' [for *iššu*-, *EG nittu*- 'be thick' see *umðu*-]

PE *nəvə*- 'cling to' [cf. *nəpət*-, *nəvyuvay* and *nəvyur*, also *EA tmu*- 'lean on, press', *Atkan tmuusi-X* 'cane'?]

AAV *nuɣə*- 'infect'

CAY *nəvə*-, *HBC ləvə*- 'have things clinging'

NSY —

CSY *nəvə*- 'stick, cling, adhere'

Sir *yəvət(ə)*- 'stick, adhere' [and *yəvnəraqirlərəX* 'sticky', also *yəftər*- 'put in?'; Vakh. has *yəvat(ə)*-, *yəvar*- 'stick', also *yəftəy*- 'tie' from Men. and Rub.; Em. has *yəvnələrəX* 'sticky']

SPI *nui*- 'flock to, be attracted to'

NAI *nivi*- 'be attracted to bait, flock around, cling, adhere' [nominal = 'place where animals or insects come'; *niviyaq*- 'hover around, linger, scrutinize from all sides']

WCI *Sig nivititsi*- 'knead (dough)'

ECI →

GRI *nivi*- 'seek out, keep close to (e.g. raven to carcass)' [*nivitsir*- 'lure, wait for s.th. to come (whale, of krill)']

PE *nəvəluɣ* 'clinging dirt or snow' [c. *tuɣ*?]

AAV —

CAY *nəvluk* 'clinging debris, dirt'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI *nivil'uk*- 'be sloppy, slushy, mixed rain and snow'

WCI *niviluknaqtuq* 'snow clinging to clothes' [and compare Cop *nipaluk* 'rain' under *nəpyuk*]

ECI —

GRI —

PI *nəviŋa*- 'be hanging' [cf. *ŋa*-¹]

SPI *niunja*- 'be hanging'

NAI *niviŋa*-

WCI *niviŋa*- 'be hanging' [also 'hang up' in Sig acc. Lowe]

ECI *niviŋa*- 'be hanging'

GRI *niviŋa*-

PI nəviŋŋaq- 'hang' [cf. nəviŋa- above and R- under ŋ(ŋ)ur-]

SPI niuŋaq-, **Qaw niŋaq-**, **nuiŋaq-** 'hang up'

NAI niviŋŋaq- 'hang, be hung up', **PH** 'be barely hanging'

WCI niviŋŋaq- 'hang up'

ECI niviŋŋa(q)-

GRI niviŋŋar- 'hang up' [and note **EG niŋŋar-** 'hold on tight']

PI nəviuq- 'hang around near' [cf. (C)ur- unless this base is from *nəvyur-]

SPI niu(u)q- 'stick to pan (burnt food), **Qaw niwuiq-**, **nuwuiq-** 'hang around, stick near (animal or child)'

NAI niviuiq- 'hover, hang around'

WCI niviuiq- 'hang around (animals or young men around girls)', **Netniviurnaq-** 'be charming' [Briggs, who also defines niviuiq- as 'wish or arouse wish to kiss or touch affectionately' — **Ow.** has 'be worried' for **EP**]

ECI niviuiq- 'remain close (by affection — as mother to child or bird close to nest)'

GRI niviur- 'hover above, brood'

PE nəvər- 'lie down or fall on one's back' [cf. **Atkan Aleut** tma- 'slip down (s.th. hanging on wall, fish out of hand)']?

AAY C nuvər-, **K nur-** 'lie on one's back' [postural root as in all **Yup.**]

CAY nəvər-

NSY nəvər-

CSY nəvər-, **navər-**

Sir yəvarmi 'reclining on back'

SPI →

NAI niviq- 'lie on one's back'

WCI niviq- 'fall backwards'

ECI niviq-

GRI nivir-

PI nəvrəla- 'lie on one's back' [cf. la(r)-?]

SPI nirvalaq-, **Qaw nivrəlaq-** 'lie down on one's back' [and note **Qaw nipqəlak-** 'fall on back']

NAI nivrəlaq- 'land on one's back' [with p.b. R- under ŋ(ŋ)ur-]

WCI nivrəla- 'lie on one's back' [nivrəlaq- 'lie down on one's back']

ECI nirrəla- 'sleep on back', **nirrəlaŋa-** 'lie on one's back'

GRI nirkəla- 'lie on back' [nirkəlaŋar- 'lie down on back']

PE nəvyur 'fish slime' [cf. nəvə-; the relat. to nuvay is obscure — perhaps just contam.]

AAY — [for nuayaaq 'slime' see nuvay]

CAY yuvəq, **Nun cuvəX**, **HBC cuvayaaq** 'fish slime' [for ŋəvva 'mucus' see nuvay]

NSY —

CSY [for nuvaxtuk '(fish) slime' see nuvay]

Sir —

SPI yuyyuq 'fish slime, fish scale' [Jen. has **W nuyu** 'fish scale' and **KI nuvvayaaq** 'slime']

NAI nivyuq, **yuvyuq** 'fish slime'

WCI —

ECI niyyuq

GRI nixxuq [old ortho. nivyu]

PE nəvi(C)ar 'girl' [cf. perhaps nəvə- and neviuq- under it and compare the forms of nəvyuvaaržuk under nəvyuvaŋ, so perhaps from *nəvyuŋar; for the i in **Yup** compare **CAY nərinitə-** under nəryu(ŋ)-]

AAY —

CAY nəviaXcaq 'girl, young woman of marriageable age' [and note **HBC nəvikci-** 'act in a youthful manner' — from *nəvyuŋci-?]

NSY nəviaXsaq 'girl'

CSY —

Sir naXsəržax, **naXsəržarəX** 'little girl' [Vakh. has the first as 'young woman' and **naXsəržaraX** 'young girl'; Men. also has **naXsəkiŋləŋəX** 'pretty girl'; Krauss has from **Pinaya naxsəŋəX** 'girl' — compare this with **naxsəx** (oblique **naxsaŋ-**) 'woman'; the relat. of the two bases to each other and — perhaps — to **Chukchi** н'эвыск'эт (nevəsqet) 'woman' is obscure]

SPI niaqsiaq 'young unmarried woman' [and **Qaw**, **Imaq niaqsaaržuk** 'girl']

NAI niviaqsiaq, **niviaqsiaaržuk** 'girl' [the latter with aržuk]

WCI Sig niviaqsiaq [Pet. has niviyyaq], **Car niviaXXiaq** 'girl' [the latter **Dor.** — also **Ras.** for **Cop**; **B.-S.** has **niviak** and **Dor. niviakkaq** 'young girl' for **Baker Lake**]

ECI niviarsiaq, **NBI niviarsaaq** 'girl'

GRI niviarsiaq, **NWG niviaq** [pl. nivišsat] 'girl of marriageable age' [and **niviarsiaq** 'little girl']

PE nəvku 'dried meat'

AAY —

CAY nəfkuq 'dried small fish, dried meat' [Jen. has **mifku** for **Nun**]

NSY nufkuraq 'dried meat' [Av.]

CSY nəfku, **nəfkuužaq** 'meat hung outside to dry' [nəfkur- 'hang meat to dry']

Sir —

SPI —

NAI mipku 'dried meat'

WCI mipku, **Car nipku** 'dried meat' [Ras. also has the latter for **Net**]

ECI nikku, **Aiv nipku**, **mipku** 'dried meat'

GRI nikku [old ortho. nivko], **NG nikkuq**

PE nəvyuvaŋ 'fly' [cf. nəviuq- under nəvə- and p.b. vay and compare nəvyur for the initial cons. in **AAY** and **CAY**; cf. also **niulriq**]

AAY [note **ciiwak** 'housefly', perhaps influenced by **ciyi** — compare the words for dragonfly there]

CAY [ciivak, ciuvak 'housefly']

NSY [note **ŋuyŋuaXaq** 'housefly' — see comment at **CSY** below]

CSY [ŋuyŋuaaraq* 'housefly' may be a loan from **Chukchi** гырьон'авыт (gəryon'avət) 'fly' — 'yellow meat fly' acc. de Reuse]

Sir —

SPI niuuvak, **Qaw nuyuuwak** 'housefly' [and **Imaq niiwaq** — for **niiuvaq**? — 'fly, gadfly']

NAI nuviuvak 'housefly', PH niviuvak 'big housefly'
 WCI nuviuvak, niviuvak 'housefly' [the former given as
 an alt. form for Cop by Lowe, who gives the latter as
 'bluebottle' for Sig]

ECI nuviuvak, niviuvak 'blowfly'
 GRI niviuvak, niviuvak, NG niviuvak 'blowfly'

PI naviuvaaržuk 'small fly' [cf. aržuk and compare
 the Inu forms of ukyurak under ukyur]

SPI nuyaržuk 'small fly'

NAI niviuaržuk 'small swamp fly'

WCI —

ECI niviaryuk 'kind of mosquito that doesn't bite, bug'

GRI NG niviuvaaXXuk 'small fly'

PE niður- 'suck in or inhale' [cf. Aleut iður- 'sniff, inhale',
 perhaps also iðurut- 'swallow', EA iðuruya- 'try to swal-
 low']

AAY yuuXtə- 'suck in, inhale'

CAY yuuXmiur- 'suck in mucus in nose', HBC yuuXtə-
 'sip' [NSU niuXsiy- 'snuffle' may be from Inu.]

NSY —

CSY iixwətə- 'sip, go or wash out (tide)' [cf. izuk, though
 there may be contam. here]

Sir izur- 'smell', izuXtə- 'sniff' [also icəratəX 'inhalation';
 Vakh. has əžuXtə-, izuqar- 'sniff, smell'; Em. has izuy-
 'sniff, kiss']

SPI niuq- 'suck, sip', niurmik- 'sniff'

NAI niurmik-, PH niuqsik- 'sniff'

WCI niurmik-

ECI niuq- 'inhale, swallow', Lab niutsi(k)- 'gulp'

GRI nayur- 'suck through nose or mouth, drink a hot
 drink'

PE niðurqar 'hot drink' [cf. qqar-?]

AAY yuXqaq 'hot beverage' [single u probably from
 compression]

CAY yuuXqaq

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI yuuqaq 'hot beverage' [also verbal; from Yup
 version of the base?]

NAI niuqqaq 'refreshing drink, hot beverage' [Jen.
 has 'juice']

WCI niuqqaq 'tea' [and niuqqaq- 'drink tea']

ECI niuqqa(q)- 'drink in gulps'

GRI [nayuuqqar- 'gulp down, sniff up']

PE niyður- 'drill' [cf. Aleut iyðay- 'drill into' with p.b.
 ðay- under žay-?]

AAY →

CAY iyur- 'drill into'

NSY iyuXtur-

CSY iyažutaar-, iyažutaar- 'drill'

Sir iyžəpə-

SPI niuq-, Qaw niuqtuq-

NAI niuqtuq-

WCI niuqtuq-

ECI →

GRI niiur-, NG niuq-

PE niyðurun '(fire)drill' [cf. un]

AAY Kod, PWS iyuun 'drill'

CAY iyuun

NSY iyun

CSY iyažutaaq*, iyažutaaq*

Sir —

SPI niuun, W niuqtuun 'drill' [Jen.]

NAI niyguun 'fire drill' [Jen.]

WCI niuqtuun 'drill' [B.-S., who also has Net niyyin
 'drill bow']

ECI Igl ni(i)uqtuun 'drill' [B.-S.; Math. has niuqtuut
 'drill bow' and niuun 'fire-drill bow']

GRI NG niut 'fire drill' [Holt.; WG nixxit 'bow of
 drill']

PE niyu- 'get or take out' [cf. Aleut iyu- 'take, pull out',
 iya- 'get out (of boat, etc.), take off (bird)']

AAY yuu- 'get out, take out (of shallow container, boat,
 etc.)'

CAY yuu-

NSY —

CSY iyu- 'remove food from pot'

Sir iyə- [Em.]

SPI niu- 'get out, take out (of boat, etc.)'

NAI niu-

WCI niu-

ECI niu- 'get out, take out' [and note niuvviu(q)- 'be
 present at arrival or departure of a vehicle']

GRI niu- 'get out, take out, unload, ladle up (food)' [and
 note niuffiur- 'go out to sled or boat to greet or see off';
 for NG niurru- 'visit' see niurru-]

PI niqquq- 'crunch (snow underfoot)'

SPI —

NAI —

ECI niqquq- 'crunch, creak', Lab also 'make cracking
 sound (gun, flag)' [and Peck has 'gnash teeth']

GRI niqqur-, niqquluy- 'creak, crunch (snow underfoot)'

PE nikət- 'shift position'

AAY nikiari-, nikiqqari- 'sprain ankle, dislocate' [com-
 pare nipata- and nirar-]

CAY —

NSY [ikiun 'take it off' (Av.), from base ikə-?]

CSY [note iikə- 'remove, unfasten' and ikutə- 'cut off a
 piece', ikur- 'remove, cut off', iikayar- 'suddenly come
 undone']

Sir ikəmtər- 'twist, turn'

SPI niyit- 'get out of adjustment, become askew, make
 uneven'

NAI nikit- 'have been made uneven'

WCI nikit- 'move a little' [but Schn. has 'move off far' for
 'adg', also nikitaq- 'come forward, act one after an-
 other' for B. Lake — Met. has nikitaqtuq 's.th moving in
 the distance on the ice']

ECI Lab nikit- 'move, no longer be in line' [Bourq.; and
 note Lab nikisuittuk 'Pole Star']

GRI nikit- 'shift, change position, be dislodged' [nikitaat(i)-
 'alternate']

PE nilay 'freshwater ice'

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY ilanquq 'clear, fresh ice' [with p.b. qur]

Sir —

SPI nilak 'freshwater ice' [Imaq nilaq]

NAI nil'ak 'moist crushed ice, layer of granular snow under another (can be melted for potable water)'

WCI nilaq 'freshwater (river) ice', EP nilak 'chipped ice' [Ow.]

ECI nilak 'clear freshwater ice (potable)'

GRI nilak 'piece of freshwater ice' [nilay- 'be glazed frost', EG, Up nilattar- 'be covered with frozen earth (sled runners)', NG nilauhaq 'glass']

PY-S ni(i)lar- 'stretch skin' [cf. nəŋə-; from *nəŋilar-?]

AAY nilar- 'stretch (skin)' [nilaq 'skin stretcher']

CAY nilar-, NSK ŋilar- 'stretch (skin)' [nilaq, nilaun 'skin stretcher']

NSY nir- 'stretch (skin)' [Em. — for niir-?]

CSY niilXək (du.) 'wooden stretching frame' [and niiXtur- 'stretch a skin, lash skin to drying rack', niirir- 'remove dried skin from rack (also flesh from skeleton)'; note also niita, niitət 'rack hanging from ceiling of house, lashing holding skin to boat frame', niiržaq 'cage, gate' and niiXtuutək 'drying rack for seal', Chap niirun 'cross-piece of frame of winter sleeping compartment']

Sir niłX 'stretching frame', nirətəy 'thongs for stretching walrus skin on boat' [Em. who also has niłərži- 'stretch skin on frame for drying', and niłqutəy 'strap for attaching skin to frame for drying']

PY-S nipala- 'be offended' [or nəpała-? — cf. the CAY form under nəpə-]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY nipala- 'be offended, emotionally hurt'

CSY nipalar-

Sir nipalar-

PI niqtuq- 'praise' [cf. perhaps Aleut iramana- 'be good' with p.b. na- (PENar-), Atkan also iramaXta- 'like' with p.b. Xta- 'have as']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Net niqtuq- 'praise' [Ras.; Jen. has Cop nirisəri- 'feel affectionate for']

ECI niqtu(q)- 'praise'

GRI nirsur-

PY nirar- 'cross' [or nərar-?, but see also nipala- and the AAY at nikət-]

AAY K niraq 'bridge'

CAY nirar- 'cross by a bridge, go by airplane'

NSY — [for nirafkaq 'mirage' see inivkar under ini-]

CSY —

PE niru 'leg'

AAY iru, iruq, yuuq 'leg'

CAY iru, iruq

NSY iru

CSY iru

Sir ira

SPI niu

NAI niu

WCI niu

ECI niu(k)

GRI niu [pl. nissut], EG, Up niiq 'leg' [compare perhaps pisuy- under piyuy- for the spurious *s the plural suggests]

PI niruliq 'first vertebra' [cf. l(l)ir]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI niuliq 'first vertebra'

ECI niuliq

GRI niuliq(*)

PE nirulu 'root or foot of s.th.' [cf. lu(r)]

AAY —

CAY iruluq NSU 'sourdock', elsewhere 'vein on tobacco leaf'

NSY iruluq 'metal holder for semi-lunar knife, leg of something' [Av.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI niuli- 'get twisted root (tooth)'

NAI niulu 'root of tooth, leg of furniture'

WCI Baker Lake niuluk 'root' [Schn.]

ECI niuluk 'support for trad. lamp' [Peck has niulu 'leg of table, etc.' for Lab]

GRI niulu 'foot (of furniture), root (of plant)'

PE niruvər- 'trade' [there may be a relat. to navər(ar)-]

AAY K iyu<R>ur-, Perry yu<R>ur- 'buy, trade'

CAY NSU iruvər- 'buy'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI niuviq- 'buy, trade'

NAI niuviq- 'buy, trade' [nom. = 'trading partner']

WCI niuviq- 'buy, trade' [nom. = 'trade partner' — Dor.]

ECI niuviq- 'buy, trade'

GRI niuir- 'trade'

PI niuyaq- 'rub skin in snow to dry'

SPI niuyauti- 'rub skin in snow to dry'

NAI niuyaq- 'clean skin by rubbing in snow'

WCI Net niuŋaut(i)- [for niuyaut(i)-?] 'rub skin back and forth with feet to clean' [Ras.]

ECI niuyaaq- 'rub' [Peck has niogar- 'rub' and niC- 'be worn out by rubbing' for Lab]

GRI niuar- 'clean skin by treading it in snow' [and niviur- 'wear away by rubbing', nit- 'wear down by rubbing (skin cover of boat)' — Fab. also has the latter, intr., as 'be worn or rubbed down (skin)'; note also niuut(i)- 'gambol, roll around (dog), rub self against s.th.']

PI niulriq 'dragonfly' [cf. nəvyuvay, so perhaps from *nəvulrir, influenced by niru]

Yup [for AAY cilrayuk, CAY ciilraaq* 'dragonfly' see

ciilraq under ciyi-, but they may belong here rather, with contam. from ciyi-]

SPI —

NAI niulriq 'dragonfly'

WCI Sig niulriq

ECI —

GRI —

PI niurru- 'visit' [cf. niyu-?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Car? niurru- 'visit a distant camp' [Schn. 'adg']

ECI niurru- 'visit a distant camp (and stay overnight)'

GRI NG niurru- 'visit' [also in Fab. for WG and in Holm for EG]

PI niutaq 'curved part of bow or stem of boat' [cf. nə(C)ur- and un]

SPI [note niutaq 'gaff used to grab ice from kayak']

NAI niutaq 'curved part at bow and stern of skin boat frame'

WCI —

ECI niutaq 'lengthening of central stem in bow of kayak where it rises above water' [Peck has Lab niutak 'round hoop of whale bone covered with skin and fastened to strap to support seal bladder']

GRI niutak, niutaq 'sternpost', NG niutak 'drag anchor'

PI nivak- 'dig' [cf. Aleut im- 'turn over']

Sir [for yayəy- 'dig' see nayuy-]

SPI niwak-, Qaw also nuak- 'dig, shovel' [Imaq nuyayūzaq- — for nuwayūzaq-? — 'dig out']

NAI nivak- 'dig, shovel' [and nivaq 's.th. dug out', nivviaq 'well']

WCI nivak- 'dig, shovel' [and niva(a)q 'hole dug in earth', also nivvak, nivaktak acc. Met.; Pet. has nivariaq- 'throw out contents' for Sig]

ECI nivak- 'throw out contents of container' [and nivviaq 'hole for fresh water, well']

GRI nivay- 'fling away, shovel (e.g. snow)'

PI nivaun 'shovel' [cf. un]

SPI niwaun, nuwaun, Imaq nuyauun 'shovel'

NAI —

WCI —

ECI nivautaq

GRI nivaataq

PE nuccuy- 'pull or tug'

AAY nucuq- 'tug' [and note nucuq 'bow drill']

CAY nucuq- 'pull, pull out' [and nucuutaq 'bow drill']

NSY —

CSY nusuy- 'pull'

Sir nusəy-

SPI nuzuk- 'pull s.th. up from shore to houses — esp. sea mammal'

NAI nusuk-, nutcuk- 'pluck, snatch, pull out'

WCI nutsuk- 'pull on', Sig nusuk- 'run' [Lowe, like Pet. and Ras. for Net, has 'pull, scratch' for the latter and nusuiq- 'run'; note also nusuksima- 'keep taut for a moment']

ECI nusuk- 'pull towards self, tear off', (of object pulled) 'reach puller', nutsu(k)- 'draw towards self (object on water), pluck (plant or s.th. on ground)'

GRI nusuy- 'pull towards self, pull out', nutsuy- 'pull towards self, pluck (heather for fuel)'

PI nucukaq- 'pull or jerk' [cf. k(k)ar-]

SPI —

NAI nusukaq- 'jerk and drag'

WCI Sig nusukaq- 'pull at harness to get going'

ECI —

GRI nusukar-, nusukkar- 'pull s.o. along against their will'

PE nuðir 'parent of child's spouse' [cf. nužə, nukar and nurar(ar); for the l in Inu compare aðir and ukaðir]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY nuziq 'parent of child's spouse'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI nulliq 'parent of child's spouse'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI nuliq 'parent of child's spouse' [Fab. has nortlak, usually with poss. suffix as in nortla — this is the same as modern metathesized nukla 'father- or mother-in-law of one's son or daughter'; note also nuliriit- 'be related through one's children']

PE nuḡə- 'appear or rise (from water)' [cf. Aleut tuyiða-X 'moon', probably with p.b. ða-, PE ðar-]

AAY —

CAY nuḡə- 'get up on, climb out (from water)'

NSY nuḡə- 'rise (sun)'

CSY nuuḡ- 'surface, emerge' [nuuk 'surfaced seal']

Sir —

SPI nui- 'appear, rise'

NAI nu<ḡ>-i- 'appear, rise, (trans.) see, look at', PH also 'take a look outside to see if s.o. is coming'

WCI nui- 'appear'

ECI nui-

GRI nui- 'appear, rise, (trans.) be able to see, appear before'

PY nuḡyaraq 'way up into s.th.' [cf. yar]

AAY —

CAY nuḡyaraq 'neck opening of parka, ladder or path by which one gets up on s.th.'

NSY [for nuilaq see nəyilir]

CSY Chap nuḡyaraq 'entrance from passage up into interior of house'

Inu [for nuilaq see nəyilir]

PI nuima- 'protrude' [cf. (u)ma-]

SPI nuipa-, Qaw nuimaaq- 'protrude, stand out'

NAI nuima-

WCI —

ECI —

GRI nuima-

PI nuita- 'be visible' [cf. ta-]

SPI nuita- 'be visible'

NAI nuisa-

WCI nuita-

ECI nuita- 'be visible' [but nuisayuq 'waxing crescent moon in first decade' — compare nuisaq- 'begin to show self from hiding place (e.g. seal appearing momentarily at sea)']

GRI nuisa- 'project behind or above s.th.'

PE nuḡət- 'move' [cf. nuḡə-?]

AAY nuxtaXtə- 'move (to new location or residence)'

CAY nuxtaXtə- 'move (from one place to another)'

NSY nuxta-

CSY nuuxtə-

Sir [nun̄tar- 'go or bring over', nun̄car- 'shift']

SPI nuut- 'move' [and note yukpak- 'travel around' — compare yuyik under nukəy for the y]

NAI nuut- 'move' [and note yuyit- 'travel around']

WCI nuut- 'move'

ECI nuuk-

GRI nuuy- 'move' [and note nuxxir- 'move (refl.)' parallel to aȳir- under ayə-]

PI nuktaq- 'move to another dwelling' [cf. tər-]

SPI nuktiq- 'move to another dwelling'

NAI nuktiq-

WCI nuktiq-

ECI nutti(q)-

GRI nutsir- [old ortho. nugter-] 'move to another house, translate'

PE nuḡir 'three-pronged bird spear' [cf. Aleut pl. (Atkan) nuḡi-s, EA nuḡi-n 'three-pronged bird dart', borrowed from Eskimo]

AAY —

CAY nuik, nuiq 'dart for hunting birds'

NSY —

CSY Chap nuḡiq 'harpoon' [archaic acc. Rub.]

Sir —

SPI nuḡik 'side prong of bird spear'

NAI nuḡsaq- 'throw bird dart' [and nuiyaaqpak 'spear for duck or fish, bird dart']

WCI Sig nuyaaqpak 'three-pronged spear' [Lowe; Ras. has nuiaqpak for Car]

ECI nuit [pl.], Lab nuḡyit [Bourq.] 'three-pronged spear'

GRI nuffit [pl., old ortho nugfit, 3s poss. nuii], Up nuit, EG nukkit 'three-pronged bird dart' [nuir- 'hit with bird dart']

PI nuḡluk- 'jump up to reach or pierce suspended object?' [cf. nuḡə-?]

SPI —

NAI nuḡluk- 'play game of jumping up to reach suspended object' [Jen.]

WCI nuḡluk- 'catch, sieze', nuḡluyaq- 'jump up' [Schn. has the former for 'adg' as 'pierce with pointer and win in game'; nuḡluktaun 'kind of pin game' — for 'adg' Schn. has nuḡluktaq 'bone suspended from tripod with hole to be pierced' (also verbal for to play that game) and nuḡluktauti 'pointer' for the game]

ECI nullu(k)- 'be thrust in (oblong wooden object in seal's breathing hole to make it go where it is awaited)' [Peck has 'play game aiming at holes in board or bone' for Lab]

GRI —

PE nukalpiyar 'young man' [cf. nukar, and piy(-)]

AAY K nukatpiaq, C nupaḡkiaq 'man'

CAY nukatpiaq 'man in his prime'

NSY nukatpiaq

CSY nukatpiyaq

Sir nukəṭpəyaX, nukəṭpəycəX 'young man' [Vakh. has nukəṭpərcəraX 'boy' and, from Rub., nukəṭpəraX 'youth']

SPI nuḡatpiaq 'young unmarried man', nuḡatpiaraaq 'boy'

NAI nukatpiaq 'young unmarried man', nukatpiaržuk 'young boy'

WCI nukatpiaraq 'boy'

ECI nukappiaq 'boy'

GRI nukappiaq 'young unmarried man', nukappiaraaq 'boy'

PE nukar 'younger sibling (of same sex)' [cf. nukalpiyar, but also nurar and nužə and nutaraq under nutar-]

AAY →

CAY nukaq, nukar(aq*) 'beaver in second year', NSU 'younger sibling'

NSY [Av. lists nukaq without translation] →

CSY →

Sir nuka 'sister' [Vakh. has nukəx 'sister'; note also nu 'son' — Miller has nuka '(my) son' and nukəka '(my) sister']

SPI nuḡaq 'younger sibling' [Jen. has nugaga 'my sister's child' for KI]

NAI nuka(q) 'younger sibling'

WCI nukaq 'younger same-sex sibling'

ECI nukaq

GRI nuka(q) 'younger same-sex sibling' [and nukay- 'be spoiled (child), be tired of one's work, be greedy for caresses']

PI nukaqliq 'youngest child' [cf. qlir]

SPI nuḡaqḡliq 'youngest child'

NAI nukaqliq*

WCI nukaqliq

ECI nukarsiq

GRI nukarḡliq*

PE nukarar 'second wife' [cf. ar]

AAY C nuka<R>aq 'second wife' [B.-S. has 'foster daughter']

CAY nukaraq 'second wife'

NSY nukaraq 'second wife' [Taghyuq]

CSY nukaraq

Sir nukəraX 'second wife' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts]

SPI —

NAI Nu nukaraq 'second wife'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PI nukariit 'siblings' [cf. *yik*]

SPI *nuyariit* 'siblings'

NAI *nukariit*

WCI *nukariit*

ECI —

GRI *nukariit*

PI nukatuyaq 'young male animal'

SPI —

NAI [Nu *nukatayaq* 'young bull caribou, young male animal']

WCI *nukatukaq* [for *nukatuyaq*?] 'young bull caribou'

ECI *nukatuyaq* 'caribou or bear yearling still with its dam' [also 'adg']

GRI *nukatuyaq* 'bull caribou in its third year'

PI nukaunruq 'junior co-in-law' [cf. *nær²* and compare *anayunruq* under *anayuy*]

SPI —

NAI *nukaunruq* 'spouse's younger same sex sibling's spouse'

WCI *nukaunruq* 'brother-in-law younger than one's wife'

ECI *nukaunruq* 'junior brother-in-law for a man or sister-in-law for a woman'

GRI *nukaarunruq* 'wife's younger sister's husband, husband's younger brother's wife'

PI nukavluiq 'walrus in its prime?'

SPI —

NAI Nu *nukavluiq* 'large bull walrus'

WCI —

ECI *nukalluiq* 'caribou or walrus in its prime'

GRI *nukañuiq* 'young walrus'

PE nukəy 'muscle or tendon'

AAY *nukək* 'tendon, root'

CAY Nun *nuki-* 'be physically strong' [and *nukxiatə* 'be weak'; Hinz has *nukixsuy-* 'be strong']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *yuyik* 'strength, tendon' [Jen. has W *nuyik*]

NAI *nukik* 'strength, cartilage, tendon' [and *nukinik-* 'recover from illness']

WCI *nukik* 'strength, cartilage, tendon'

ECI *nuki* 'muscle, tendon, strength'

GRI *nukik*, EG *nuyiq*, *nuyiriq* 'muscle, tendon, strength' [*nukiniy-*, *nukkay-* 'become strong', Up *nukkatsar-* 'strengthen']

PI nukəñiq- 'be weakened' [cf. *ñir-*]

SPI —

NAI [*nukiniyiq-* 'become unable to move']

WCI *nukiiq-* 'be weakened'

ECI *nukiniq-* 'have had a tendon cut'

GRI *nukiniq-* 'make an effort, hurry', NG *nukiniq-* 'be tired'

PI nukəruq 'nerve or sinew' [cf. *qur*]

SPI —

NAI *nukiruq* 'nerve'

WCI *nukiruq* 'filaments connecting two halves of wood one is chopping in half'

ECI *nukiruaq* 'small tendons, fibres, small roots in peat used to shoe sled runners, rootlet'

GRI *nukiruaq* [pl. *nukirukkat*] 'root running out from tree', EG *nuyiriq* 'sinew thread'

PE nula- 'grow or increase' [there may be a link to *nulir(ar)*]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY *nula-* 'multiply, increase (in number or size)'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI *nula-* 'grow up suddenly (in old stories)', Lab 'grow large (man or animal)' [Peck for the latter]

GRI —

PY nuləy- 'get cracked' [cf. *nurñaq*; there appears to be a further relat. to *nutəy-*]

AAY *nuləy-* 'nick, get nicked'

CAY HBC, Nun, NS *nuləy-* 'crack, split'

NSY —

CSY —

PY nulɣair- 'become expressionless' [cf. *nuləy-* and *ñir-?*]

AAY —

CAY *nulɣair-* 'become expressionless, unsmiling'

NSY —

CSY *nulɣiir-*

PE nulir(ar) 'wife' [though apparently based on a verbal base *nul(l)ir-* 'copulate (with female)' this may be a back-formation — the original sense of the verbal base may perhaps have been 'produce offspring', with p.b. *lir-* added to (the source of) Sir nu 'son' under *nukar* — compare also *nucəqər-* below; cf. *nužə*, *nuðir*, *nurar(ar)* and *nukar*]

AAY *nulix-* 'wife' [from **nulirar*; *nulir-* 'copulate (with female)']

CAY *nuliaq*, *nulix-* 'wife' [i.e. *nulixə* or *nuliara* 'his wife', etc.; *nulixtə-* 'copulate (animals)']

NSY *nuliaq* 'wife'

CSY *nuliiq**, *nulix-*

Sir *nucix* 'wife' [Vakh. and Orr also *nucəX*; note *nucəqər-* 'give birth' — also *nuyər-* from Rub.'s texts — and *nucirñəX* 'daughter- or sister-in-law' (with *lir-* and *nær¹?*)?]

SPI *nuliaq* 'wife' [as verb = 'take a wife']

NAI *nuliaq* 'wife, female mate' [and as verb = 'take a wife or mate'; *nulliq-* 'pursue a bitch (dog)']

WCI *nuliaq* 'wife' [as verb = 'take a wife, cover (female animal)']

ECI *nuliaq* 'wife' [as verb = 'copulate with (female animal)'; *nuliu-* 'be in heat (animal)']

GRI *nuliaq* 'wife' [and *nuliar-* 'take a wife, copulate with

female (animals)', nulišarfik 'rutting', NG nuliu- 'be in heat (female animal)', nuliaq- 'mate (animal)', EG nuliakkaa 'woman, female']

PY nuli(r)aqəlriik 'married couple' [cf. nuliariik below, also kə⁻¹ and lri(c)a(q) in dual]

AAy —

CAY nuliXqəłXiik 'married couple'

NSY nuliaqutəriik

CSY nuliXqutXiik

PI nuliariik 'married couple' [cf. yiik, and nuli(r)aqəlriik above]

SPI nuliariik 'married couple, pair of mated animals'

NAI nuliariik 'married couple'

WCI nuliariik

ECI nuliariik

GRI nuliariit 'married couple, mated couple (animals)'

PI nulasuk 'female lover' [cf. yuy? — compare uyiyuy under uyi]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI nulasuk 'female lover' [nulasuyiik 'lovers']

ECI nulasuk 'concubine, partner in casual sex' [nulasuyiik 'two who commit adultery']

GRI nulasuk 'female lover' [nulasuyiit 'lovers']

PI nulik- 'copulate' [a back-formation unless k- under nəy- is involved]

Yup — [compare AAY nulir-, CAY nuliXtə- above]

SPI Qaw nulik- 'copulate'

NAI nulik- 'copulate (humans)', Nu 'mate (animals)'

WCI nulik- 'copulate'

ECI [Ras. has nuliC- 'go to bed with wife' for Igl]

GRI —

PE nulir(ar)ir- 'lose one's wife' [cf. njir-]

AAy —

CAY nuliariir-, nuliXir- 'lose one's wife'

NSY —

CSY nuliXiraq 'widower'

Sir —

SPI nuliayiq-, Qaw nuliilyaq- 'lose one's wife'

NAI nuliq- 'lose one's wife', nuliirni^yiq* 'widower' [Lowe has nuliayiq- for Uum]

WCI Cop nuliilyaq- 'lose one's wife' [Lowe; Met. has nuliilyaqtuq 'widower']

ECI nuliq- 'have lost one's wife', nuliirniq 'widower'

GRI nuliir- 'have lost one's wife', nuliirniq* 'widower'

PY nulir(ar)niar- 'ask to marry' [cf. ni(C)ar-]

AAy nuliXniar- 'go ask parents for permission to marry'

CAY nuliXniar- 'ask to marry (man of woman)'

NSY —

CSY —

PY-S nulir(ar)tur- 'get married (man)' [compare the verbal uses of nuliaq- in Inu above and cf. tur-¹?]

AAy —

CAY nuliXtur- 'get married (man)'

NSY nuliXtumaq 'marriage (man)' [Av., for nuliXtuuma-?]

CSY nuliXtur- 'get a wife'

Sir nuciəriXtər- 'get married (man)' [Vakh. from Rub.'s texts — for nuciəriXtər-?]

PI nullaq- 'come to a halt or camp (for the night)' [cf. nulqar-]

SPI —

NAI nullaq- 'set up camp for the night' [and nullautaq 'evening meal']

WCI Sig nullaq- 'camp'

ECI nulla(q)- 'stop moving (e.g. sick person)' [and Peck has nullainaq- 'go to bed without supper', nullaxumitaq- 'eat supper before going to bed' for Lab]

GRI [nułła- 'throw self down (on stomach)', nułłaŋa- 'lie around (on stomach)']

PE nulqar- 'stop or be hindered' [cf. nullaq-]

AAy —

CAY [Nun nułta- 'tarry, be gone a long time']

NSY —

CSY nułqaviir- 'have a difficult time, be worried'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI nutqaq- 'stop, die', nutqai- 'cause to stop, go and stop on one' [and nutqallak- 'take a break']

WCI nutqaq- 'stop'

ECI nuqqa(q)-

GRI nuqqa- [old ortho. norqai-] 'long, be drawn towards, can find no rest, beg for help' [there seems to be contam. with nuqar-; note also NG nuqqaq- 'hit in the eye?']

PI nuluaq- 'lace snowshoes'

Yup [NS nulur- 'fill in webbing of a snowshoe' is probably from the Inu]

SPI nullut 'webbing as on snowshoe or ice-scoop' [Jen. has W nulik — also for B]

NAI nuluaq 'fine webbing' [see nułu(r) for homonym 'buttock'], nulluaq- 'break fine netting of snowshoes', Nu nuluaq 'bone needle used to weave snowshoe webbing'

WCI Sig nuluaq- 'lace snowshoes', nullut 'grill, lattice' [Pet.]

ECI nuluat 'net', nuluaq- 'catch, be caught in a net'

GRI nuluitit 'straps between stanchions of sled'

PE nulur(ar)- 'beckon or lure'

AAy nulur-, nulu(r)ar- 'beckon'

CAY Y nulur-, K nulur(ar)-

NSY nulur- 'beckon, lure'

CSY nulur- 'fish through ice', nuluaq 'ice-fishing gear, tea bag'

Sir —

SPI nulluaq-, Qaw nuluraq- 'gesture, wave to call attention'

NAI nuluraq-

WCI nuluraq-

ECI nuluraq-

GRI NG nuluraq-

PE nuṭu(r) 'buttock'
 AAY nuṭuq 'buttock'
 CAY nuṭuq
 NSY nuṭuk 'buttocks'
 CSY nuṭu 'buttock'
 Sir nuṭa
 SPI nuluq 'buttock'
 NAI nuluq
 WCI nuluq
 ECI nuluq
 GRI nuluq

PI nulluaq- 'hurt one's rump?' [cf. ṇar-]
 Yup [note AAY nuṭuqqar- 'sit down suddenly']
 SPI —
 NAI nulluaq- 'fall and hurt buttocks' [see nuluq- for homonym meaning 'break snowshoe webbing']
 WCI [note Car B. Lake nulluaq- 'besticking out, stand alone (mountain)' — Schn.]
 ECI nullua(q)- 'hit on the rump'
 GRI [note nuṭuar- 'lie on surface and sleep (seal)']

PE nuna 'land' [cf. Aleut tana-X 'land, island, space, place, earth, ground, settlement, country']
 AAY nuna 'land, place, earth, village, country'
 CAY nuna 'land, place, earth, village, country' [and luna reported in Curtis for Nun]
 NSY nuna
 CSY nuna
 Sir —
 SPI nuna
 NAI nuna 'land, earth, inland' [and nunaqqiq 'village']
 WCI nuna 'land' [and note Car EP nunataq 'higher ground']
 ECI nuna [and note nunaryaq 'ice shelf, lair where seal gives birth in extension of breathing hole']
 GRI nuna 'land, earth, dwelling place' [and note nunarsaq 'hollow in ice where seal lies', nunataq 'nunatak, mountain peak rising through inland ice', NG nuna- 'camp for the night', EG nunat 'dandelions' and nunakkaaq 'stone' — nunaq acc. Holm]

PE nunaṭit- 'land' [cf. ṭit- and EA tanalit- 'run aground (ship)']
 AAY —
 CAY nunaṭitə-, nunitə- 'run aground'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI nunalit-, nunnit- 'reach land after being lost or drifting on ice'
 WCI nunalit- 'land'
 ECI nunalitsa(k)- 'prowl around human dwellings (wolf, bear)'
 GRI nunalit-, nurnit- 'land'

PY nunaṇitə- 'be restless' [cf. ṇit-]
 AAY niniṭkir-, niṇṭkir- 'play around, clown around'
 CAY nunitə-, HBC ninitə- 'be restless' [and NSU nuniatə- 'be queasy']

NSY —
 CSY nunaṇitə- 'not have enough room'

PY nunatə- 'go to visit another settlement' [cf. t-2, in the purely Yup sense of 'go to', and compare nunat-]
 AAY nunatə- 'go to visit another town or village'
 CAY nunatə-
 NSY [nunataq 'person from another settlement']
 CSY —

PI nunatqan 'fellow countryman' [cf. p.b. qan]
 Yup [compare predictable nunalyun with lyun in this meaning in all Yup]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI Cop nuatqat, Sig nunaq(q)at 'fellow countryman' [the former also Net acc. Ras.]
 ECI nunaqqati 'fellow countryman'
 GRI nunaqqat

PE nunavay or nunavar 'walrus on ice' [cf. var-, contam. with vay?]

AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY nunavaq 'walrus asleep on ice'
 CSY nunavak 'walrus on ice'
 Sir —
 SPI nunavak
 NAI nunavak
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE nunivay 'tundra (vegetation)' [seems to be a reformulation of nunapiy with p.b. piy — compare CAY nunapik and NAI nunavik below, otherwise cf. vay]

AAY —
 CAY [note place name Nunivaaq, also nunapik 'tundra'; for NSK nunatar- 'pluck greens' see unatar-under una-]
 NSY nunivak 'rosewort' [Av.]
 CSY nunivak 'tundra, roseroot plant' [and note nunavi- 'pluck greens']
 Sir —
 SPI nunivak- 'gather greens, pick berries' [Imaq as nom. 'leaf'; note Qaw nunavik 'large fertile area']
 NAI [nunavik 'rolling tundra']
 WCI [Ras. has Sig nunavaaq 'mainland']
 ECI nunivak- 'pick berries, collect clams' [and nunivaat 'berries or clams collected']
 GRI nuniaq- 'pluck berries' [and nuniaat 'gathered berries (or basket to put them in)', NG nunivaaq 'leaf of willow shrub']

PE nunni- 'settle' [cf. p.b. li-1]

AAY —
 CAY nuni- 'settle'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —

SPI —
 NAI nunni- 'acquire land'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI nunni- 'arrive in country or land, settle'

PY nunaki- 'enjoy oneself' [cf. nuna and nunanniṛ-]
 AAY —
 CAY Nun nunaki-, HBC nunakili- 'enjoy oneself'
 NSY nunaki- 'enjoy oneself' [Em.]
 CSY nunaki- 'enjoy oneself'
 Sir [note nuṇəniqə(s)- 'enjoy oneself' — Vakh. from Rub.'s texts]
 Inu [SPI nunaṣi- 'enjoy oneself', nunaṣinaq- 'be enjoyable' are probably from the Yup]

PE nunanniṛ- 'be enjoyable' [cf. nunaki-, nuna and n(n)ir-, with dissim. in Inu]
 AAY nunaniṛ- 'be fun', nunaniqsaay- 'have fun'
 CAY nunaniq 'delight, happiness', nunaniXqə- 'be pleasant'
 NSY nunanilria 'interesting (thing)', nunaniXsar- 'decorate'
 CSY nunaniq 'enjoyable thing'
 Sir —
 SPI [Jen. has nuanniq- 'be pleasant, enjoyable']
 NAI —
 WCI [Pet. has ananau- 'be beautiful' for Sig]
 ECI [note Baf. aananau- 'be beautiful, cause to rejoice (biblical)', aanaui- 'find beautiful', aanauniq 'beauty', and Lab aananak 'the beautiful' — Peck]
 GRI nuanniṛ- 'be enjoyable' [and nuannaar- 'be happy', nuannari- 'like, be happy about' — note nnaq-]

PI nunaniak 'alder' [cf. nuna]
 SPI nunaniak 'alder'
 NAI nunaniak 'red outer layer of willows used for drying hide, alder' [verbal = 'dye with willow dye']
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI nunaniak 'alder, red fir bark (driftwood)' [and nunaniay- 'dye (skin with red fir bark)'; the homonym meaning 'be dissatisfied with one's residence' contains niay under niy- rather]

PI nunat- 'cache or accumulate' [cf. nuna and presumably t-1, also Aleut tanat- 'bury, put in ground']
 Yup — [for CAY nunatə- 'visit from village to village' see nunatə- under nuna]
 SPI —
 NAI nunat- 'cache (esp. caribou meat in a hole)'
 WCI Sig nuat- 'accumulate, heap up' [with dissimilation; Pet. has nuamayut 'assembly']
 ECI nuat- 'accumulate' [nuama- 'be assembled']
 GRI —

PI nunataq 's.th. buried in ground' [cf. ḏar]
 Yup [for NSY nunataq 's.o. from another settlement' see nunatə- under nuna]
 SPI —
 NAI nunataq 'meat cached in hole dug in ground and

covered with sod'
 WCI nunatat 'things cached in ground'
 ECI —
 GRI [for nunataq 'nunatak' see nuna]

PE nunu(r)- 'squeeze or pinch together'
 AAY —
 CAY nunur- 'pinch' [and note nuṇutə-, Nun nunutə- 'fasten (e.g. button), sew together', the former by contam. with nuṇirtə-?]
 NSY nunutə- 'sew together, repair'
 CSY nunur- 'pinch' [and nunuXtur- 'choke, strangle']
 Sir —
 SPI W nunu- 'restrain oneself' [Jen.]
 NAI nunuq- 'pinch, tighten', nunu- 'restrain oneself from saying s.th. or expressing a desire' [trans. of the latter nunut-; also nunui- 'choke, throttle']
 WCI nunut- 'pinch together the two sides of an opening to close it'
 ECI Lab nunu- 'hold to oneself' [Peck has 'restrain']
 GRI nunu- 'restrain oneself, force oneself to do, refrain from', nunut-, nunur- 'make narrower', NG nunuq- 'squeeze between thumb and finger'

PY nunur- 'scold' [Al. tunu- 'sound, speak, say, scold, babble, roar, chirp, etc.', Bering Island 'swear, use dirty words' (Golovko), tunu-X 'word, meaning, language']
 AAY nunur- 'beat up, overpower'
 CAY nunur- 'scold', Nun also 'swear'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Inu [SPI nunuq- 'scold' is probably from the Yup]

PY-S nuṇirtə- 'fasten with drawstring'
 AAY Kod nuṇiXtə-, C yuṇiXtə-, AP luṇiXtə- 'become pursed, closed with a drawstring'
 CAY nuṇiXtə- 'fasten belt or drawstring' [nuṇiXta 'belt drawstring']
 NSY nuṇiXtə- 'lace'
 CSY nuṇiXtə- 'tie with drawstring' [nuṇiXta 'drawstring']
 Sir nuṇiXta 'lace', nuṇir- 'tie bootlaces' [Em.]

PI nuṇjaq 'crack across s.th.?' [cf. nutəy- and/or nuləy-]
 SPI —
 NAI nuṇjaq 'ridge along base of nose, crest, crown of bird'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI nuṇjarut 'crack (across s.th.), vein in rock'

PI nuṇu- 'be used up'
 Yup — [but note Nun nuṇu- 'be foggy?']
 Sir [note nuṇənamsi- 'doze off' — Vakh. from Men.'s texts]
 SPI nuṇu- 'be used up'
 NAI nuṇu- 'be used up, wear out, be new/old moon'
 WCI nuṇu- 'be used up'
 ECI nuṇu- 'be worn from use, wear out'
 GRI nuṇu- 'be used up, disappear, be a new moon'

PI nuṇut- 'use up' [cf. t-1]
SPI nuṇut- 'use up, finish'
NAI nuṇut- 'use up' [and **PH nuṇjit-** 'finish']
WCI nuṇut- 'finish'
ECI nuṇut- 'finish, be finished' [and **nuṇulla(q)-** 'wear out by rubbing']
GRI nuṇut- 'finish, be finished' [**nuṇuḥar-** 'be worn down']

PE nuqar- 'tighten' [cf. nuqət-]
AAY —
CAY —
NSY nuqaXtə '(bow)string'
CSY Chap nuqaXta 'spring'
Sir —
SPI nuraqti '(bow)string'
NAI nuqaq- 'be taut', **nuqaqti** 'bowstring'
WCI nuqaqtaq 'violin string' [and note **nuqqaqtaq-** 'whip (esp. a man)' — contam. from **nulqar-**?]
ECI nuqaq- 'tighten, contract muscles', **nuqaqti** 'spring'
GRI nuqar- 'tighten, have an attack of cramp, be excited about s.th.', **nuqarti** '(bow)string', **EG nurar-** 'tie, bind to s.th.', **nuraalaq** 'dog trace' [and **nuqqartaat** 'whip' and **nuqqiḥay-** 'be tightened, fastened', with contam. from **nulqar-** and/or **nuqət-**]

PE nuqḍar 'throwing board (for harpoon)' [cf. nuqət-]
AAY nuqaq 'spear-throwing device' [B.-S. and older word lists]
CAY nuqaq
NSY —
CSY —
Sir —
SPI W nuqšaq [Jen.]
NAI Nu nuqšaq 'throwing board' [also Barrow acc. Jen. and Mal acc. Ras.]
WCI Sig nuqsaq 'throwing board' [also Car in B.-S.]
ECI Igl nursaq [B.-S., also Peck for Lab]
GRI nuršaq 'throwing board'

PE nuqət- 'pull or hold back' [cf. nuqar-]
AAY nuqtə- 'pull'
CAY nuq(ə)tə-
NSY —
CSY nuqətə- 'have fortitude, refrain from s.th. one feels like doing' [and **nuqṇar-** 'hold on (lest one fall)']
Sir [Em. has **nuqət-** 'hold back, delay']
SPI nurit- 'tug'
NAI nuqit- 'pull' [and **nuqittaužžaq-**, **nuqiittaužžaq-** 'pull at tug-of-war']
WCI nuqit- 'pull'
ECI nuqit- 'hold back with cable, etc.' [and **nuqippuut(i)-** 'play tug-of-war']
GRI nuqit- 'hold s.th. back, pull towards self, stand on stanchions of sled' [**nuqqut(i)-**, **nuqquruut(i)-** 'pull at tug-of-war']

PE nurar(ar) 'nephew or niece of woman (through her sister)' [cf. **nurrar**, **nužə** and **nukar**]
AAY —
CAY nuXXaq 'nephew or niece of a female through her

sister' [from ***nuraraq**]
NSY —
CSY nuXaq 'woman's nephew or niece through sister'
Sir nuraX 'child' [Vakh. from Rub.'s texts; for **nu** 'son' see **nukar**]
SPI [for **nuṇaya** 'my sister's child' acc. Jen. see **nukar**]
NAI nuaraaluk 'nephew or niece of woman through her sister'
WCI nuaq, **nuaraaluk**
ECI nuaq
GRI nuaraluaq, **EG nuṛaalivaq**

PE nurrar 'caribou calf' [cf. **nurar(ar)**]
AAY nuraq, **PWS nuwaq** 'caribou calf'
CAY nuraq
NSY nuraq
CSY nuraq
Sir nuraX
SPI nurraq
NAI nurraq*
WCI nurraq
ECI nurraq
GRI nuXXaq*

PE nutar- 'renew' [there may be a link to **nukar**]
AAY →
CAY →
NSY nutaXtə- 'renew'
CSY nutaXtə-
Sir nutar- 'renew'
SPI →
NAI nutaq- 'renew, repair' [and note **nutau-** 'be young, new']
WCI →
ECI →
GRI nutartir- 'renew' [and **nutarniq***, **nutarniq***, **EG nutaarniq** 'new ice']

PY nuta(C)an 'just now' [cf. **inilraan** under **inilra-**]
AAY nutaan 'just now'
CAY nutaan 'exclamation expressing that s.th. good has just happened'
NSY nutaan 'just now'
CSY nutaan 'exclam. expressing that s.th. desired has just happened'

PI nutaraq 'child' [cf. **nutarar** below, but with **qar?**]
SPI nutaraq 'young person'
NAI nutaraq
WCI nutaraq 'infant' [Dor. has **utaraq** 'child' for **Ahiarmiut Car**]
ECI NBI, SB, Iti nutaraq, **Lab nutagak** 'infant'
GRI nutaraq 'young dog, young and inexperienced person'

PE nutarar 'new thing'
AAY nuta<R>aq 'new one'
CAY nutaraq 'new, fresh thing (e.g. fish)'
NSY nutarinraq 'new, young'
CSY nutaraq 'new thing'
Sir nutə(ə)cəX 'new' [Vakh. has **nutaržaX**]

SPI nutaaq 's.th. new'
 NAI nutaaq
 WCI nutaaq
 ECI nutaaq 'new thing, bit of news'
 GRI nutaaq 'new (thing)'

PE nutəy- 'crack or explode' [cf. nuləy-]
 AAY nutəy- 'shoot' [and nutək 'gun', nut<y>aXtə- 'burst open']
 CAY nutəy- 'shoot, explode, leap (spark from fire)' [and nutək 'gun']
 NSY nutəy- 'jump'
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI nutik- 'jump, leap'
 NAI nutik-
 WCI nutik- 'crack in heat'
 ECI nutik- 'crack, break'
 GRI nutiy- 'crack, burst' [and nuttaq(*) 'crack' — old ortho. nugtaq, with spurious g]

PI nuttak- 'crackle' [cf. nəy-]
 SPI nuttak- 'keep jumping'
 NAI nuttayaq-
 WCI nuttak- 'crackle (ice cracking, wood in fire)'
 ECI nuttalak- 'crack, snap' [and nutaraq- 'crackle (fire), splutter (water in hot oil)', but SB nuktak-, NBI nuktaq- 'crack' acc. Dor.]
 GRI nuttay-, nuttar- 'crack' [and note nutaraaluy- 'crackle, splutter, send off sparks']

PE nutəm 'always (from the beginning)'
 AAY —
 CAY nutəm 'from the beginning, originally'
 NSY —
 CSY nutəm 'like this from the beginning, always' [in Chap also 'it appeared (then)']
 Sir [Vakh. has nutəm 'and so (then, there)' as in Chap]
 SPI nutim 'originally, from the beginning'
 NAI nutim
 WCI Sig nutim 'really' [Ras. says that it intensifies or vivifies a statement]
 ECI nuti 'see!' [Schn., who marks it as 'rare'; also Bourq. for Lab]
 GRI —

PY nutjar- 'throb' [cf. nutəy- and jar-2?]
 AAY nutjar- 'throb, pulse, beat (heart)'
 CAY nutjar- 'throb' [nutjaq 'pulse, heartbeat']
 NSY —
 CSY —

nuuniq 'porcupine' [an Athabaskan loan (note that it occurs in only two disconnected Eskimo areas, whereas it is in contiguous Ath. areas) — cf. Koyukon nu:nə, Inland Tanaina ni:ni:, Kuskokwim Ingalik ne:ne: 'porcupine']
 AAY Kod nuuniq 'porcupine'
 CAY NSK nuuniq
 NSY —
 CSY —

PE nuvay 'saliva' [cf. nəvγur, though the relat. is obscure]
 AAYC nuaxluk, K nauxluk 'saliva' [and nuayaaq 'slime']
 CAY nuak, Nun, HBC nuvak 'saliva' [Jen. has 'cough' for Nun; compare nəvva (underling əvva) 'mucus']
 NSY nuvak 'saliva'
 CSY nuvak 'saliva' [and nuvaxluk '(fish) slime']
 Sir yuvəx 'saliva' [and yuvaxlux '(fish) slime' — Orr]
 SPI nuak, nuakluk 'phlegm, mucus from cold' [Imaq nuyaq 'saliva'; nuak- 'have a cold']
 NAI nuvak- 'have a cold' [nom. = 'cold, mucus']
 WCI nuvak 'saliva, saliva and sputum from a cold in the throat' [Sig also 'cold', nuvak- 'have a cold']
 ECI nuvak 'saliva from a cold', nuvak- 'have a cold'
 GRI nuak 'saliva', nuay- 'have a cold' [and nuffarktiur- 'suffer from a cold', nuakluk 'influenza']

PE nuvə- 'thread'
 AAY nuvə- 'thread'
 CAY nuvə-
 NSY nuvə-
 CSY nuuvə-
 Sir yuvə- 'thread' [Vakh.; Men. has yuvit(ə)- 'thread, push through']
 SPI nui- 'thread'
 NAI nuvi-
 WCI nuvi-
 ECI nuvi-
 GRI nui-, nuffit- 'pass thread through eye of needle', NG nui- 'harness dogs to sled' [NG also nuvγissaq- 'unharness']

PI nuviqša- 'knit' [cf. šar-?]
 Yup [note CSY nuvəšar-, nəvəšar- 'knit', a parallel derivation?]
 SPI —
 NAI nuviqša- 'thread one's way among'
 WCI Cop nuviXXaq- 'knit'
 ECI nuvirs(a)-
 GRI nuiršar- 'knit, sew basket, darn socks, pass in and out several times'

PI nuvvin 'line (for stringing fish)' [cf. un]
 Yup [note CAY nuvun 'threading device', a parallel derivative]
 SPI —
 NAI nuvvin' 'line used to string fish'
 WCI —
 ECI nuvviti 'long rope joining all dogs to sled, raw-hide rope or stick on which fish are strung'
 GRI nuffit 'line used to string fish or beads on', NG nuvγit 'foremost part of sled strap to which dog traces are attached'

PI nuviya 'cloud' [cf. nuvə-]
 SPI W nuiya 'cloud' [Jen.]
 NAI nuviya, nuvuya 'cloud'
 WCI nuvuya 'cloud' [nuvuya- 'be cloudy']
 ECI nuvuya(q) 'cloud' [Ras. also has nuviya; nuvuya- 'be cloudy']
 GRI nuia, NG nuiyaq 'cloud' [WG pl. nuiššat, the šš not historical; nuia- 'be cloudy']

PE nuvuy 'point or tip'
 AAY C nuyu(k) 'tip'
 CAY nuuk, Nun, HBC nuvuk 'point, tip' [and Ras. has Nun nuukataX 'naze']
 NSY nuuk 'naze' [Ras.; note also the place name nuvuqaq 'Naukan' = Inu, CAY nuuraq]
 CSY nuvuk 'point, tip'
 Sir yuvəṭqəX 'point, tip, top' [Vakh.]
 SPI Qaw nuukataq 'point of land' [Jen. and Ras. both have nuuk for W]
 NAI nuvuk 'point, tip'
 WCI nuvuk
 ECI nuvuk
 GRI nuuk 'point (esp. of land)' [and as place-name 'Godthaab']

PE nuyar 'hair'
 AAY nuyaq 'hair'
 CAY nuyaq
 NSY nuyaq
 CSY nuyaq
 Sir nuyəX [Miller has yuyəX]
 SPI nuyaq
 NAI nuyaq [pl. nutsat]
 WCI nuyaq
 ECI nuyaq 'hair' [nuyappi(C)- 'have dissheveled hair']
 GRI nuyaq, pl. nutsat 'hair' [and note nuyappiy- 'have dissheveled hair']

PE nuyuy- 'move away or be wary (wild animal)'
 AAY [note nuuya- 'hide']
 CAY nuyuxtar- 'be wild'
 NSY —
 CSY nuyaar-, nuyuxtur- 'be timid, wary'
 Sir —
 SPI Qaw nuyuaq- 'be wary, timid', nuyuaqtu-, KI nuyatu- 'be wild' [and KI nuyaq- 'sense danger']
 NAI nuyuari- 'be wary of', nuyuaqtu- 'be timid, weary (animal)', PH nuyuyaq- 'stalk'
 WCI nuyuaqtuq 'wild animal that flees' [Lowe has Sig nuyuaqtuyuq, which for Met. is 'very wild']
 ECI nuyuaq- 'be shy, wild'
 GRI nuyuy- 'move to another place (animal)', nuyuar- 'be shy (animal)'

PE nuyuyit- 'be tame' [cf. ɲit-]
 AAY —
 CAY nuyuitə-, nuyuxitə- 'be tame' [the latter form from *nuyuyaritə-?]
 NSY —
 CSY [nuyaaaritə- 'not be timid']
 Sir —
 SPI Qaw nuyuit-, KI nuyanit- 'be fearless (animal)'
 NAI nuyuit- 'be tame'
 WCI nuyuit-
 ECI nuyuit- 'be tame' [and nuyuisiq 'animal that often approaches hunter', nuyuisirviyi- 'come close to (hunter, of animal)']
 GRI nuyuit- 'be tame' [and nuyuisir- 'approach (wild animal threatening to attack), threaten']

PI nuyuuqak- 'become wild or shy'
 Yup — [but note CAY nuyuxqə- 'scare away (animals)']
 SPI —
 NAI nuyuuqak- 'be timid (animal)'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI nuyuuqay- 'become timid, become wild (domestic animal)'

PY-S nužə 'elder sibling?' [cf. nužir, also Aleut luḏa-a '(his) older brother, (her) older sister', with dissimilation of n to l?]
 AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY —
 CSY nuyəkliq* 'oldest (e.g. son)'
 Sir nuca, nucəX 'older brother' [also nuskiX in Men.'s texts; nucəX is either younger or older brother in Rub.'s texts — Vakh.; for nu 'son' see nukar]

P

PE pa(C)a- 'fight or struggle' [cf. patəy- and pasi-]
 AAY paa- 'flap wings against surface of water (bird taking off)'
 CAY —
 NSY —
 CSY [note paṭuxtə- 'thrash around', and patimə- 'flap wings against water (bird)']
 Sir [Orr has paṭuxtə- 'thrash around', probably from CSY]
 SPI —
 NAI paa- 'have a convulsion, close in spasm (jaw, fist), block someone's way', PH 'fall forward, fall down flat on, pin down, pounce on' [the latter perhaps influenced by paṇaṭṭay-; note also paatcui- 'toss goodies for a scramble', pauq- 'flap wings while landing on water (bird)' and Mal paṭuq- 'capsize']
 WCI paa- 'fight'
 ECI paa- 'beat, bite at wound in rage (bear)', payṭiniq 'wound, tear' [and, with non-historic y, payṭit- 'scrape skin, wound, become cold (house or garment)']
 GRI paa- 'fight', NG 'attack' [the latter also Fab.; half-trans. paanniṭy-; note also paxxit(i)- (Ordbogi) 'fight (intr. plural)', paxxat(i)- 'fight over, scramble for s.th.' and paartur- 'flap wings flying over water' — compare pattattur- under pattaṭy-]

PE pa(C)amər- and **pa(C)ammay-** 'crawl' [cf. paṇaləy- and paṇaṭṭay-]
 AAY — [for paṇaləy- 'crawl' see paṇaləy- 'run on four legs']
 CAY —
 NSY paamaar-, paamə- 'crawl' [Orr]
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI paamak-, Qaw paamruq-
 NAI paamiq- 'keep close to ground', paammak-, paamruq- 'crawl'
 WCI paamak- 'have face close to ground', paamruq-, H. Island Cop paamruq- 'crawl' [Lowe]

ECI paammak- 'lie prone', parŋu(q)- 'crawl'
 GRI paamaar- 'beslow', paarmur-, paarŋur-, Uppaarŋur-, EG
 paarnur- 'crawl' [NG paurnuq-, corresponding to old
 ortho. WG paorngor-, as also in Fab. — the u perhaps
 reflects the *m; note also EG paañalaar- 'take one's
 time' and paarnuar- 'drift (snow)' — the latter from
 Holm]

PE paci- 'blame'

AA Y paci- 'blame, accuse'

CAY paci(kə)- 'blame, accuse, suspect'

NSY pasi- 'suspect' [Em.]

CSY pasikə- 'blame, find fault with, accuse'

Sir — [for pasi- 'hit' see pasi-]

SPI pazi- 'blame, accuse'

NAI pasi- 'blame, accuse, suspect'

WCI patsi- 'blame, suspect'

ECI pasi- 'suspect, accuse' [Iti half-trans. pasinna(C)-]

GRI pasi- 'suspect' [half-trans. pasinniy-; pasiñir- 'accuse
 of s.th.']

PI patcin 'reason or excuse' [cf. un]

SPI passin 'reason, excuse'

NAI patcin^y, patcisi

WCI —

ECI patsiti 'excuse, alibi, s.o. accused or suspected of
 a misdeed'

GRI patsit 'reason, excuse'

PI pacik- 'get scorched'

SPI paziaq-, Qaw pasik- 'get scorched'

NAI pasik- 'get scorched', pasiaq- 'warm oneself (e.g. by
 fire)'

WCI Sig pasik- 'be hot (weather)' [and pasiaarsiun 'hot-
 water bottle']

ECI —

GRI —

PE paðə 'opening or entrance' [there may be a relat. to
 paðər- and more remotely to dem. roots pay-, pam-,
 etc.; cf. Aleut haðy-iX 'channel, narrow entrance to
 bay', haðya 'its channel']

AA Y pai 'opening, mouth (of thing)'

CAY pai

NSY payə

CSY paya [pl. payət]

Sir paca [Vakh. from Men. and Rub.]

SPI paa 'entrance, opening, mouth'

NAI paa

WCI paa

ECI paa

GRI paaq 'opening, entrance, mouth, manhole of kayak',
 EG also 'clam'

PE paðər- 'meet' [cf. Aleut haða- 'direction towards']

AA Y paiXtə- 'meet, encounter'

CAY paiXtə-

NSY payər- 'meet'

CSY payər- [and paaqutə- 'face (each other)'; note
 pasqamənu- 'go to meet' — Vakh. has pasqar- 'go to meet'
 and, from Rub.'s texts, pažəl(səmə)-, pažvəXarutəqə-

'approach']

Sir pasqarət(ə)- 'meet' [from CSY?]

SPI paaq- 'meet' [and pažruti- 'meet up with']

NAI paaq- 'go to meet (s.o. as they arrive), travel into
 (wind, current)' [and pažruti- 'meet each other']

WCI paaq- 'meet' [and Cop palri- 'go to meet']

ECI paaq- 'meet' [and pa(a)rria(q)- 'go to meet']

GRI paar- 'go to meet' [half-trans. paarniy-; and note
 pašsarluq- 'miss, go past without seeing']

PI paaqlak- 'pass in the opposite direction' [cf. Həy-?]

SPI paaqlak- 'disobey'

NAI paaqlak-

WCI —

ECI —

GRI paarlay- 'pass in opposite direction, take s.o.'s
 place, fold hands', EG paarsaC- 'pass in opposite
 direction', NG paarlak-, cross s.o.'s path, meet on
 way'

PI paaqtuq- 'go (continually) towards s.th.' [cf. tur-2?]

SPI paaqtuq- 'go to meet, go into wind'

NAI paaqtuq- 'come directly through door or flap
 (wind)', Nu 'travel into wind', PH 'go to meet'

WCI —

ECI paaqtu(q)- 'blow right through entrance of snow
 house (wind)'

GRI —

PE paðərcar- 'go to meet' [cf. car-]

AA Y —

CAY paiXsaaq- 'go out to meet'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI paaqsaaq- 'encounter, experience'

WCI paaqsaaq- 'pass (s.o.) coming in opposite direc-
 tion', Cop 'challenge to fight' [and Schn. has paqsaaq-
 'go to meet, suspect, calumniate' for B. Lake]

ECI paarsaa(q)- 'go to meet' [and parsariaqtu(q)- 'go
 to look for s.o. thought lost']

GRI [parsiar-, paarsiartur-, NG paXXiaq-, EG partiar-
 'go to meet' — all from *pa(a)rsariaq(tuq)-]

PE paðviq 'wrist' [cf. paðər- and ðviq?]

AA Y K paswik 'ankle'

CAY —

NSY pavžik 'joint of feet'

CSY [note paasliq 'lower part of arm (esp. of garment)',
 paasliq 'wedge for splitting wood']

Sir —

SPI —

NAI payvik 'knee bone of seal' [pažvik 'chopping block'
 is probably not cognate]

WCI —

ECI pavvik 'multiple boney articulation of many small
 bones such as the wrist, the feet, etc.'

GRI paffik, paššik, NG passik 'wrist'

PY pa(C)əvtə- 'prepare (for use)' [there may be a link to payuy-; compare na(C)əvə(t)- for the vowels]
AAV KP paixtə-, K paix^wtə- 'get ready (to go)' [for PWS payuxtə- in this sense see payuy- — contam.?
CAY paiftə-, Nun pafətə- 'put where it can be used or seen' [for Nun payixtə- 'take supplies on ahead' see payuy-]
NSY paiftə- 'prepare s.th. for, take food to s.o.'
CSY piiftə- 'set out for use'

PE paɣi- 'stay at home and look after house'
AAV pai- 'stay behind (and watch over baby)'
CAY pai-
NSY pia- 'stay behind (and watch over things)' [Em.]
CSY paɣi- 'stay behind (and watch over things)'
Sir paɣiti- 'nurse (child)'
SPI pai- 'stay at home'
NAI pa<ɣ>i-
WCI pai- 'stay at home' [and paɣiɣi- 'leave one's companion in the house']
ECI pai- 'stay at home, look after house' [and paɣi- 'look after', paɣiɣitatsaq 'food put aside for those who stay home', Lab paitsiC- 'look after', paiffik 'hospital']
GRI paa-, NG pai-, EG paarsi- 'be alone in house' [and paari- (half-trans. paarsi-), paaqqi- 'look after (e.g. child)', NG paɣiɣit 'provisions for a waiting period (while hunter is away)']

PY-S paɣitə- 'inherit' [cf. t-1]
AAV paitaq 'inheritance'
CAY paitaq
NSY —
CSY paɣitə- 'inherit'
Sir paɣətarnəṛə- 'give as an inheritance' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts]

PE paɣnəṛ 'caribou bull'
AAV —
CAY [Turner's list for NS has pûngnûk 'bull caribou']
NSY [Ras. has paɣniq (for paɣnəq?) 'caribou bull']
CSY —
Sir [note paɣnəX 'maternal uncle']
SPI Qaw paɣniq 'old bull caribou'
NAI paɣniq* 'bull caribou'
WCI paɣniq 'male ruminant'
ECI paɣniq 'caribou bull'
GRI paɣniq*

PI paɣna(a)ɣyuk 'maternal uncle' [cf. yuy?]
Sir [note paɣnəX 'maternal uncle' under paɣnəṛ above]
SPI [Jen. has paɣnaryuk 'woman's father's brother' for W]
NAI [Jen. has paɣnaryuk 'woman's father's brother']
WCI Cop paɣnaaryuk 'uncle on father's side' [Lowe]
ECI —
GRI —

PE paɣu(la) 'soot'
AAV paula(q) 'ashes'
CAY paulaq 'spark from fire'
NSY —
CSY paɣula 'dust' [and Men. 1954 has paɣuq 'ripples on

sea' for Chap]
Sir paɣula 'dust'
SPI paulaq, Imaq pauq 'soot, smoke'
NAI paula 'soot'
WCI paula, pauq
ECI pauq 'soot' [paulaniq- 'remove soot from']
GRI paaq 'soot, (gun)powder' [and paxxiṛ- 'be sooted up', EG paarnaalak 's.th. dirty', NG paulaniit 'ram rod']

PE paɣuy- 'fasten down with pegs'
AAV pauk 'frame supporting roof of deadfall' [B.-S.]
CAY pauy- 'put a post in ground', pauk, paɣun 'post, pole' [and note paukə- 'depend on']
NSY —
CSY paɣutə- 'pound a stake into the ground' [Orr]
Sir paɣutə- 'pound a stake into the ground' [Orr]
SPI paɣuq 'peg, tent stake'
NAI pauk- 'stake to ground', also 'sting (insect)', paɣuq 'big stake' [paɣun, pauktuun 'tool for flattening arrows' — Jen.]
WCI pauk- 'fasten with peg, ram in stake', also 'sting (insect)' [paɣuq 'peg for tent, etc.']
ECI paɣuq 'peg'
GRI paay- 'fasten with a peg' [paɣuq 'guard holding sealing bladder in place on kayak', paɣut, EG paaṛit 'peg']

PI pauktuq- 'stake out skin to dry' [cf. tur-2]
SPI pauktuun 'stake, peg for drying skin'
NAI pauktuq- 'be putting stakes in', Nu 'stake to ground (skin)'
WCI pauktuq- 'stake out to dry (skin)' [pauktutit 'stakes for stretching and drying skin']
ECI pauttu(q)- 'stake out with pegs' [and pauttuutit 'stakes for drying skin']
GRI paattur- 'stake out to dry (skin)' [paattuut 'stake']

PE paɣunṛar 'berry' [cf. p.b. n(ə)ṛar(ar); note that all common names below probably signify *Empetrum nigrum*]
AAV —
CAY Eg, Nun, Y, NS paunraq* 'curlewberry'
NSY —
CSY paɣunraq 'curlewberry, berry'
Sir paɣnəṛəX 'berry' [Vakh. has paɣnəṛəX]
SPI paunraq 'crowberry'
NAI paunraq
WCI paunraq
ECI paurnaq 'black camarine'
GRI paarnaq, NWG paarnaq, SWG paarmaq 'berry', NG paurnaq 'crowberry'

PI paunraqun 'juniper or crowberry bush' [cf. q(q)un]
SPI —
NAI paunraqutaq 'leaf of crowberry or blackberry'
WCI —
ECI paurnaquti 'plant on which small black berries grow'
GRI paarnaqutit, paarnaqutit, paarmaqutit 'crowberry, or ling berry' [and paarnaqutuk, etc., 'juniper bush']

PE pa(C)ir 'merganser' [cf. (C)ir?]
 AAY paiq, paiXpak 'merganser, sawbill'
 CAY payiq, payiXpak, Y paziq 'merganser'
 NSY —
 CSY [note payžuyaq 'tufted puffin']
 Sir [note payžuraX 'murre or merganser'? — Orr]
 SPI pai 'merganser'
 NAI paisuyžuk
 WCI pai
 ECI Lab pai [Peck]
 GRI paaq

PI pakak- 'knock into' [cf. pakiy-, with which there seems to be considerable entanglement, but also pa(C)a- and/or patəy-]
 Yup [for CSY pakay- 'pry with a lever' see pakiy-]
 Sir [for pakay(cəmə)- 'bend' see pakəy-]
 SPI [Qaw pakak- 'rummage, search through things' — influenced by pakiy-?]
 NAI [pakak- 'rummage through things, get into mischief', pakkaqtu- 'have habit of getting into everything' — influenced by pakiy-?]
 WCI Sig pakaq- 'knock against and break' [Ras.; Pet. has 'go off (gun)', going with pakiy-?; and Met. has Sig paksak- 'touch things (child)'; Schn. has pakallak- 'touch and disturb everything (of child)' for 'adg']
 ECI [note pakki(C)- 'make someone drop s.th. by jostling him, pass and win'; Bourq. has paksaq- 'fall' for Lab]
 GRI pakay-, pakamiy-, pakammiy- 'happen to jostle' [and note pakasar- 'surprise, jostle', pakaksi- 'be disappointed', pakki- (old ortho. pagker-), NWG pakki- 'parry a thrust, jostle so as to make miss aim, tackle', EG pakki- 'slap']

PE pakəy- 'bend or flex' [cf. pakiy-]
 AAY —
 CAY pakəxtə- 'start the upturn for the side of a basket'
 NSY —
 CSY pakəy- 'flex, bend (e.g. in old age)', pakəxtə- 'bend or flex at a joint, bend over forwards' [and pakšəy- 'bend, curl, wrap, fold', pakšək 'curved carving knife']
 Sir pakəy- 'bend' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts but 'push away' in Rub.'s; Men. has pakay(cəmə)- 'bend, bow down'; Vakh. also has pakaymətaləraX 'hunchbacked' from Rub. and pakay-, pakaxtəXə- 'pull legs up, curl up (body)' from Men.'s texts]
 SPI payak- 'bend' [and pakši- 'hold on by fingers, pull trigger']
 NAI —
 WCI Baker Lake pakki 'finger twisted back' [Schn.]
 ECI [note Lab pakik- 'perform sexual intercourse']
 GRI [note pakkut 'prop for kayak support straps' and pakkut(i)- 'embrace']

PI pakəyžumik- 'wrist wrestle' [cf. miy- and compare ažyaymik- under ažya(r)]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI Baker Lake pakkiyumiut(i)- 'wrist wrestle' [Schn.]
 ECI pakayyumiut(i)- 'compete at arm-pulling'
 GRI pakassit-, pakassiumiy-, NG pakaxxarmik-

PE pakiy- 'hook finger(s) into or dig up?' [cf. pakəy- and pakay-, with which there appears to be entanglement]
 AAYKP, Kod pakiy- 'go forward (boat), manage to reach (by pressing ahead)'
 CAY pakiy- 'uncover by pulling back the top layer, go into ocean swimming'
 NSY pakiyžəruar- 'dig', pakiyvik 'support, hook, trigger'
 CSY pakiy- 'hook one's hand onto and pull, grab much' [influenced by pakəy-?; note also pakay- 'pry up with lever' — contam. with source of pakak-?; and pakayusiq 'lever']
 Sir pakniXqə(s)- 'dig out' [and Em. has pakəraširaX 'lever']
 SPI payik- 'scratch', Imaq also 'comb', pakši- 'hold on by fingers, pull trigger', Qaw pakik- 'pull the trigger'
 NAI pakik- 'dig with hands or claws, pull the trigger' [in first sense also pakšaq, PH payžaq; Mal pakik-, pakak- 'search for' (the second form influenced by pakak-); note also pakkiq* 'hole, place dug out']
 WCI pakik- 'scratch itself (of animal)' [and note pakkaq- 'make a hole through', pakkaq 'hole (right through)' — infl. by pakak-?]
 ECI —
 GRI →

PY paki(y)ur- 'take a stroke' [cf. (C)ur-]
 AAY pakiur- 'row'
 CAY pakiur- 'take a stroke (swimming or with a paddle)'
 NSY —
 CSY —

PE pakinəy- 'grasp or dig fingers into s.th.' [cf. nəy-?; compare SPI payik- and WCI pakik- under pakiy- above for the 'scratch' sense]
 AAY pakinəy- 'scratch'
 CAY —
 NSY pakinələq 'scratch' [Av.; from base pakinəy-?]
 CSY pakinəy- 'scratch' [Men. has pakiŋuraq- for Chap]
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI pakin'ik- 'pull toward self, pull oneself up, touch on shoulder'
 WCI pakinik- 'pull the trigger, touch and pull' [Schn. has 'touch, catch, grasp' for 'adg', also pakinak- 'support with hand', and Ras. has pakinikturvik 'hand grip on kayak paddle' for Net]
 ECI —
 GRI NG pakinik- 'put forepaws on (edge of ice, of polar bear)' [and WG pakiŋiy-, pakaniy- 'lie with end across to weigh down (e.g. stone in wall)' — contam. with pakəy-?]

PE palar- 'not give or get much'
 AAY palar- [plus negative] 'get plenty'
 CAY palar- 'not get or give enough'
 NSY palaXtə- 'wound, confuse, not pay in full, make mistake'
 CSY palar- 'not give or get enough', palaXtə- 'pacify' [and Chap palaXaq 'little']
 Sir palaraXsəmələraX 'little' [Vakh.]

SPI palaq- 'not give enough'
 NAI palaq- 'give or get less than one deserves, blame', Nu
 'wrestle a bit, defeat effortlessly' [and palaŋa- 'improve
 moderately (one's condition)']
 WCI Sig palaq- 'not give or get much', Car palaq- 'be
 good' [Ras], 'becalm, moderate' [Schn. 'adg'], Sig palaŋa-
 'be moderate, not very solid', Net palait- 'be greedy'
 [Briggs]
 ECI palaq- 'work badly' [and palaŋa- 'be loose, no longer
 held back'; and Spald. has NBI palaaqsi- 'become good
 (weather)']
 GRI [note palaŋŋar- 'loosen (rheum)'; NWG palak 'good',
 palaa-, panaa- 'be good' may also belong here, though
 it has been regarded as a borrowing from Norwegian-
 Danish bra which means 'good']

PE palir- 'dry up or be tanned by the sun'
 AAY paliXtə- 'sunburn'
 CAY paliXtə- 'suntan'
 NSY paliq 'sunburn, suntan'
 CSY palir- 'turn autumn colors, suntan'
 Sir palir- 'turn yellow'
 SPI paliq- 'be dry' [and Jen. has W paliq- 'starve' —
 compare palu-]
 NAI paliq- 'be dry'
 WCI Cop paliq- 'dry up, waste away' [Jen.]
 ECI palirniq 'lamp that goes out for lack of fuel, sun-
 tanned person', palli(q)- 'be dry'
 GRI palir(sima)- 'be or make brown, sunburnt', palirsi-
 'be sooted up, carbonized'

PI palliq 'dry willow twigs' [cf. q under nər¹]
 SPI palliq 'dry willow twigs'
 NAI Nu palliq* 'dried plant, arctic cotton'
 WCI palliq 'dry willow'
 ECI palliq 'dried twigs, suntanned person'
 GRI paŋiq* '(dwarf) willow' [in some areas 'alder'
 rather; paŋiit 'willow or alder scrub'; note also
 paliq, paŋit 'cover of capelin bag, wad (loaded in
 gun)']

PE palu- 'be lying on one's stomach' [cf. paŋaŋay- and
 pa(C)amay- though the relat. — if any — is obscure]
 AAY palu- 'be sad'
 CAY palu- 'starve'
 NSY palu- 'lie on stomach' [Orr]
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI palu- 'become skinny'
 NAI palu- 'be depressed, in bad condition', palut- 'turn
 upside down or over', Nu 'be covered in hard snow
 (trap)' [and paŋu- 'fall (dog's ears)']
 WCI Cop palu- 'lie on face' [and Pet. has Sig paluŋaq-
 'have hanging ears']
 ECI palu- 'lower head'
 GRI palu- 'lie on stomach' [and paluŋa- 'have hanging
 ears (dog)']

PE pallur- 'lie down on stomach' [cf. r- under ŋ(ŋ)ur-]
 AAY palur- 'lie on belly' [and paluqsaŋ- 'trip and fall']
 CAY palur- 'lie face down' [post. root]

NSY paluXtə- 'lie face down'
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI palluq- 'assume a prone position'
 NAI palluq- 'assume a prone position' [and Nu paluq-
 'have nothing more (e.g. to eat)']
 WCI Cop pallukaq- 'fall on face' [Lowe; Met. has
 paalluq- 'be stretched out on stomach'; Dor. has
 palluq- 'fall flat on face' for Net]
 ECI pallu(q)- 'lower self to ground', Iti 'fall down'
 [Peck has 'lie on belly' for Lab; palluŋa- 'be on all
 fours, on stomach']
 GRI paŋur- 'lie down on stomach' [paŋuŋa- 'be lying
 on stomach, lean forward towards s.th.; Up
 paŋittivi- 'creep after seal on ice']

PE palurtaŋ 'beaver' [cf. pallur- under palu-]
 AAY Kod paluqtaq 'beaver'
 CAY paluqtaq*
 NSY paluqtaq 'otter?' [Av.]
 CSY paluXtaq 'sea otter'
 Sir paluXtəX
 SPI paluqtaq 'beaver'
 NAI paŋuqtaq
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI —

PY pama- 'flicker'
 AAY —
 CAY pama- 'be responsive, curve as it burns (candle wick)'
 NSY pama- 'flicker (flame)'
 CSY pama- 'flicker, be disheveled (hair)'
 Inu [Imaq pamaŋaa(C)- 'flicker in wind (flame)' — from
 NSY?]

PI paməq- 'raise (child)'
 Yup [note CAY pamriy- 'be adroit (growing child)', and
 AAY pamərcəstə- 'stay up late']
 SPI pamiq- 'raise, bring up'
 NAI pamiq-, pamari- 'nurture', pamat- 'pamper, cater to'
 WCI Cop pamiq- 'rear' [Ras.; Men. has pamiqtaituaq
 'orphan under no one's protection' and pamatka 'the
 ones I raised']
 ECI —
 GRI NG pamiq-, pamiXXaq- 'grow up, rear'

PE pamyur 'tail (of land animal)' [cf. papəy-]
 AAY pamyuq 'tail', pamyuXsuun, 'anal fin', pamyurualuk
 'tailbone, coccyx'
 CAY pamyuq 'tail' [and Y pamaŋquq 'tailbone, coccyx', Y
 pamaŋqatak 'dried fish tail']
 NSY pamyuq 'tail'
 CSY [Rub. has pamyuk 'notch at base of harpoon'] →
 Sir [note pamyā 'harpoon notch (i.e. socket?)' — compare
 ECI, GRI pamiq under pamyurəŋ below] →
 SPI pamiuq 'tail of a mammal'
 NAI pamiuq 'tail of a land animal'
 WCI pamiuq
 ECI pamiuq
 GRI pamiuq 'tail (on an animal with a round tail)'

PE pamyurar 'tailbone' [cf. ar; the Inu forms probably from *pamyural(l)uk — compare ukyurar under ukyur]

AAV pamyurualuk 'tailbone'

CAY HBC pamyuXauluq, **LI pamyuqaq** 'tailbone, coccyx' [for the first form see rurluq]

NSY pamyuyaq 'tailbone' [Av.]

CSY pamyuraq 'tailbone (coccyx)'

Sir pamyuraX 'back part of carcass of an animal'

SPI pamialuk 'tailbone, end of kayak'

NAI pamialluk, **Mal pamiaħuk** 'back flap of pants above belt, tailbone (coccyx)'

WCI pamialluk 'end of spine at buttocks'

ECI pamialluk 'tail of seal or walrus, coccyx (of human being)' [and note pamiaq 'tail of land animal, handle of saucepan, tail end of arrow or harpoon']

GRI pamiaħuk 'tail of seal or walrus, coccyx' [pamiaq 'terminal peg of harpoon']

PE pana 'lance'

AAV Kod panaq 'fish spear', **KP panak** 'spear'

CAY panaq 'large spear, lance' [and panar- 'spear']

NSY pana 'spear'

CSY pana 'spear' [also verbal]

Sir pana 'spear' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts]

SPI pana 'long-handled spear' [Jen. = 'big two-edged knife']

NAI pana 'spear, double-edged blade, porcupine quill' [and as verb = 'spear']

WCI pana 'lance for killing enemies in war', **Car** 'point of caribou lance' [Ras.], 'snow knife' [B.-S. and Dor.]

ECI pana 'snow knife'

GRI pana 'large knife, sword' [pana-, panar- 'hack with sword']

PE panər- 'dry (out)'

AAV KP paanəy-, **K pa(a)nir-** 'roast over a fire, singe'

CAY —

NSY —

CSY panər- 'starve to death, burn' [and panələq* 'ash, burned spot']

Sir pan(ə)R- 'be burnt', **panəXtə-** 'burn' [Vakh. from Rub., but from Men.'s texts he has the latter form as 'starve' as also Orr; Men. has panəXtəkcəX 'burnt'; Em. has panələX 'ash, burned spot']

SPI paniq- 'dry out'

NAI paniq- 'become dry, lose weight, become skinny, starve'

WCI paniq- 'be dry, be skinny, waste away'

ECI paniq- 'dry' [and parŋi(C)- 'dry (by fire, sun, or wind)' — also perhaps paqqa(q)- 'be hot']

GRI panir- 'be dry, look like one doesn't have anything' [paqqir- become dry, blanch (human in fear), paqqit- 'be dry, destitute', parni- 'be dried up in air (e.g. skin)']

PI pannaq 's.th. dried out or skinny' [cf. q under nər¹]

SPI pannaq- 'be getting dry', **Qaw pannaruq-** 'dry out, get skinny'

NAI pannaq* 'skinny person or animal', **pannarik-**, **pannaqtuk-** 'be very dry'

WCI Sig pannaq, **pannaluk** 'thin person'

ECI pannaq 'very dry wood', **Lab** 'dry tree with bark still on'

GRI pannariy- 'be very dry', **pannaat-**, **EG pannarəŋjit-**, **Up panniqəŋjit-** 'not be completely dry'

PE paniy 'daughter'

AAV panik 'daughter'

CAY panik

NSY panik

CSY panik

Sir panəx, **panix**

SPI panik

NAI panik

WCI panik

ECI panik

GRI panik

PE paŋaləy- 'run on four legs' [cf. paŋaħay- and ləy-]

AAV K paŋaləy- 'crawl'

CAY paŋaləy- 'run on four legs'

NSY paŋaləy- 'gallop' [Em.]

CSY paŋaləy- 'run on four legs'

Sir paŋaləy-

SPI paŋalik-, **Qaw paŋalik-** 'gallop'

NAI paŋalik-

WCI paŋalik-

ECI paŋalik-

GRI paŋaliy-

PE paŋaħay- 'fall forward' [cf. paŋaləy- and p.b. ħay-]

AAV —

CAY paaləy- 'fall forward' [and paarvay- 'fall forward hard']

NSY paaləa(R)- 'fall forward' [Em.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI paalak-, **Qaw paalak-** 'fall forward', **Qaw paalak-** 'starve' [compare palu- for the latter]

NAI paalħak-, **Mal paallak-** 'fall forward' [and note paasaaq- 'fall forward (on s.th.)']

WCI paallak- 'fall forward' [also paasaaq- 'stretch out on stomach']

ECI paalla(k)-

GRI paŋaħay-, **EG paŋakkar-** 'fall forward, stumble' [and paalħay- 'glance off (harpoon, etc.), break off (foreshaft of harpoon)' — the latter meaning from Oqaatsit; **NG paallak-** 'fall forward']

PE paŋər- 'paddle'

AAV AP paanər- 'paddle'

CAY paanər- 'paddle a kayak with a double-bladed paddle'

NSY —

CSY [note paŋəXtə- 'take a trip to Siberia from St. Lawrence Island' and compare paŋquqə- under paqəŋ-] →

Sir [note paŋəXtə- 'go from St. Lawrence Island to Siberia' — Orr]

SPI →

NAI paŋak- 'paddle swiftly' [for pauq- 'flap wings' see pa(C)a-]

WCI pauq- 'paddle' [influenced by pautik 'paddle' below?]

ECI pauq- 'paddle' [Lab also paṇṇaq- 'paddle fast in a canoe' — Peck]

GRI paar- [old ortho. paor-] 'paddle', paXXut(i)- 'compete at paddling', NG pauq- 'row, paddle' [influenced by paṇṇun?; note also NG pauXXi- 'paddle quickly towards game']

PE paṇṇun 'kayak paddle' [cf. un and Aleut Atkan, Att haasi-x (du.), EA Xaasi-X, earlier Xaasi-x 'double-bladed paddle' — from *harusi-x?]

AAV AP paṇṇXsuun 'paddle'

CAY paṇṇun 'double-bladed kayak paddle'

NSY —

CSY Chap paṇṇun [Men.]

Sir —

SPI paarun, paarutik 'double-bladed paddle'

NAI paarutik

WCI pautik 'kayak paddle'

ECI pautik 'kayak paddle' [also 'rudder, oar' in Lab acc. Peck]

GRI paatit (pl.) 'kayak paddle' [and NG paut 'oar', (du.) pautik 'paddle']

PI papaaq 'placenta (of animal)'

Yup — [note NSY papa 'raw core in boiled piece of meat' (Tein)]

SPI —

NAI papaaq 'animal placenta'

WCI papaat [Dor. has papaaq for B. Lake]

ECI papaaq 'placenta'

GRI —

PE papḏi- 'be bothersome?' [there may be a link to papəy- — note the Sir below]

AAV papsi(kə)- 'find bothersome' [for papsaa(kə)- 'want to see, be suspicious of' see mam(ə)ya-]

CAY NSU papsi(kə)- 'find a nuisance' [emot. root]

NSY —

CSY papši- 'fidget' [and papšanitə- 'be active, vigorous']

Sir —

SPI Qaw papši- 'bother'

NAI papži- 'bother, annoy'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE papəy 'tail' [cf. pamyur]

AAV —

CAY papsatquq, papsatqitaq 'fish tail'

NSY papəkaq 'tail fin of fish' [Av.]

CSY papək 'tail of land mammal' [and papasquq 'fish tail', papəžəxti- 'wag tail']

Sir papəx 'tail' [and papəžəxur- 'quiver, swing', and papəžəx- 'move' — Orr]

SPI pavik 'bird tail'

NAI papik

WCI papik

ECI papik

GRI papik

PI papəqqila- 'wag tail' [cf. la(ṛ)-?]

SPI —

NAI papiqqila- 'wriggle, jump around, wag tail'

WCI papiqqila- 'wriggle (fish in net)'

ECI —

GRI papiqila-, papikila- 'wag tail'

PI papəruq 'fish tail' [cf. qur]

SPI paviruq 'fish tail'

NAI papiruq

WCI papiruq

ECI papiruq 'fish tail' [also verbal of fish moving its tail]

GRI papiruq 'fish tail'

PE paqət- '(go and) find' [cf. paqna- and Aleut haqa- 'come', haqat- Atkan 'find, come across, learn, present oneself', EA, Att 'bring, give, bring about']

AAV PWS paqtə- 'see if it is all right with someone'

CAY paq<ə>tə- 'check, investigate' [and note Y paquusiyy-, paṇquusiyy-, K paquusaay- 'try to see (when not supposed to)']

NSY paqətə- 'encounter' [Em.]

CSY [note paṇquqə- 'go check on, pay a visit to' — contam. with paṇṇə-?]

Sir [paṇqur- 'check on (something valuable)' — from the CSY? — Orr]

SPI parit- 'find'

NAI paqit-

WCI paqit-

ECI —

GRI —

PE paqna- 'prepare to leave' [cf. paqət-]

AAV —

CAY paqna(yuy)- 'be curious about s.th.' [emot. root]

NSY paqnan 'supply'

CSY paqna(yuy)- 'be apprehensive', paqnan 'weapon, protection'

Sir paqna(yuy)- 'be apprehensive' [Orr]

SPI paqnak- 'get ready'

NAI parna-, Mal paqna- 'get ready to go', parnan, Nu paqnatit 'ammunition'

WCI parnak 'reserve, store of food', Net parnak- 'get ready to start' [Ras.]

ECI parna(k)- 'get ready to start' [and parnasima- 'be ready']

GRI →

PE paqnaṇir- 'secure' [cf. ṇir-]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY paqnaṇir- 'fasten, lock' [and paqnaṇirun 'lock']

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI parnaiq- 'prepare to leave' [meaning due to parnak- above; Schn. has 'adg' (Car?) parnanaiqsivvik 'prison' and for Esk. Point pinaiq- 'lock, tie up']

ECI *parnai(q)*- 'get ready, imprison' [in first sense also *parnai*-, *parna(k)*-; also *parnanaiq*- 'put in prison', *parnanairsivik* 'prison']

GRI *parnaar*-, SWG *payarnaar*- 'lash down, lock' [and *parnaarut(i)*- 'put in prison', *parnaaruššivik* 'prison']

PY-S *paqrītə*- 'be missing' [cf. *paqət*- and *ñitə*-?]

AAY —

CAY *paqXitə*- 'find something to be missing'

NSY —

CSY *paaXqitə*- 'be vacant, without people' [and *paaXqilñaatə*- 'slip away, steal away']

Sir *paqrət(ə)*- 'not have, be absent' [Vakh.; Men. has *paqrītəX* 'there is none, it is absent']

PI *paqu(mi)*- 'dread'

SPI *paquui*- 'hesitate to do something dangerous', *paquzúk*- 'be cautious' [and Jen. has *W paumi*- 'dread, be superstitious about']

NAI *paquri*- 'shun (fearing contamination), regard with fear or caution'

WCI —

ECI *Lab paqumi(suk)*-, *paqumiyi*- 'meditate (upon)' [Peck]

GRI *paqumiyi*- 'be superstitious about, feel disgust for', *paqumisuy*-, EG *qaqqimisuC*- 'follow a taboo, be worried about s.th. for cult reasons' [and *paqinnar*- 'be taboo'; Holm has EG *paqumiyi*- 'be sad about']

PI *parla*- 'hurry eagerly towards' [there may be a link to *paðar*-]

Sir [Em. has *parləy*- 'jump across something', *parlaqəna* 'at a jump', and *parlaqə(s)*- 'jump up and down']

SPI *parliuq*- 'welcome'

NAI *parla*- 'welcome, greet'

WCI *parla*- Net 'fight to be first', Car 'tremble with eagerness when hunting caribou' [Ras.]

ECI *parla*- 'throw things to them to eat, hurry to eat (to get most)' [Peck has for Lab 'pounce, fall on s.th.']

GRI —

PE *partə(r)* 'string or rope'

AAY —

CAY *paXtak* 'spruce root stretched above water's surface for a line of snares', *paXtə*- 'tighten drawstring or belt against cold or wind' [note also *pəqfil'ngūt* 'fish trap, single trap' in Barnum]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir *paXtəX*, pl. *paXtay* 'lace for boot' [Orr]

SPI ➡

NAI ➡

WCI *paqti* 'rope which connects sled to traces, sled draught line'

ECI —

GRI —

PE *partəržar* 'drawstring'

AAY —

CAY *paXtəraq* 'drawstring', Nun, HBC *taXpəraq* 'drawstring' [may be influenced by *tarpar*-]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir *paXtəṛəX* 'lace for boot' [Vakh.]

SPI *paqtiqša*q 'drawstring on mukluk top'

NAI *paqtiṛžaq* 'kneestring of boot'

WCI *paqtiṛaq* 'string at top of boot'

ECI —

GRI —

PY *paruq* 'bug'

AAY C *paruq* 'tiny bug'

CAY *paruq*

NSY *paru* [Av.]

CSY —

PY-S *pasi*- 'smash or hit' [cf. *patəy*-?]

AAY *pasi*- 'smash' [*pasinəq* 'flat place']

CAY *pasi*-, *masi*- 'smash flat, be flattened'

NSY —

CSY — [but note Chap *pasinəq** 'frame of house or window, hull of boat']

Sir *pasi*- 'hit'

PE *patəy*- 'slap' [cf. *pattay*- and *pasi*-]

AAY PWS *patəy*- 'use paddle as brake'

CAY *patəy*- 'slap' [Hinz = 'lay a hand on']

NSY *patəy*- 'hit with palm of hand' [Em.]

CSY *patəy*- 'hit with palm of hand' [and note *matəy*- 'come up side by side with']]

Sir *patəy*- 'hit with palm of hand' [Em.]

SPI *patik*- 'lay an open hand on'

NAI *patik*- 'slap', PH 'lay hand on'

WCI *patik*- 'slap, beat, strike'

ECI *patik*- 'slap, lay a hand on, play cards, clap hands' [and *patuk*- 'touch self with hand']

GRI *patiy*- 'strike with the hand, lay a hand on, place paddle on another's kayak to support him', *patit*- 'strike with s.th. in hand' [and *paššut(i)*- 'treat (patient), beat, rape', *pattur*- 'beat one's wife']

PI *pataktət*- 'slap together' [cf. *tət*-]

SPI *patiktit*- 'align so as to touch'

NAI *patiktit*-

WCI *patiktit*- 'put s.th. touching (e.g. wall), flatten with hand, clap hands with a child' [and note Net *patiktitiq* 'grounded ice floe' in Ras.]

ECI *patitti(t)*- 'make several things touch', Iti 'close (book), fold (skin)'

GRI *patit(s)it*- 'slap together (e.g. two pieces of bread)', NG *patik(tit)*- '(come to) land'

PE *patyutar* 'slapping instrument' [cf. *un*]

AAY C *patxuta* 'drumstick' [B.-S.; also *patXutaq* 'sled brake, paddle']

CAY —

NSY *patkutaq* 'whalebone fan with handle for slapping water during walrus hunt'

CSY *pa(a)txutaq* 'racket-like device used in a traditional game'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI patkutaq 'fly swatter'
 WCI [note Net patkutik 'child's mittens without fingers' — Ras.]
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE patər 'marrow'
 AAY patəq 'marrow'
 CAY patəq* 'marrow' [patər- 'eat bone marrow']
 NSY patəq 'marrow' [patər- 'swallow down, suck out bone marrow, kiss, permeate' (Av.)]
 CSY patəq* 'marrow' [patər- 'drain, evaporate']
 Sir patəX 'marrow'
 SPI patiq
 NAI patiq* 'marrow' [verbal = 'eat bone marrow']
 WCI patiq [and verbal = 'eat bone marrow'; patiriaq- 'have rheumatic aches']
 ECI patiq 'marrow'
 GRI patiq* 'marrow' [patir- 'remove marrow from', NG patiriaXXi- 'ache (in bones)']

PE patət- 'be cold or frozen' [cf. patuy and patqar-]
 AAY pacəstə- 'be cold (body part), be chilled', pacəsnaq- 'be cold (surroundings)' [pacəsnaq 'cold draft']
 CAY pacətə- 'be cool, chilled' [pacnaq 'chilly weather', and note patsaqar- 'suffer a chill from going outside while sweaty']
 NSY —
 CSY [pasəraq 'frost on skin boat']
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI patit- 'be frozen solid (shallow water)'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE patliy- 'approach'
 AAY —
 CAY pałitaq 'entrance passage (of trad. sod house)'
 NSY pałitaq
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI KI, W pałtik- 'approach' [Jen.]
 NAI pallik- 'be by the edge of s.th. or s.o.', Mal patliyuti- 'approach, be near' [and pallisaq, pallitcat 'entrance mound or passageway to trad. sod house']
 WCI —
 ECI Lab palliyuti- 'approach' [Peck]
 GRI pałiy-

PY patqar- 'freeze over or form scab?' [cf. patuy and patət-, but compare also matu]
 AAY AP patqar- 'freeze or scab over'
 CAY patqar-
 NSY —
 CSY —

PE pattay- 'slap or clap' [cf. patəy-]
 AAY pataxtur- 'hurry' [compare GRI pattattur- below]
 CAY patay-, pataxtur- 'hurry'
 NSY —

CSY patay- 'hit lightly', Chap patayar- 'clap'
 Sir patayara(ci)- 'clap, slap'
 SPI patak-, Qaw patakaq- 'hurry' [Jen. has W patak-]
 NAI pattak- 'slap, spank' [and patala- 'get ready in a hurry, feel one's way in dark', PH 'clap hands', pattakula- 'applaud']
 WCI pattak- 'applaud, clap, caress (an animal)' [and Schn. has patta 'hand with outstretched fingers' for B. Lake]
 ECI patta(k)- 'play ball', Lab 'slap' [pattak 'ball for playing with']
 GRI pattay- 'knock s.th. off s.o. with hand (e.g. snow of their clothing), pat, accompany (on musical instrument)' [pattaat(i)- 'play ball', pattaat 'ball, drum stick', pattattur- 'flap wings']

PE patuy 'frost or ice forming a crust' [cf. patqar- and patət-; for the 'brass' words compare ECI qakurna 'iron' under qakurnar (qakur-)]
 AAY —
 CAY patuxluk 'ice fog, overcast weather' [note also patukpak 'brass' on old lists like Nelson's]
 NSY —
 CSY patuk 'crust of frost', patuy- 'become covered with ice'
 Sir patux 'crust of frost' [Orr]
 SPI patuk 'sleet' [note patukpak 'brass, copper']
 NAI patuk 'frost of breath on ruff' [and verbal = 'be wet or frosty, form frost on ruff'; note also patukpak 'brass']
 WCI patuk 'rime frost' [also verbal; Dor. has patuktuq 'thin snow on ground' for B. Lake]
 ECI [Lab pat(t)utsauma- 'be frozen fast to s.th.' — Peck]
 GRI [note patuyut(i)- 'squeeze together around (e.g. ice around kayak, squid around its prey)' — contam. with patəy-?]

PY pauynaq 'brown bear' [cf. nar]
 AAYPWS pauynaq, pauynaq 'brown bear' [in old sources]
 CAY Nun pauynaX 'bear'
 NSY —
 CSY —

PE pa(C)umə(t)- 'itch'
 AAY paumə- 'scratch an itch' [also C paumnaat 'nettle']
 CAY Y NS paumə-, Nun paamə- 'scratch an itch'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI paumit-
 NAI paumit- 'itch'
 WCI paumit-
 ECI paumit- 'feel a slight tickle'
 GRI paamiy- 'itch, scratch, be intrusive (person)' [and paamitsay- 'get irritated']

PI pautnaq 'plant (edible)' [cf. nar and also paṇərun under paṇə-?]
 SPI —
 NAI Nu pautnaq 'edible plant'
 WCI —
 ECI paunnaq 'mauve-coloured sub-arctic wild flower of anemone family (used for Inuit tea)'

GRI paannaq [old ortho. pāngnaq], paannaat, NG paunnaak 'broad-leaved willow herb'

PY paviy- 'be lively

AAy pawiy- 'be deft, nimble, lively, fast'

CAY Y, Nun paviy- 'be lively, vigorous, fast'

NSY —

CSY —

PE pavlu 'drum handle' [cf. lu(ɾ)?]

AAy —

CAY NSU pakluk 'drum handle'

NSY —

CSY taflu

Sir taflu [Orr]

SPI papluq 'drum handle'

NAI pavlu

WCI —

ECI pallu 'vertical handle of cup or jug', palluaq 'handle of Inuit spade'

GRI —

PE pay(y)a(y)- 'be unsteady or weak' [cf. Atkan Aleut hayamḏa- 'be unsteady']

AAy —

CAY Nun payarway- [or payarwar-?] 'be faint from hunger'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw payaṇa- 'be unsteady, loose-fitting'

NAI paya- 'be unable to manage, defeat or lift s.th.', payaṇa- 'be weak' [and payyaksaq- 'have difficulty overcoming, not be strong enough for s.th.']

WCI Sig paya- 'starve to death', payaṇa- 'be too weak to do s.th., be fragile, easy to make fall over' [and Car? payyaluk- 'change direction (wind)' — Schn. 'adg']

ECI —

GRI passay- 'not be sure in kayak, tend to capsize' [and note pataya- 'be unsteady on feet or in kayak' — contam. with patay- or pirtuya- 'capsize easily' under pəɾə-]

PE payuy- 'bring food or supplies to' [cf. perhaps Aleut haya- 'request, ask for']

AAy payuxtə- 'take food to'

CAY payuxtə- 'take food to' [and Nun payixtə- 'take supplies on ahead — influenced by pa(C)əvtə-?]

NSY payuxtaq 'boat arriving with delicacies' [Av.]

CSY payuxtə- 'go check on'

Sir payuxtə- [Vakh.]

SPI payuk- 'bring food or supplies to'

NAI payuk-

WCI payuk- 'give food, clothing to those remaining'

ECI payuk- 'bring a gift to'

GRI payuy-

PE pəyəyər- 'stay up all night' [cf. Atkan Aleut haylay- 'have bad dreams?']

AAy —

CAY pəxxər- 'stay up late, all night' [and note pəyla- 'walk or talk in sleep, have a nightmare' — for NSU

pəlli- in the same meaning see pəllicci-]

NSY —

CSY pəxə- 'stay awake all night'

Sir pəyəy- [Vakh.]

SPI piaaq- 'stay up late'

NAI piyaaq-

WCI piyaaq-

ECI piyaaq-

GRI piyaaq- 'stay up late' [and pixxatiyi- 'stay awake, keep vigil all night because of']

PE pəylər- 'bounce or jump up' [cf. pəkə- and Aleut hiyit-, EA ixit- 'make a jump' with p.b. ləɾ-]

AAy —

CAY —

NSY pəylər- 'squat, sit down' [Av.]

CSY —

Sir pəylər- 'squat'

SPI piyliq- 'bounce, jump up'

NAI piyliq- 'bounce, jump up' [and piyla- 'be bouncy']

WCI piyliq- 'bounce, jump up' [piylayuq 's.th. that bounces well']

ECI pilli(q)- 'bounce'

GRI piḥir- 'hop, bounce'

PY-S pəynəm 'barely' [there may be a relat. to pəytə-]

AAy —

CAY pəynəm 'after much effort, barely'

NSY pəynəm

CSY pəynəm

Sir pəynəm

PY pəytə- 'drop or let go' [cf. Atkan Aleut hiyi- 'throw (iylax spear)', EA iṭiqā-X 'big spear, lance']

AAy pəxtə- 'let go of'

CAY pəxtə- 'drop, let go, give up, break up with'

NSY —

CSY pəxtə- 'let go, release, divorce, get free, come loose'

PE pəkə- 'jump up (and move off)' [cf. pəkku(y)-, pəyləq-, pəkutaq and Aleut hiki- 'disappear']

AAy pəkaxtə- 'stir'

CAY pəkə- 'make a movement which attracts notice' [and note NSU pəkara- 'stroll']

NSY —

CSY pəkuy- 'disperse quickly'

Sir →

SPI →

NAI [note pikaala- 'writhe in pain', Nu pikak- 'break through thin ice to breathe (whale, seal)'] →

WCI piki- 'rise from nest and fly off'

ECI piki- 'rise from nest (bird), jump up' [and Lab pikallak- 'be rowdy']

GRI piki- 'get ready to leave' [and pikaala- 'go round the house busying oneself with all sorts of work']

PE pəkət- 'move around' [cf. t-¹, used reflexively, and Aleut hikit- 'lose, miss, cast']

AAy pək<ə>tə- 'work, be Monday', PWS 'walk'

CAY pək<ə>tə- 'move, walk', BB, LI, NR also 'work'

NSY —

CSY pəkətə- 'shovel, fire from work'

Sir pəkətə- 'shovel, fire from work'

SPI piyit- 'jump, move around'

NAI pikit- 'move constantly, cannot keep still'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI pikiy- 'become agitated, jump up' [old ortho. pikiy- but Fab. has piki(t)-]

PI pəkiaq- 'go out quickly' [cf. pəkyay- below]

SPI piyiaq- 'rush out, go out quickly'

NAI pikiaq- 'jump up suddenly and bolt, gush out (water)'

WCI pikiaq- leave the house in a rush' [and Schn. has 'break out of shell (chick)' for 'adg']

ECI pikiaq- 'pop up, stick up at surface' [Lab 'escape' in Bourq.]

GRI pikia- 'come up out of water (diving bird)', NG pikiaq- 'stick head out of breathing hole (seal)' [pikiala- 'gush forth (water)']

PE pəkyay- or **pəkyəy-** 'fly off'

AAy —

CAY pəksaɬay- 'fly off from eggs', HBC pəksay- 'scatter'

NSY —

CSY Chap pəksay- 'scatter'

Sir —

SPI piksik- 'fly off, bounce'

NAI piksak-, piksik- 'fly off, bounce off target, leave without preparation' [the form with i is unexplained but note that i (rather than i) is regular after s]

WCI piksik- 'jump, bounce'

ECI pitsi(k)-

GRI pissiy-

PE pəkku(y)- 'be alert or effective?' [cf. pəkə- and compare pillu(a)rik- under pi- for the contractions in some Inu forms]

AAy —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY pəkuy- 'become fully awake, alert' .

Sir —

SPI —

NAI [note pikkari- 'be very fond of' — from *pikkunari-?]

WCI —

ECI pikkunaq- 'do things as they should be', pikkunari- 'consider properly done' [and compare pikkarik- 'be capable' with p.b. ki- and NBI pikkaniq- 'be clever'; also pikkaluk- 'be clumsy', pikutsuq 'one who does bad work', pikatsiluk-, Iti pikutsu(k)- 'not do things right', from *pikkunartuy-?]

GRI pikkunar- 'be effective', pikkuyi- 'think s.th. strong' [and pikkuriy- 'be capable' with p.b. ki- (opp. = pikkurɬuy- 'do clumsily'), and pikkusuy- 'do, eat eagerly', pikkutsay- 'become enthusiastic', Fab. 'feel strengthened by s.th.', also EG pikkartiC- 'throw harpoon without hitting', with tɬuy]

PE pəkənə 'kind of edible root'

AAy —

CAY Nun pəkənəq 'tall cottongrass'

NSY pəkənəq 'type of plant' [Av.]

CSY pəkənəq 'tuber of tall cottongrass'

Sir —

SPI pikniq 'tall cottongrass'

NAI piɲniq 'cache of food made by mice', Nu pikniq 'watergrass'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PY-S pəkutaq 'shovel' [cf. pəkə- (esp. pəkət- under it) and un; there may be contam. from pakiy- and/or pəqur here]

AAy pəkutaq, pəkutaXsuun 'flat shovel' [the former from old sources; note also pəkutaruaq 'breastbone', with ɲ(ɲ)uðar]

CAY LI, Nun, NS pəkutaq 'shovel'

NSY [note pəkutə- 'dig up, dig over']

CSY pəkutaq 'shovel' [also 'halibut, turbot' and pəkəqə- 'dig around in carelessly'; and pəkfiy- 'rummage, dig around in']

Sir pəkita 'shovel' [for *pəkəta? — but compare also under pəqur; Vakh. has pəkfər- 'dig up, expose, unfold' from Men. and Rub.; Em. has pəkət(ə)- 'dig up, work with shovel', pəkfəy- 'dig up' and pukfir- 'dig in ground (animal)']

PE pəkuy 'egg' [cf. pəkyay- and pəkiaq- under pəkə-, also yuy-?]

AAy pəksu, pəksuq 'egg, to lay eggs'

CAY Y, UK, LI pəksuq 'egg', [elsewhere as well] pəksutə- 'find eggs'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw pikiuq 'wild egg', KI piyut- 'find eggs'

NAI pikiut- 'find a bird's nest with eggs or young'

WCI pikiut-

ECI pikiuk 'egg found' [verbal = 'find nest with eggs';

NBI, SB pikiusaq- 'gather eggs']

GRI [EG pikkiC- 'gather eggs']

PE pəllicci- 'be unable to keep one's eyes open'

AAy pəlici(qə)- 'be sleepy after eating a lot, have eyes sticky with sleep'

CAY [note NSU pəlli- 'have a nightmare, walk in one's sleep', and note HBC pəliquq, NS pəliquq 'feces adhering to backside']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI pillitci- 'be unable to keep one's eyes open'

WCI —

ECI pillisi-

GRI piɬitsi- [old ortho. pigdlitsi- with spurious g — Fab. has pillitsi-], NG pillutsi- 'be unable to keep one's eyes open'

PE pəlu(r) 'dust or dirt'
 AAY C pəlut 'ashes'
 CAY pəluq 'ash of birch fungus or willow or cottonwood bark (mixed with chewing tobacco), volcanic ash'
 NSY pəluzaq 'dust, dirt'
 CSY pəluŋi 'cleanliness', pəluŋir- 'clean up'
 Sir pəluŋiXsar- 'clean' [Em.]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI Car pilu 'clod of soil, remainder' [Schn., who also has pillu]
 ECI piluq 'caribou fur that has been shed' [and Ras. has pilu 'dust' for Igl]
 GRI —

PE pəlu 'leaf'
 AAY pəluq 'leaf'
 CAY pəlukutaq, pəluqutaq 'leaf of coltsfoot plant', Nun 'leaf (any kind)'
 NSY —
 CSY [note pəluməXtaq 'dish of frozen greens shredded by scraping', influenced by pəluŋ-?]
 Sir —
 SPI [note Qaw miluyataq 'coltsfoot' — influenced by məluŋ- or mulə(ŋ)]
 NAI [note milukataq 'coltsfoot' — as the SPI]
 WCI Car piluqut 'leaf' [Ras.]
 ECI [for piluq 'caribou fur that is shed, has fallen off a pelt' see pəlu(r); Peck has millukatak 'leaves of trees' for Lab]
 GRI pilu 'leaf' [and piluqut 'bilberry shrub' — compare muliqut 'leaf' under mulə(ŋ)]

PY-S pəluŋ- 'scrape skin'
 AAY —
 CAY Y pəlumrun, K təlumrun, BB əlumrun 'skin scraper' [the latter forms apparently contam. with təluŋ-]
 NSY pəluxtə 'cut hair' [compare the semantics of caliy-1]
 CSY pəluŋ- 'scrape dried fat off skin, process frozen greens' [contam. with pəlu in the latter sense?; pəluŋək 'skin-scraping tool worked with both hands']
 Sir pəluXkət- 'scrape skin' [Vakh. from Rub.'s texts; pəluŋutaX 'board for scraping skins on', pəluX 'scraper without handle for scraping skins with' — Em.]

PE pəŋəŋ- 'be worried' [cf. EA ŋaay- 'be afraid, apprehensive', ŋaaxta- 'be afraid of']
 AAY pəŋəŋ(yuŋ)- 'be worried' [emot. root; also pəŋŋaXtə- 'worry']
 CAY pəŋəŋ(yuŋ)- 'be worried' [also pəŋŋaXtə- 'worry', probably going with Inu piŋikšaŋ- below]
 NSY pəŋəŋ- 'be worried' [Em.; also pəŋŋaXtə- 'worry']
 CSY pəŋəŋ- 'worry about s.o. far away or whose return is expected', pəŋkə- 'worry about'
 Sir pəŋəŋ- 'be worried about s.th.' [Vakh.; Men. has pəŋəŋ-]
 SPI piŋiyi- 'worry about s.o.'s safety' [intr. piŋikšaŋ-]
 NAI piŋiyi- 'worry about s.o.'s safety' [intr. piŋikšaŋ-]
 WCI piŋiyi- [Lowe]
 ECI piŋiyi- 'worry about s.o.'s safety' [intr. piŋiya(C)-]
 GRI —

PE pəŋir '(kind of) wood'
 AAY pəŋiq 'type of tree'
 CAY — [but note Y pəŋə- 'resume original shape after being bent (e.g. tree by wind)' under pətyər-]
 NSY —
 CSY pəŋiq 'wood, pine wood'
 Sir pəŋiX [Orr]
 SPI Qaw piŋiq 'wood for harpoon handle', KI piŋŋiq 'red cedar' [Jen. has 'birch wood' for W]
 NAI —
 WCI [Car EP piŋilik 'hardwood for sled' — Ow.]
 ECI piŋiq 'birch tree'
 GRI piŋiq 'red (drift) wood'

PE pəŋur 'mound or hillock'
 AAY pəŋuq 'hill'
 CAY pəŋuq
 NSY pəŋuXqaq
 CSY pəŋuq 'rounded hill' [and pəŋur- 'swell, rise in a lump']
 Sir pəŋuŋnəX 'hillock', pəŋkuŋtaX 'hill'
 SPI piŋu(q) 'dune, mound', Imaq pəŋuqšaŋ 'elevation, hill' [and piŋuaq- 'burst, rupture', piŋuaqliq 'infected sore']
 NAI piŋu 'mound, pimple' [verbal = 'develop pimple, swell (wave)'; piŋuktaaq, Mal piŋuqšaŋ 'small round hill isolated in flat area']
 WCI piŋuq 'hill' [and Sig piŋuqsaaryuk 'hill formed by underground ice']
 ECI piŋuq 'pimple' [verbal = 'have a pimple'; Boas has piŋu 'mountain' for Baf.]
 GRI piŋu 'hillock, hummock'

PI pəŋuy(y)ak or **pəŋuy(y)aq** 'swelling on skin' [cf. tyay]
 SPI —
 NAI piŋuyaq 'ringworm, pimple', PH piŋuyyaaq 'itchy type of pimple or sore'
 WCI Sig piŋuyaq 'wart' [Pet.]
 ECI —
 GRI piŋuyak 'blister'

PI pəqaluyak 'iceberg (old)' [cf. pəqlir-?]
 SPI pəraluyak 'freshwater Arctic ice'
 NAI piqaluyak 'large chunk of freshwater ice'
 WCI piqaluyaq 'old ice'
 ECI piqaluyaq 'iceberg'
 GRI NG piqaluyaq 'iceberg' [shaman's word in Kroeber]

PY pəqlir- 'harden with age or be wrinkled' [cf. pəqu-?]
 AAY pəqlitə- 'be stiff, crunchy'
 CAY pəqliXtə- 'be wrinkled from soaking (skin)'
 NSY [for pəqur- 'wrinkle, bend' see pəqu-]
 CSY pəqlir-, pəqliXtə- 'harden with age (esp. skins)'

PE pəqu- 'bend or be bent' [cf. pəqur, pəŋə- and pəqlir-, though the relat. is obscure]
 AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY pəqur- 'bend, wrinkle', pəqunəq 'bend, wrinkle'
 CSY —

Sir —

SPI *piruaq*- 'for young ice to break and explode from pressure of heavier ice'

NAI *piquaq*- 'bend body when diving (seal)', *piquiniq** 'mound formed by pressure from below', Nu *piqu*- 'be pushed up and cracked by pressure from below (ice)'

WCI *piquṇa*- 'be weighed down, be bent over'

ECI *piquiniq* 'ice dome or bulge on ice surface'

GRI *piqu*- 'bend up and then straighten out again' [and *piqqut(i)*- 'bend over', *piqquk* 'crayfish', NG *piquk* 'nose bone']

PE *pəqur* and *pəku(γ)* 'upper back or nape of neck' [cf. *pəqu*-, though this may rather be the source of *contam.* in Yup — compare *pəkutaq*; the Inu forms like *pikusuk* may have p.b. *cuy* — compare *tunucuy* under *tunu*]

AAV *pəquq* 'back of person or animal'

CAY *pəquq* 'scruff of the neck, upper back' [for Nun *pəquX* 'piece of sod' see *pəqaq* — *contam.*?; note also *pəqumik* 'back load'; for *pəkutaruaq* 'breastbone' see *pəkutaq*]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir [note *pəkixtəX* (for *pəkəxtəX*?) 'shoulder blade'; there is presumably *contam.* with *pəkita* 'shovel' under *pəkutaq*-here — Vakh. has *pəqəxtəX*, *piqəxtəX*, *pəqixta*, *pəqixtəX*, *pəkixtəX* 'shoulder of whale, shovel' from Rub.'s texts]

SPI —

NAI *pikuk* 'long vertebra under neck, wolf fur from below shoulders, area across shoulders', *pikusuk* 'big bone at shoulder, depression between shoulder blades, hump behind moose's head'

WCI *pikuk* 'bone between shoulder blades, hump of a hunchback'

ECI *pikuq* 'bump below nape of neck, nape of neck, hump on back' [and note *pikkuluk* 'hunchback']

GRI *pikusuk*, *pukusuk*, NG *piku(huk)* 'nape of neck'

PE *pəṛə*- 'bend' [cf. *pəqu*-, *pərlər*- and *pəqur*, also Aleut *haXt*- 'stand up, get up' and *harit*- 'lift up (one end), put upright, turn up (overturned kayak)?']

AAV *pəṛə*- 'bend'

CAY *pəṛə*-

NSY [əpəṛə- 'bend]

CSY [note *pəXtu(yuy)*- 'be overwhelmed'; for *pərlər*- 'squat, bend over from cold' see *pərlər*-] →

Sir —

SPI [*piqtaq* 'bentwood bucket'] →

NAI [and *piqsaq*- 'bend the body while sounding (whale)', *piqta* 'place where a line bends down, side of cliff, wall']

→

WCI [*piqtaq* 'wall, edge of well, outside of barrel'] →

ECI →

GRI *pirtaq* 'dish made of curved baleen' [also *piqimi*- 'pop up and go down again at once (seal)' (compare *piqina*- under *pərina*- below), *pirtuya*- 'tend to capsized' (influenced by *pay(y)a(γ)*-?) and NWG *pirsala*- 'fall headlong']

PE *pəṛət*- 'bend (trans.)' [cf. *t-1*]

AAV *pəXtə*- 'bend'

CAY *pəXtə*-, NSU *pəṛətə*-

NSY —

CSY *pəXtə*- 'fold, bend'

Sir —

SPI *pirit*- 'bend'

NAI *pirit*- 'bend' [and *piqtīq*- 'bend (wood)']

WCI *pirit*- 'bend'

ECI *pirit*-

GRI *piqit*- 'bend up, curve, bend' [influenced by *pəqu*-?; *pirtir*- 'fold several times']

PI *pəriṇa*- 'be bent' [cf. *ṇa-1*]

SPI *piriṇa*- 'be bent'

NAI *piriṇa*-

WCI *piriṇa*- 'be bent (over or in two)' [for *piquṇa*- in this sense see *pəqu*-]

ECI *piriṇa*- 'be bent to the side (person)'

GRI *piqina*- 'be bent (e.g. in old age)' [influenced by *pəqu*-]

PE *pərnər* 'joint or bend' [cf. *nər-1*]

AAV *pərnəq* 'bent part of tree'

CAY —

NSY —

CSY *pərnəq** 'joint, bend'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI [note place name *pirniq** 'Birnik', also Nu *pirliṛ*-*niq** 'inside of a joint', influenced by *pərlər*-]

WCI *pirniq* 'curve of front of sled' [Pet. has 'junction of bay, joint' for Sig]

ECI *pirniq* 'joint'

GRI *pirniq** 'joint, elbow' [*pirnir*- 'fold together']

PY *pəṛṇaliq* 'rib' [cf. *pəriṇa*- above and *l(l)ir*]

AAV AP *pəṛṇaliq* 'rib'

CAY NSU *pəṛṇaliq* 'rib'

NSY —

CSY —

PE *pərlər*- 'be in dire need (starving or freezing)' [cf. *pəṛə*- and *pəqu*-]

AAV —

CAY *pəXləqciir(ar)*-, *pərləqciir(ar)*-, Nun *pərləXcii*- have 'stiff hands from cold'

NSY *pərlər*- 'squat down'

CSY *pərlər*- 'squat, bend over from the cold'

Sir *pərlər*- 'squat down, bend over' [Em.]

SPI —

NAI *pirliq*- 'become stiff with cold (hands)'

WCI Cop *pirla*- 'starve to death'

ECI *pirli(q)*- 'starve to death', *pirla*- 'be in dire need (several)'

GRI *pirtir*- 'starve to death' [and *pirṭasi*-, *pirṭataar*- 'meet with an accident'; for *pirṭirur*-, *piṭṭirur*- 'bemad' see *pivli*]

PE *pəru(-)* 'bury under stones (to cache)' [nominal for the stone(s) so used; cf. Aleut *haru-X* 'pack, burden', *haru*- 'pack on one's back']

AA Y —

CAY — [compare *ciru-* 'cover with snow, dirt, etc.' see *ciru-*]

NSY *pəru-* 'bury' [and *pərut* 'cache']

CSY *pəru-* 'bury, cover with earth or snow'

Sir *pəra-* 'cover' [*pərutaX* 'cover for boat or sled' (Orr)]

SPI *piru-*, Imaq *pəru-* 'bury, cache meat underground' [and *pəruvik* 'stones on meat cache']

NAI *piru-* 'put a cover over, cache' [*pirrutaq* 'rock weight to keep tent flap down']

WCI *piru-* 'cover meat cache with earth, stones, etc.'

ECI *piruq* 'stone weight for meat cache or to stop tent being blown away' [and *pirui-* 'place such a stone']

GRI *piru* 'weight on s.th.' [and verbal = 'put a weight on s.th.']; Up *piĩtsiaq* 'wall']

PE *pəta-* and *pətur-* 'penetrate or pass through' [the latter with (C)ur-; cf. *pətluy-2*]

AA Y *pətuXtə-* 'penetrate' [and note *pəskur-* 'crack, chip?']

CAY Nun *pətuXtə-* 'soak, penetrate'

NSY —

CSY [note *pəskuy-* 'slip off (rope), end (sadness)?']

Sir [*pəskər-* 'stick head out of water (animal)' — Vakh. has *pəskəraXtə-* 'emerge' (from Men.'s texts) and *pəsqər-* 'stick head through'; Em. has *pəskuy-* 'release, become undone, be past' — all of these could be from CSY]

SPI W *pitaq-* 'enter' [Jen.]

NAI →

WCI [Jen. has Cop *pitatkaq-* 'enter'], →

ECI *pitaarut(i)-* 'appear through surface (e.g. pointed object penetrating through)'

GRI *pitar-* 'pass, surpass', *pitarut(i)-* 'appear, come through (dampness)'

PI *pəttaq* 'hole' [cf. q under *nər¹*]

Yup [note CSY *pətaq* 'measles' and NSY *pətarag* 'chicken pox']

SPI —

NAI *pittaq** '(natural) hole in ice' [and *pitak-* 'have or make hole', Nu *pitaq-* 'get a hole in it (ice)']

WCI *pittaq* 'hole in ice' [as verb = 'make hole in ice'; Car 'surface of thin ice amidst thick ice' acc. Schn., who also has it as 'sound, narrows' for 'adg']

ECI *pittaq* 'hole made by punching a pointed object through'

GRI —

PI *pəturaq-* 'come through or reach (from afar)' [cf. ar-?]

SPI *pituraq-* 'pass through'

NAI *pituraq-* 'arrive at body of water after long journey, come out to a lead in ice', Nu *pituraaq-* 'go down to shore from land'

WCI *pituraq-* 'go down to shore from land', Baker Lake 'reach a lake one doesn't know' [Schn.]

ECI *pituraq-* 'come from inland to shore' [and *pituraaq* 'one who goes down to shore']

GRI *piturar-* 'come from afar (people), suddenly blow up (wind)', EG *piliā(a)q*, *pilaāaq* 'violent foehn wind from inland ice' [verbal = *piliāar-*, *pilaāar-*]

PY-S *pətyər-* 'jump up' [cf. *mətyər-* and *mətyətaq*, perhaps influenced by *pəkə-*, but compare *patu* under *matu* for possible assimilation]

AA Y *pətxər-* 'fly, leap, bound through the air' [*pətxəryaaq* 'sand flea']

CAY *pətxər-* 'spring up' [and note *pətxəq** 'dandruff', Y *pənjə-* 'resume original shape after being bent (e.g. tree by wind)' — influenced by *apənjə-*?]

NSY *pətxəq* 'rebounding'

CSY *pətxər-*, *pətxa(r)-* 'bounce off s.th.'

Sir *pətxa-* 'jump (up or across)' [Em.]

Inu [note Imaq *pətaq* '(a) jump']

PE *pətluy-1* 'dislocate a joint' [cf. *pətyər-* and *pətyu(r)-*]

AA Y —

CAY [for *pəluxtə-* 'scrape a skin' see *pəlux-*]

NSY *pəlux-* 'dislocate a joint', *pəluxtə-* 'get out of joint' [for homonym 'cut one's hair' see *pəlux-*]

CSY [for *pəlux-* 'scrape dried fat off skin, process frozen greens by scraping' see *pəlux-* and for *pəluməXtaq* 'dish of frozen greens shredded by scraping' see *pəlu*]

Sir —

SPI *piłluk-* 'get dislocated, out of joint', Qaw 'have an accident, come undone, come off'

NAI *pillui-* 'dislocate a joint' [for *pinñui-* of this meaning see *pətyu(r)-*]

WCI —

ECI *pillu(k)-* 'be bent over in pain', *pillui-* 'sprain a joint, be sprained'

GRI *piłluy-* [old ortho. *piğdlug-*] 'fall from foundation, fail, get out of joint' [and *piłlui-* 'drop']

PE *pətluy-2* 'pass through or survive' [cf. *pəta-*]

AA Y —

CAY *pəlux-* 'happen, pass'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw *piłluk-* 'be over with (esp. storm)'

NAI *pilluk-*, Mal *pitluk-* 'survive danger, illness or death'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI *piłluy-* 'get through or past'

PI *pətyu(q)-* 'get dislocated?' [cf. *pətluy-1*]

SPI *pitñuq-* 'be dislocated', *pitñui-* 'become dislocated'

NAI *pinñui-* 'dislocate a joint (also of folding knife)' [and note *pinñuq-* (for *pinñuq-*?) 'fold (knife)', Mal *pitñuqtaq* 'folding knife']

WCI —

ECI —

GRI *piñ(η)u-*, *piñ(η)ur-*, *piñuq-* 'rebound (harpoon)', *piññui-* 'lose seal by having harpoon rebound'

PE *pətuq* 'lamp stand' [cf. *pətyuq-*?]

AA Y —

CAY —

NSY *pətuk* 'lamp stand'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *pitu* 'stick supporting lamp' [Jen.]

NAI —

WCI [Ras. has Net pituṣSat 'two sticks under lamp']

ECI pituaq 'V-shaped sticks stuck in snow as lamp stand', pitsivik 'lamp stand'

GRI pitu 'lamp stand' [in NG pituk in this sense is specifically the two front legs of the 3-legged lamp-stand, acc. Holt.]

PE pətuṣ- 'fasten or secure'

AAY PWS pətuṣ- 'button, lace, zip' [and pətuk 'button, fastener, shoelace']

CAY pətuṣ- 'fasten, tether, tie to post' [as nom. pətuk = 'dog tether, chain, boat line']

NSY pətuṣ- 'tie up, tether'

CSY pətuṣ- 'tie, tether, fasten'

Sir pətəxtəṛ- 'fasten' [Vakh. has pətur-, pətər-]

SPI pituk- 'chain or tie up'

NAI pituk- 'tie, chain to a stake or pole' [as nom. = 'chain']

WCI pituk- 'attach a dog to its chain', Car pitu(k) 'draught line on a sledge' [Ras.]

ECI pituk 'V-shaped part of rope that attaches dog harness to a sled' [as verb = 'attach to end of rope']

GRI pituṣ- 'attach, tether, harness, make fast' [and pitu(k), pituq, EG piliq, NG pituk 'front strap on sledge to which traces are joined']

PE pətuṣutar 'tether' [cf. un]

AAY —

CAY [note Y pətuutaarutə- 'baste in sewing']

NSY —

CSY pətuṣutaq 'tether, tie rope or chain'

Sir pətəṣətaX 'chain'

SPI pituun 'chain', Qaw pituutaq 'dog's chain, boat rope'

NAI pituutaq 'tether, tie rope'

WCI pituutait 'chain for dog, mitten cords'

ECI pituutaq, pituuti 'thong for attaching central trace to sled'

GRI pituutaq 'tether, tie rope'

PE pi(-) 'do s.th. or thing' [so-called 'empty root'; cf. Aleut hi- 'say, call, ask for, tell']

AAY pi- 'do, say, act, go' [and possessed nom. = 'thing']

CAY pi- 'do, say, act, etc.' [and poss. nom. = 'thing']

NSY pi- 'say, ask for, turn to, happen, etc.'

CSY pi- 'do, say, act, go, etc. [poss. nom. = 'thing']

Sir pi- 'say, do' [nom. = 'something' acc. Vakh.]

SPI pi- 'do, say, get, etc.' [poss. nom. = 'thing', as in all Inu]

NAI pi-

WCI pi-

ECI pi- 'do, receive' [and piyyuti 'means, possibility, faculty']

GRI pi- 'do (to), say, get, go, happen, marry, concern, mean' [as poss. nom. = 'thing', piit, NG pit 'property', EG piit '(female) genitals'; note also pisataq 'part, property', piššut 'reason, cause', WG pissut 'hunting equipment']

PI piaraq 'young (animal)' [cf. (V)raq 'small' under rar and compare piayaaq below and mi(i)rayuq]

SPI —

NAI [note piaraq 'grey-cheeked thrush']

WCI —

ECI piaraq 'small child, baby', Lab 'young animal' [Bourq.]

GRI piaraq 'young animal' [and NG piraq 'child' — and compare WG piaraq 'girlfriend', a newer productive formation; EG piaṛaq 'young caribou'; for WG miaraq 'child' see mi(i)rayuq]

PI piayaaq 'young animal' [cf. tyay]

Yup [note CAY piyayaq* 'baby animal (esp. bird)' which may be the direct cognate]

SPI piayaaq 'young animal'

NAI piayaaq

WCI Cop piayaaq

ECI —

GRI —

PY piciatun 'any old way' [cf. ucir, here in the 3s possessed aequalis case form; compare also picir]

AAY picaatun 'any old way'

CAY piciatun

NSY —

CSY —

PE piḍqun 'request or order' [cf. ḍqə- and un; note that most languages have predictable pisqə- (Yup), pitqu- (Inu) 'tell to do' from pi(-) plus ḍqə-]

AAY —

CAY pisqun 'rule, law'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI pitqun 'request'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI piqqut 'reason' [compare more recent formation piqqušut 'order, permission']

PE piḍviṣ 'place or time' [cf. ḍviṣ; other languages/dialects than those indicated below have this as a predictable combination in the sense 'time or place of doing s.th.']

AAY —

CAY pivik 'place, room, time, space'

NSY pivikkaq 'direction'

CSY pivik 'road' [also piviyitə- 'be such that one feels disinclined to do anything, not be a good time to']

Sir pivəx 'road' [Orr; note also pivəyitə- 'not have a road or place to go']

SPI puikšaq 'place for future use'

NAI pivik 'time or place', pivikšaq 'time or place for s.th.'

WCI —

ECI pivitsaq 'place where s.th. will be done'

GRI piffik 'counter, buffet', piffiššaq 'time'

PI piiyaq- 'remove (several things)' [cf. ṇiyar-; all dialects also have predictable piiq- 'remove' from ṇir-]

Yup [note CAY piir-, CSY pinir- 'remove from nir-]
 SPI piiaq- 'remove (several things)'
 NAI piiaq-
 WCI piiaun 'means for removing s.th.'
 ECI piiaq- 'remove, be removed, drip (water running along edge of snow house)'
 GRI piia- 'remove, clean, take from, go away'

PE pikðar 'lot (future possession)' [cf. kðar]
 AAY pikaXtə- 'get s.th. for (s.o.)', piksautə- 'get'
 CAY pikaq 'future possession', pikar- 'get s.th.'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI pikšaq 'future possession'
 NAI pikšaq 'future possession' [verbal = 'get s.th.'; pikšiaq 'share of s.th.']
 WCI piksarsiuq- 'go look for s.th.' [piksaqsi- 'obtain s.th.', also Sig piksanayara 'I'd like to have that', and Schn. has B. Lake pitsaq- (for piksaq-?) 'get what one needs']
 ECI pitsaq 's.th. that can be used, thing destined for s.o.', pitsa(q)- 'bring together things one wants to own' [pitsasi- 'procure, get something', and pitsasiuq- 'look for s.th. another needs']
 GRI piššaq 'lot, share' [piššiaq 'fiance, sweetheart', piššarsiaq 's.th. one has acquired', piššarsiuq- 'try to acquire s.th. (for self or another)']

PE pikə- 'own' [cf. kə¹]
 AAY pikə- 'own'
 CAY pikə-
 NSY —
 CSY pikə-
 Sir [pikəŋə- 'obtain'; Vakh. has also pikəŋəŋuX 'having or doing nothing' from Rub.]
 SPI pii- 'own'
 NAI piyi-
 WCI piyi-
 ECI piyi-
 GRI piyi-

PI pikšamaaq- 'desire or look forward to' [cf. pikðar above and (u)mar(ar)-]
 SPI pikšamaaq- 'want to get'
 NAI pikšamaaq- 'desire, want to have'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI piššamaar- 'look forward to s.th.' [piššamaat 's.th. saved for later, in reserve']

PI pilaaq- 'be late or long doing?' [cf. la(C)ar-?]
 SPI —
 NAI [note pil'aaqtuaq- 'babysit', pil'aaqtə 'babysitter']
 WCI —
 ECI pilaaq- 'will do later or tomorrow'
 GRI pilaar- 'be late, be a long time doing'

PE pili- 'make s.th.' [cf. li-; probably a productive combination in other languages/dialects than those indicated, with predictable meaning in other than

GRI]
 AAY pili- 'make s.th.'
 CAY pili-
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI pil'yi-
 WCI pili-
 ECI —
 GRI pili- 'gather winter provisions' [piliat 'winter provisions']

PI pilliun 'gift?' [cf. lir- (esp. WG HIR-) and un?]
 SPI —
 NAI Mal pil'iun 'blessing'
 WCI —
 ECI piliutitsaq 'gift to give away free' [and note piliusaq 'charity gift (received)', piliuti- 'invite to take part in a game']
 GRI piłiut 'sacrifice' [and piłir- 'invite to feast', piłii- 'make a sacrifice']

PI pillu(a)rik- 'be capable or clever' [cf. l(l)u(C)ar- and ki-]
 SPI —
 NAI pil'ylurik- 'be cooperative, take the initiative'
 WCI Car? pillurik- 'do well, succeed' [Schn. 'adg.']
 ECI [pillari(k)- 'do well, prosper' — compare piyyarik- under pižzaq(-)]
 GRI piłuriy-, piłaqqi-, NG pillurik- 'be clever or capable' [Holt.; compare pikkuriy- under pəku(y)-]

PE pilu(R)aq- 'do or take (too) much' [cf. tluk-?]
 AAY —
 CAY piluaqar- 'be fortunate, catch lots'
 NSY piluarnəq 'cocky person', piluaXtaq 'insolence', piluatəq 'impertinent response' [Av.]
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI piluaq- 'take too much'
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI piluaq- 'do too much, be extravagant', piluari- 'think another or oneself has taken or gotten too much'
 GRI piluari- [half-trans. piluar-] 'reject, neglect'

PE piłuy- 'be bad or violent' [cf. łuy]
 AAY C piłuxqə- 'wreck, foul up, mess up'
 CAY Nun piłuxtə- 'break'
 NSY piłuy- 'fight', piłuk 'war'
 CSY piłuyar- 'fight'
 Sir —
 SPI Qaw piłukataq- 'make excessive noise, do in a careless manner' [and Imaq piłuk 'war']
 NAI pil'yuk- 'be bad' [and Mal pił'yuktaq-, pił'yukataq- 'do carelessly', = B pikəktak-]
 WCI [Sig pilut 'sin']
 ECI piluC- 'be poor', pilukaC- 'act badly, get angry'
 GRI [note piłuy- 'meet with an accident, be plagued

by bad weather', *pirluk* 'misfortune, bad weather', *pirluut* 'misfortune', *pirlukuq* 'rubbish' NG *pirluk* 'break'; compare also *pikataq* 'be careless' with the NAI above]

PE pinar- 'be conducive?' [cf. *nar-*]
 AAY KP *pinar-* 'be good weather'
 CAY —
 NSY —
 CSY *pinar-* 'begin to melt (rivers and lakes in spring)'
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI *pin'aaq-* 'be generous'
 WCI *pin'aaq-* 'overflow (cup of tea)' [and note *pinailaq* 's.th. not allowed']
 ECI Lab *pin'aaq-* 'be beautiful weather' [Peck; and note *pinna(q)-* 'be generous; *pinnaik-* 'be miserly', contam. with *pinna(naq)-?*]
 GRI *pinar-* 'be easy to deal with' [and *pin'aaq-* 'refuse to do s.th.', *pinartuq* 's.th. special']

PE pinarluq- and **pinarli-** 'act badly' [cf. *narluq-* and for the second form also *li-1?*]
 AAY —
 CAY *pinarluq-* 'have trouble'
 NSY —
 CSY *pinarluq-*, *pinarliq-* 'be obstinate, stubborn or heedless'
 Sir *pinarluq(s)-* 'not obey' [Em.]
 SPI —
 NAI *pin'arli-* 'inadvertantly startle and cause to run away, be inadvertently startled (game animal)'
 WCI *pinarluq-* 'act or do badly'
 ECI *pinarlu(k)-* 'damage', *pinarli(C)-* 'do the wrong way, damage'
 GRI *pinarluq-* 'act badly', *pinarli-* 'oppose, hinder (s.o.)'

PI piniaq- 'hunt or try to acquire' [cf. *ni(C)ar-*]
 SPI *piniaq-* 'hunt'
 NAI PH *pin'iaq-* 'hunt' [*pin'iaqti* 'provider']
 WCI —
 ECI *piniaq-* 'try to do'
 GRI *piniaq-* 'try to do or get, go hunting' [*piniaartuq* 'hunter', *piniaarti* 'provider']

PE pinqiy- 'be careful or well?' [cf. *nqiy-1*]
 AAY —
 CAY *pinqax(tə)-* 'be neat, precise'
 NSY [note *pinkaxtaq* (for *pinqaxtaq?*) 'diligent or wily person']
 CSY [note *paxqinər-* 'be clever', *paxqiniqə-* 'be sly, tricky']
 Sir —
 SPI *pitqik-* 'do well or again'
 NAI [note *picqik-* 'cheat, be devious', *picqiksiraq-* 'do secretly, dishonestly']
 WCI — [note *pitqiyiaq-* 'get worse after abating (storm or fever)' — with *nqiy-2?*]
 ECI —
 GRI *pinqiy-* 'be well, healthy' [*piqqissi-* 'have got

well', EG *piqqitsi-* 'have cleared up (weather)', and WG *piqqissaar-* 'be careful, tidy', also perhaps *piqqissimi(yi)-* 'regret, repent']

PE piñit- 'not have (anything) or be absent' [cf. *ñit-*; the meaning 'not have' is predictable, but the meaning 'be absent' is not]
 AAY *piñit-* 'not have any, be absent'
 CAY Y *piñit-*
 NSY *piñit-*
 CSY *piñit-* 'not have any' [and note also *piñit-* 'eat the last meat clinging to a bone?']
 Sir —
 SPI *piñit-* 'not have any, be absent'
 NAI *piñic-* 'be absent, missing'
 WCI *piñit-* 'not have any (left)'
 ECI —
 GRI *piñit-* 'be poor'

PE piññuðar- 'play or pretend' [cf. *ñ(ñ)uðar(-)*]
 AAY *piññuar-* 'be fussy, particular'
 CAY *piññuar-* 'pretend, play, act in a non-serious way'
 NSY —
 CSY *piññwaar-*
 Sir —
 SPI *piññuaq-* 'pretend to do s.th.'
 NAI *piññuaq-*
 WCI *piññuaq-* Sig 'pretend, make believe' [Lowe; Met. has 'play', as also B.-S. for Car]
 ECI *piññua(q)-* 'play' [as nom. = 'toy']
 GRI *piññuar-* 'play' [and *piññuaq* 'toy, trifle']

PI piqqun 'property' [cf. *q(q)un*]
 SPI —
 NAI — [compare *piun* 'possession' with *un*]
 WCI Sig *piq(q)utit* 'belongings' [Schn. has *piqquti* for 'adg']
 ECI *piquti* '(s.o.'s) property, collar, decoration on bottom of woman's parka' [Bourq. has *piqquti* for Lab]
 GRI *piqut* '(s.o.'s) property, baggage', EG *pirilit* 'material (for clothing)' [and note *piqut* '(permanent) stores', *piqqumaat* 'store, cache', NG *pirluut* 'belonging(s), property'; for *piqqut* 'reason' see *piðqun* above]

PI piruq- 'develop' [cf. *ruq-* under *ñ(ñ)ur-*]
 SPI —
 NAI *piruq-* 'be a success, amount to s.th., be haughty'
 WCI *piruq-* 'become better'
 ECI *piruq-* 'have grown or developed'
 GRI *pirur-*, *puyarur-* 'develop, grow', *piXXuur-*, *piruur-* 'be haughty' [and *pirursar-* 'bring up, educate']

PY pisur- 'hunt' [cf. *ci(C)ur-*]
 AAY *pisur-* 'hunt' [also trans.]
 CAY *pisur-*, NSU *pisaar-* 'hunt' [the former also trans.; compare under *ci(C)ur-* for the latter]
 NSY —
 CSY —

PE pitar 'animal caught' [pass. part. of pitə² below
— cf. also **ðar**]

AAV pitaq 'game, thing caught' [pitaqə- 'catch']
CAY pitaq, pitta 'thing caught, quarry, gift acquired
at a feast' [and pitaqə- 'catch', with p.b. kə⁻¹]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI pitari- 'catch (in hunting)'

NAI — [for pisari- 'make an attempt at killing (animal)' see pityaqə-]

WCI pitari- 'catch'

ECI [note pitaqar- 'have, (impersonal) be', pitari- 'own']

GRI [note pišaq 's.th. caught', pišaqar-, pišari- 'catch'
— directly from pi- used transitively]

PI pitcu(q)- 'be a skilled hunter' [cf. pitə² below and
yu-]

SPI pissuq- 'be experienced at hunting'

NAI pitcuq-, pitcik- 'be a good hunter'

WCI —

ECI pitsuyuq 'good shot, good hunter'

GRI —

PY pitə¹ 'come up' [cf. t-¹, here reflexive, and Aleut
hit- 'go out, grow, become, make, etc.']

AAV —

CAY pittə- 'rise (sun)'

NSY —

CSY piitə- 'come into view or existence, sprout, rise
(sun)' [and piitəsiq 'flower']

Sir [for mit(ə)- 'rise, grow' see uvi(t)-; Vakh. has
pitəsiq 'flower', probably from CSY — compare
mitita under uvi(t)-]

PY pitə² 'take game' [cf. t-²]

AAV pitə- 'take game'

CAY pitə-, pittə- 'take game'

NSY —

CSY —

PY-S pivakə- 'value highly' [cf. vay and kə⁻¹]

AAV —

CAY pivakə- 'boast (of)'

NSY —

CSY pivakə- 'prize, value' [and pivaŋru- 'be thrifty or
careful with']

Sir pivakə(s)- 'be thrifty or careful with, value' [Em.]

PE picir '(song about) factual event?' [cf. pi- and ucir?]

AAV picir 'proper way of doing things, religious law'
[also picinək 'really']

CAY picir 'fact, s.th. that really occurred' [and piciru- 'be
true, correct'; for piciatun 'any old way' see piciatun
under pi(-)]

NSY — [but note pisayŋa- 'sing a throat-song']

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Di piziq 'song or dance commemorating the deeds of
an uncle or grandfather' [Jen.]

NAI —

WCI pisiq 'dance song'

ECI pisiq '(Eskimo) song with chorus'

GRI pisiq '(drum) song'

PE piðay- or **piðaray-** 'slide well' [cf. pi- and žak-?]

AAV pirar- 'be speedy, fast, capable of moving fast'

CAY piiray-, HBC, NSU piiriŋ-, Nun nəpiray- 'be slick,
frictionless' [the last form influenced by nəpət-?]

NSY —

CSY piiraXtə- 'do or go quickly'

Sir pižar- 'do or go quickly' [Orr]

SPI —

NAI piak- 'be slippery, slide easily, be thin (soup)' [and
piaq- 'be waxed (thread)']

WCI piak- 'slide well'

ECI piak- 'slide well (sled runners), have a slightly salty
taste (water)' [and piit- 'slide badly', pirriyay- 'use s.th.
that slides well']

GRI puyay-, piXXay-, EG piaC-, NG piak- 'slide smoothly
(boat or sled)' [note also piXXi- 'slip over edge, into sea']

PE piðaqə(nar)- and **piðar(nar)-** 'be difficult' [cf. pi-, ðar-,
ðaqə- and nar-?]

AAV →

CAY →

NSY —

CSY piyaqnar- 'be difficult'

Sir piyaqnar- 'be difficult' [Orr — from CSY]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI piyarnit- 'be irritable, be difficult to do', Lab piyannit-
'be difficult' [and piyariattu(q)- 'take a long time',
piyariatuŋi- 'find that (s.th.) takes too long, is too much
work']

GRI pišariu-, pišari(a)tu- 'be complicated, require much
effort' [and pišarišširšur- 'cause difficulty for']

PE piðaqəŋit- 'be easy' [cf. ŋit-]

AAV piaraitə- 'be easy'

CAY piyaraitə-

NSY [piyaqŋaitə- 'be easy' — from *piðaqənarit-]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI [note Lab piyannit- 'be easy']

GRI pišariit- 'be easy or fast'

PY piyinaq 'aged dried fish eggs'

AAV K piyinaq, C piinaq 'aged fish eggs added to cooked
salmon eggs (fish-egg cheese)'

CAY Y, NS piyinaq 'aged dried fish eggs'

NSY —

CSY —

PE piyinər 'boot straw'

AAV —

CAY piinəq* 'insole'

NSY pi(i)nəq 'straw insole'
 CSY piyinəq*
 Sir piyənəX [Em.], piynəX [Orr] 'insole'
 SPI piniq
 NAI pin^yi^yiq* 'insole' [and pin^yn^yi^yiq- 'put insoles in boots']
 WCI piniq 'felt slip-on shoe'
 ECI piniq 'insole' [and pinirait 'stockings']
 GRI piniq*, pl. pirnit, pirnit, EG piit 'straw for boot insoles' [pinir- 'put straw in boots']

PE pilay- 'butcher' [cf. Atkan Aleut hilyi- 'dig (e.g. for roots), dig out (fox — its den)']
 AAY pilay- 'butcher'
 CAY pilay- 'slit, cut into, butcher'
 NSY pilay- 'cut, perform surgery' [Av.]
 CSY pilay- 'slit up, butcher'
 Sir —
 SPI pilak-
 NAI pil^yak-
 WCI pilak-
 ECI pilak-
 GRI pilay-

PE pilaytur- 'cut up' [cf. tur-²]
 AAY —
 CAY pilaxtur- 'undergo or perform surgery'
 NSY —
 CSY pilaxtur- 'repeatedly cut, saw'
 Sir —
 SPI [pilaqtuq- 'cut up (meat)', Qaw 'operate on']
 NAI pil^yaktuq- 'perform surgery on'
 WCI —
 ECI pilattu(q)- 'cut up, operate on'
 GRI pilattur- 'cut or saw up, operate on' [pilattuut 'saw']

PI pilaun 'knife for butchering' [cf. un]
 SPI pilaun 'large knife used for butchering'
 NAI pil^yaun
 WCI pilaun
 ECI pilauti 'hunting knife, lancet'
 GRI EG pilaalaq 'knife'

PI pil(l)aq- 'punish' [cf. pi(-) and p.b. ḥaq-?]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI pilaq- 'punish'
 GRI pilḥar-

PI pilinru- 'be envious' [cf. pi(-)?]
 SPI —
 NAI pil^yin^yru- 'be unwilling to give up a possession, covet s.th. (esp. s.th. belonging to a dead relative)'
 WCI pilinruyi- 'be jealous of, want to keep for oneself'
 ECI pilirṇu- 'be jealous of s.o. who got s.th. while one got nothing oneself'
 GRI pilirnu- 'be envious, want everything s.o. else has'

PY piluy(uy)- 'put on clothes or footwear'
 AAY —

CAY piluy-, piluyuy- 'put on footwear', piluyuk 'skin boot', NSU 'clothing' [for the latter compare kamuyuk under kamay]
 NSY —
 CSY piluyuy- 'put on clothes', piluyuk 'clothing'

PI pima- 'provide for or look after others?' [cf. pi(-) and (u)ma- and compare also pima(a)q-]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI Sig pimayi 'attendant, overseer' [and Schn. has Baker Lake pimalliq- 'take care of' and pimayaq- 'give freely' for 'adg']
 ECI pima- 'work on (s.th.) or for (s.o.)', pimayi 'servant' [but Igl 'hunter, provider' in Ras. — Hall has 'great man, chief' and Boas has pimain 'chief, experienced man'; Peck has pima- 'take care of, work for', intr. 'be made or procured' for Lab]
 GRI [note pimmak 'experienced (person)', pimmaa- 'be experienced']

PI pima(a)q- 'claim (as)' [cf. pi(-) and (u)mar(ar)- and compare also pima-]

SPI —
 NAI pimaq- 'claim', pimaqtuq- 'claim as one's relative', Mal pimaktuq- 'be cordial towards' [and pimari- 'have great affection for, regard as a relative']
 WCI Baker Lake pimaq- 'want or desire a great deal' [Schn.]
 ECI pimaq- 'own outright, not want others to have'
 GRI [note p.b. maar- under (u)mar(ar)- as in ilamaar- 'give s.th. for sake of relationship']

PE pimci 'dried fish' [cf. pipək-?]
 AAY PWS minciq 'dry fish'
 CAY Nun pinçiX 'half-dried dolly varden' [with dissim.?
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI pipsiraq 'dried fish'
 NAI pipsi
 WCI pipsi
 ECI pitsik 'dried fish' [Peck has pipsi for Lab]
 GRI missi, nissi 'dried fish' [old ortho. mivse, nivse — Fab. has mipse, mivse, nipse]

PI pinnar(ṇaq)- 'be good or likeable' [cf. nnaq and pinnir-]
 SPI pinna(ṇ)naq- 'be beautiful'
 NAI pin^yn^yari- 'find good, pleasing, beautiful', pin^yn^yarnaq- 'be beautiful, pleasing'
 WCI pinnari- 'cherish, prefer', Sig pinnaknak- [for pinnarnaq-?] 'be likeable'
 ECI pinna(a)q 'friend, close companion', Baffin pinnari- 'consider handsome (biblical)', Lab pinarnaq- 'be nice, pleasant' [Peck]
 GRI pinar- 'be easy to deal with' [and pinnari- 'to think or find beautiful']

PE pinnir- 'be good or beautiful' [cf. pi(-) and p.b. n(n)ir-; compare also pinnar(ṇaq)-]
 AAY pinir- 'be good to do'

CAY pinir- 'be strong', Nun 'be good'
 NSY pinir- 'be good' [Av.]
 CSY pinir- 'be good, satisfying'
 Sir [note pinəqaX 'amulet' — Orr]
 SPI →

NAI —

WCI Cop pinniq- 'be pretty' [Ras.]

ECI Lab piniq- 'be good' [Peck]

GRI pinnir- 'be beautiful'

PY piniqə 'like or love' [cf. kə-1]

AAY —

CAY Nun piniqə 'like, love'

NSY piniqə 'love, become loved'

CSY piniqə 'like, love, approve'

PE pinnirit- 'be ugly or bad' [cf. ɲit-]

AAY —

CAY piniatə- 'be weak', Nun 'be bad'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw pinniit- 'be ugly'

NAI —

WCI Cop pinniit- 'be ugly' [Lowe]

ECI Lab pin(n)it- 'not be nice' [Peck]

GRI pinniit- 'be ugly'

PE pinquicir 'condition or manner' [cf. pi(-) and ucir and perhaps nqiy-2]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY pinquisiq 'present state or condition'

Sir —

SPI pitquziq 'habit'

NAI pitquisiq, pil'rusiq 'habit' [pitqusiriit- 'have bad habits']

WCI pitquisiq 'habit' [and note Sig pitqutaq 'obstacle, cause of misfortune']

ECI [piqqusiraq- 'perform a certain dance (women)']

GRI [note piqqusirɬuy- 'be hypocritical, false', piqqusirsuu- 'be cunning', piqqutsir- 'dissimulate']

PE piṇayut 'three' [cf. dem. root piṇ- — the reference is to the middle finger in counting; the corresponding ordinal in Yup is regular — the base plus 3p possess. ending -at, piṇayuat, etc.]

AAY piṇa<y>un 'three'

CAY piṇayun

NSY piṇayut

CSY piṇayut

Sir piṇəyux

SPI piṇasut 'three' [and KI piṇayuak 'third, Wednesday', but Imaq piṇasuat 'third']

NAI piṇasut 'three' [and piṇayuat 'third']

WCI piṇasut 'three' [and Lowe has Holman Island piṇahuat 'third', Ow. piṇayuak 'Wednesday' for EP]

ECI piṇasut 'three' [and piṇayuat 'third']

GRI piṇasut 'three' [and piṇayuat 'third']

PE piṇu-1 'push (over)' [cf. Aleut hiṇu- 'push']

AAY

CAY —

NSY —

CSY —

Sir piṇə-, pəṇə- 'push' [Vakh.]

SPI Imaq piṇu- 'push, let fall'

NAI piṇu- 'go out' [for pin'ṇui- 'get a dislocated joint' see pətluy-1]

WCI piṇu- 'push', piṇuq- 'fall, push onto back'

ECI piṇu- 'push over (onto back)'

GRI piṇu(y)- 'hit with fist' [also pikuy- (influenced by pəkə-?); for homonym meaning 'rebound (harpoon)' see pəṇṇu(r)-; note also piṇuur- 'berate, scold']

PE piṇu-1 'be useful or right' [cf. pi(-) and postbase ṇu- 'be?']

AAY piu- 'be the right one'

CAY piu- 'be the (right) one'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI piu- 'be usable'

NAI piu- 'be it' [and piunriq- 'become useless, become angry, irrational', piunṇil'raq 's.th. of no value', Mal piunṇil'raq 'ghost']

WCI Cop piunṇilruq 's.th. that is (worth) nothing' [Ras.]

ECI piu- 'be good, holy' [piusaq- 'adorn, make pretty']

GRI piu- 'be usable' [and piunṇit- 'be useless', piursar- 'repair (house), adorn oneself', piukkut(i)- 'consider useful' — compare ayukkut(i)- 'feel humble' from ayuq- and pikkut(i)- 'feel embarrassed (from imposing on s.o. too much)' from pi(-)]

PI pipək- 'split lengthwise' [there may be a link to pimci]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI pipiC- 'be divided lengthwise, open up along (e.g. join or line of holes)'

GRI NWG pipiy- 'have burst at the crotch' [and pipitir- 'flense (seal) so the meat adheres to the skin']

PE piṛəar- 'braid or weave' [for the (metathesized?) Inu forms note that *ṛ becomes lr regularly in PH and Cop at least; the X in Yup is from *rar]

AAY →

CAY →

NSY piiXə- 'braid, weave'

CSY piiXə- 'braid'

Sir piṛəar- 'braid, weave'

SPI pirlaq-, Qaw pilraq- 'braid'

NAI pil'raq- 'braid' [and pil'raiuyuuraq 'spider']

WCI pilraq- 'braid' [and pilraisuqtuq 'spider']

ECI piṛrai- 'plait'

GRI piṛlar- 'twist', piṛlaa- 'braid hair' [piṛlarniq* 'plait of hair']

PE piṛəarak 'braid or woven thing'

AAY C piiXaq 'woven mat', AP 'insole'

CAY piiXaq 'two-ply cordage, string of interlaced fish'

NSY piiXaq 'braided hair'

CSY —

Sir [note piržasaq 'braided hair']

SPI pirlaaq 's.th. braided (sinew, yarn, hair),' Qaw pirlaq 'braided hair, yarn',

NAI pil^yra<R>aq 'braided sinew'

WCI pirlaqtat 'braids' [Ras. has pe(r)lrarnerut 'hair braid of caribou skin' for Car]

ECI pirraaq 'plait of hair, whale ligament, thread' [and Parry has Igl pilira 'line (platted) of sinew']

GRI pirlaaq 'twisted sinew thread' [and pirlaayaq 'braid']

PE pirlay 'sled runner' [there may be a link to piðay-]

AAy pirlak 'sled runner'

CAY pirlak

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI [note FR pirlaana- 'be bow-legged']

NAI Nu pirl^ya<ž>aq 'long sled slat'

WCI pirlaak (dual) 'sled runners' [influenced by pirðar-? — but compare Sig qinriq- under qirnər-; Ras. has Car pelrat 'sledge shoes' — B.-S. has Car pilraaq, Net pižraaq 'sledge shoe']

ECI pirraaq 'metal strip for sled runner'

GRI pirlaaq 'sled runner' [and pirlaari- 'run over']

PE pirtur 'snowstorm'

AAy KP, AP piXtuq, K paiXtuq 'snowstorm' [the second form influenced by paiXtə- 'meet?']

CAY piXtuk, piXta 'snowstorm'

NSY piXtuq

CSY piXtuq 'drifting snow'

Sir —

SPI Imaq piqtuq 'snowstorm'

NAI →

WCI piqtuq 'drift snow'

ECI piiqtuq 'snow flurry' [perhaps influenced by piiq- 'remove']

GRI pirsuq 'snowstorm' [and note also pirsuri 'sea drift', as verb 'be whipped up by storm (water)']

PE pircir- 'be a snowstorm' [cf. lir-]

AAy piXciq-, K paiXciq- 'be a snowstorm'

CAY piXcir- 'be a blizzard'

NSY piXsir-

CSY —

Sir —

SPI piqsiq- 'be a snowstorm'

NAI piqsiq- 'be a wet snowstorm' [also nominal]

WCI piqsiq-, Net piqsilaq- 'drift (snow)'

ECI pirs(q)-, Tar also piirsi(q)- 'snow'

GRI pirsir- 'be a snowstorm'

PE pirturcirar 'river otter'

AAy —

CAY Eg, NSU piXtuqciraq 'river otter'

NSY piXtuXsiq

CSY piXtuXsəraq 'river otter or fur seal'

Sir piXtuXsəraq 'river otter'

SPI piqtaziraq, Qaw piqtuqsiraq 'river otter'

NAI —

WCI Sig piqtuqsiraq 'lynx'

ECI piqtusiraq

GRI —

PI pitciulaaq 'black guillemot'

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Net, Car pitsiulaaq 'black guillemot' [B.-S.]

ECI pitsiulaaq

GRI —

PE pitəy- 'shoot with an arrow'

AAy pitəy- 'shoot with an arrow'

CAY pitəy-

NSY —

CSY pitəxtə-

Sir pitəy- [Orr]

SPI pitik- 'hit with a shot'

NAI pisik- 'hit with arrow or bullet'

WCI pitik- 'shoot at' [pitiksi 'bow']

ECI pitik- 'kill with an arrow'

GRI pisiy- 'shoot with a bow'

PE pitəycar- 'shoot an arrow' [cf. car-]

AAy pitəxcar- 'shoot an arrow'

CAY [pitəxcaraq 'lance', pitəxcaun 'arrow']

NSY —

CSY pitəxsar- 'go shooting with bow and arrow'

Sir pitəxsir- [for pitəxsər-?] 'shoot, boom (of shot)'

SPI pitiksaq- 'shoot a bow and arrow or sling shot'

NAI pisiksaq- 'shoot an arrow, fire a gun'

WCI Sig pitiksaq- 'shoot with a gun'

ECI —

GRI pisissaar- 'shoot with bow and arrow'

PI pitəkcə 'bow'

SPI —

NAI pisiksi 'bow'

WCI pitiksi

ECI pitiksi

GRI pisissi(q) 'bow', EG pitsaq 'bow' [pisissani 'his (own) bow']

PE pityaqə- 'do deliberately' [cf. pi(-), tya- and rəqə- or qə-?; there may be contam. with car- in some forms here but see under that p.b. for its possible direct relat.]

AAy [note C pitaar- 'do deliberately']

CAY pitsaqə- 'act intentionally (towards)' [trans. or intrans.]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI pizaq- 'intend, do deliberately'

NAI pisaq-, pisaari-, Mal pisari- 'do s.th. (to s.o.) deliberately (trans. or intrans.)', Nu pityaq- 'rush to do s.th.' [and pisari- 'try to kill (animal)', piyaari- 'treat badly, roughly']

WCI pisari- 'do deliberately' [Met. — Lowe has Sig pisaarima-; Schn. has piyari- 'do on purpose' for 'adg']

ECI *piyaari-* 'do s.th. on purpose (to s.o.), have killed (s.o. — of illness or persecutor), have killed a whale'
 GRI *piaari-* 'do s.th. on purpose' [and note *pisar-* 'kill oneself']

PI *piuq-* 'move in on game' [cf. *pi(-)* and (C)*ur-*?]
 Yup [note CAY *piur(ar)-* 'keep acting or being as one is']
 SPI KI, W *piuq-* 'paddle hard towards a seal, etc.' [Jen.]
 NAI *piuq-* 'paddle towards'
 WCI *piuq-* 'creep up on game (bent over but not crawling)'
 ECI —
 GRI *piur-* 'paddle quickly toward sea mammal, swoop down on s.th. (bird of prey)'

PI *pivli(-)* 'be crazy or foolish?' [cf. perhaps *pi(-)* and *mli-*, in which case the original meaning could have been 'wander round at a loss']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI Lab *pivliñait-*, *pivliñaili-* 'help oneself out of one's needy condition' [Peck, with *ŋa*⁻¹ or *ŋa*⁻² and *ŋit-* (and *li*⁻²?); Peacock, in his 1974 reworking of Erdman (Peck), gives the gloss as 'is making progress getting out of his poverty-stricken state' and Qumaq has for Tar 'is now OK, rich, can manage anything' acc. Dor.; Spalding has NBI *piñanisaatquq* 'mad dog', for or from **pilliñasaaqtuq*?]

GRI *pitti* [Fab. *peble*, old ortho. *pivdle*] 'mad or furious person', *piñirur-*, *piñirur-* 'be mad' [the latter by contam. with *pərlər-*; Top also has *piblibio-* 'be murderous' and *piblaror-* 'be crazy'; Holt. has NG *pillirurniq*, *pillarurniq* as 'Arctic hysteria or drum-dance fit' — in modern NG it refers usually to rabies amongst dogs; note also *piñiñayak* 'one who acts foolishly', *piñiñaar-* act crazy, treat s.o. harshly (so he starts to cry)']

PI *piyarəttuq-* 'wane and rise later and later (moon)' [cf. *pi(-)* and *tu*⁻¹]

SPI —

NAI *piyarittuq-* 'fall lower, wane and rise later than usual, come round more slowly (moon)'

WCI Sig *piyarittuq-* 'wane and rise later than usual (moon)'

ECI —

GRI —

PE *piyuy-* 'walk' [cf. *pi(-)* and *yuy-*?]

AAV fl

CAY *piyua-*, Nun *piuy-*, HBC *pəyuy-*, *pəyua-* 'walk'

NSY *pəyuk* 'pedestrian' [Av.]

CSY *piyuy-* 'walk' [and *piyaa-* 'take a walk, hunt by walking on ice']

Sir *piyəy-*, *piyuy-* 'walk' [Vakh., who also has it as 'say' or 'do', the same as *pi-*; Men. has *piyukšarar-* 'walk', *piyuyənəŋ* 'on foot' and *piyukasi-* 'go hunting']

SPI Imaq *pizuktiq-* 'walking' [and *pizuyməŋ* 'on foot', *pizuaža(q)-* 'hunt fur-bearing animal']

NAI *pisuaq-*, Nu *pisuk-*, Mal *pišuk-* 'walk'

WCI *pisuk-* 'walk' [and Sig *pisuqi-* 'go caribou hunting with bow and arrow' acc. Ras.]

ECI NBI, SB *pisuk-* 'walk' [and Tar *pisuqitaq-* 'walk up and down in a room']

GRI *pisuy-* 'walk'

PI *pisukkaaŋ* 'fox' [compare *piyuyte* below]

SPI *pizukaaržuk* 'arctic fox'

NAI *pisukkaaŋ* 'fox', PH 'white fox, prey'

WCI Net *pihukkaaŋ* 'fox' [Ras.]

ECI [Spauld. has *pisukkaaŋ* 'good walker' for NBI]

GRI —

PE *piyuytə* 'quadruped' [cf. *ðe*]

AAV *piuxta* 'dog'

CAY —

NSY [note *pəyuałtə* 'trapper, insect' — Av.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *pizuktə* 'someone on foot, land animal'

NAI *pisukti* 'medium-sized fur-bearing animal — like fox'

WCI Sig *pisukti* 'colored fox' [and Ras. has Cop *pihukti* 'bear' as a shaman's word]

ECI *pisukti* 'land animal'

GRI —

PI *piyuyaq-* 'stalk' [cf. *piyuy-*?; there may be contam. with *piuq-*]

SPI —

NAI *piyuyak-* 'stalk an animal (crawling)', Nu *piyuyaq-* 'pursue'

WCI [for *piuq-* 'creep up on game' see *piuq-*]

ECI *piyuyari-* 'long to go there (sea) to see if there is any game', Lab *piyuyac-* 'persecute, try to kill' [Bourq.]

GRI *piuari-*, *piuariari-* 'creep up on' [and *piuaat-* (old ortho. *piuait-*) 'be gentle']

PI *pižariiq-* 'have finished' [cf. *pižaqə(nar)-* and *ŋir-*]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Net *pižariiq-* 'have finished' [Dor.]

ECI *pižariiq-* 'have finished' [Dor. has *piyaari-* 'finish' for NBI]

GRI *piariir-*, *pišariir-* 'have finished, prepared, arranged s.th., be ready'

PI *pižək-* 'get down (from sleeping platform)' [cf. *pi(-)* and compare *makšək-* under *makət-*?]

SPI *pižik-* 'get down, take down' [note Imaq *pəžək-* 'take away, be blown away (by wind)']

NAI *pižik-* 'get down, jump down quickly', Nu 'go down to river'

WCI Car *piyik-* 'dress in the morning' [Schn.]

ECI *piyik-* 'reach solid ice from land (crossing ice floes)' [and *piyitsima-* 'be dressed']

GRI *pišiy-* 'get up and get dressed' [a NWG or southern SWG form if not influenced by *məcəy-*; NG *pihixxi-* 'drop']

PI *pižəq(-)* '(be) strong or dexterous?' [cf. *pi(-)* and *ðar-*? — the GRI could be a back-formation from *pižərik-* with p.b. *kiy-* as in most other dialects]

Yup — [note CSY piža(a)rar- 'benefit, succeed, have advantage']
 SPI pižža.luk- 'have a serious accident', pižža.luanja- 'be clumsy, do things wrong'
 NAI pižžarik- 'be dexterous, graceful, do easily' [note geminating rik- under kiγ- (involving a nominalization); also pižžarluk- 'do wrong unintentionally' with tui(-)]
 WCI piyyarik- 'be adroit' [Schn. has Car piyyu- 'be strong']
 ECI piyyarik- 'can do well' [piyyait- 'cannot do (well)']
 GRI piššaq 'someone strong, powerful', piššak 'strength, power' [and note NG pissaihua- 'be restless']

PI pualkin 'shovel' [cf. un]

SPI Qaw pualkin 'shovel'

NAI pualkin

WCI pualkin

ECI puarrit

GRI EG puartit 'shovel' [and verbal puarti(kkar)-]

PI pualu 'thick skin mitten' [cf. puγə-, pu(γ)uq and Aleut EA huyalu-X, huyulu-X, old Atkan du. (h)uyaluri-x 'sealskin mitten, glove', western EA also 'wrist-guard for bow']

SPI pualu 'elbow-length fur mitten'

NAI pualuk 'pair of trail mittens with fur outside'

WCI pualuk 'mittens' [Sig 'bear-skin mittens']

ECI pualu(k), Iti paaluk [Dor.] 'mitten'

GRI pualut [pl.], NG pualuk [du.] 'mittens for hunting on ice'

PE puci- 'lie face down' [cf. put-, also Aleut husuy- 'lie prostrate']

AAY —

CAY pucikar- 'fall forward'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw pusiiyaq- 'roll, tumble forward'

NAI pusikaq- 'fall forward'

WCI pusi- 'be upside down' [and Ras. has Car puhik- 'capsize in kayak']

ECI pusiyaq- 'bump head', Lab 'fall on face'

GRI pusi- 'be upside down (boat, etc.)', pusiγar- 'fall on face'

PI pucit- 'turn upside down' [cf. t-¹]

SPI puzit- 'close (knife)' [Jen.]

NAI pusit- 'turn upside down, with face down'

WCI pusit- 'turn upside down'

ECI pusit-

GRI pusit-

PI pucitaq 'fringe around anorak hood?' [there may be a link to puci-]

Yup — [but note CSY puvin 'ruff']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Cop puhitaq 'fringe around hood' [Ras.]

ECI —

GRI pusisaq 'cut-off end of boat skin used to cover tent pole and block opening', NG puhihag 'fringe or anorak hood'

PE puγə- 'surface or emerge' [cf. pu(γ)uq but also puvə- and perhaps Aleut huyinyi-X 'confined air (in stomach or bladder)']

AAY puγə- 'surface, emerge from water'

CAY puγə- 'come to surface, emerge halfway', puγa 'surfaced seal'

NSY puγə- 'come to surface'

CSY puuy- 'surface, come up for air (whale)' [and puynaana 'float, inflated poke']

Sir puγ(ə)- 'appear (whale)'

SPI pui- 'emerge, surface'

NAI pu<γ>i-

WCI pui-

ECI pui- 'emerge, surface', puiyi 'sea mammal (in Tar one poking head out of water — any kind of seal)' [and puiyaq- 'appear at surface (several whales)']

GRI pui- 'get out of water (sea mammal), rise to surface (fish)', puiši, EG puiliq 'seal', NG puihi 'ringed seal', NG puiyaq- 'come up to breathe (seal)' [also puisarturtuq, Up puiqilartiγ 'seal in its breathing hole']

PY-S puylər- 'float up' [cf. lər-]

AAY puyləxtə- 'surface suddenly'

CAY Nun puyləxtə- 'float'

NSY —

CSY puylər- 'surface, come out'

Sir puylər- 'float up'

PE puγ(ə)mə(t)- 'swim' [compare ku(C)imə-]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY puγimə-, puγimar- 'swim'

Sir puγmə-

SPI puivžaq-, Qaw, W puuvžaq-, FR puuγžaq- 'swim'

NAI puumit-, puuvžaq-, puuvžaq- 'swim'

WCI [note puviaq- 'swim' — for puuvyaq-?]

ECI —

GRI puumiy- 'dip head under water', EG 'swim' [and puumikaar- 'pitch forward (vessel)']

PE puγ(ə)nər 'fat floating on surface' [cf. nər¹]

AAY puγnəq 'membrane containing fish eggs which comes to the top of aged fish roe'

CAY puγnəq* 's.th. floating on surface of liquid'

NSY puγnəq 'dish of reindeer fat and minced meat'

CSY puγnəq*

Sir —

SPI puiniq, Qaw also punniq 'fat risen to surface'

NAI puin^γiq* 'fat rising to top of cooking broth' [and punniq* 'bread (esp. yeast bread)']

WCI puiniq 'fat floating on surface of cooking pot', Car punniṛnaq 'fat boiled from caribou bones' [Ras.]

ECI punniq 'fat risen to surface, shortening, kidney fat'

GRI punniq* [Fab. pungneq] 'butter', NG puiniq 'river water that has oozed up and refrozen on surface' [= WG putsinniq*, puffinniq*, the latter by contam. with puvə-]

PE puyta- 'be afloat' [cf. ta-]
 AAY puxta- 'be afloat', AP puxtataq 'lung'
 CAY puxta- 'be afloat', puxtaun 'buoy, float, lung'
 NSY puxta- 'be afloat' [Em.; also puxtaq 'float' (Av.)]
 CSY puxtaar^{waar}- 'stay surfaced (whale)'
 Sir puxtaX 'float' [Em.]
 SPI pukta- 'float'
 NAI pukta-, Mal pupta- 'be afloat' [and puktaq- 'float to surface']
 WCI pukta- 'float' [puktarutit 'bouy']
 ECI putta- 'float'
 GRI putta- 'float' [and putta^{la}ar- 'come up to surface', puttarsi- 'have a bad conscience']

PI puila- 'rise to surface' [cf. la(r)-]
 SPI —
 NAI puil'a- 'rise to surface (liquid)'
 WCI —
 ECI puila- 'well up through ice or ground, rise to surface of water, come out of tube (e.g. ointment)' [and Lab puilaa- 'come up to surface several times (fish)' — Bourq.]
 GRI puila- 'well up'

PI puipkaq- 'appear over water?' [cf. vkar-]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI puipkaq- 'barely make it out of water', Car? 'loom large in distance from heat (mirage)' [Schn. 'adg']
 ECI puikka(q)- 'begin to permeate ice softened by weather (sea water)', Iti 'loom large in distance from heat (mirage of hills)'
 GRI puikka- 'be a mirage'

PI pukkit- 'be low (in water)' [cf. kit-; from *puynakit-? — compare puqtu- below]
 SPI pukkit- 'be low'
 NAI pukkit- 'be low, ride low in water'
 WCI Sig pukkit-
 ECI pukkit- 'be low'
 GRI pukkit- 'be low, ride low in water'

PI puktaaq 'iceberg' [cf. puyta- above]
 SPI puktaa^q 'iceberg'
 NAI puktaa^q
 WCI —
 ECI puttaa^q 'autumn floating ice, broken shore ice in summer', Iti 'iceberg'
 GRI puttaa^q 'ice floe' [puttaar- 'leap from ice floe to ice floe, dance']

PI puqtu- 'be high (in water)' [from *puynartu- with n^{ar} and tu-¹]
 SPI puqtu- 'be high in water'
 NAI —
 WCI Sig puqtu- 'be high in water'
 ECI puqtu- 'be placed high'
 GRI purtu-, EG purtu-, pittu- 'be high'

PY-S puyzaq 'beluga' [cf. puyə- and ḏar-?]
 AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY pu(u)yyaq 'beluga' [in Men. p. 24, not in vocab.]
 CSY puuyzaq 'beluga'
 Sir puyzaX

PI pukak 'granular snow (crust)' [cf. puyə-?]
 Yup — [but note CSY pukanəq*, and Sir pukanəX (Orr) 'foam, froth']
 SPI Qaw pukak, KI puyavžak 'grainy snow under top layer, preferred for drinking water' [Jen. has puyaq for W]
 NAI pukayžina- 'be granular' [and Jen. has pukauyaq 'cube sugar'; also Nu pukayžalaaq 'small pieces of clear material in fish']
 WCI pukaq 'granular snow'
 ECI pukak 'crystalized snow'
 GRI pukak 'snow crust' [pukay- 'form a crust (snow)']

PI pukcinnaq- 'lie still (floating on surface)?' [cf. puyə-]
 Yup [note CAY puxci- 'skim oil from surface']
 SPI püksinaq- 'kill with one shot'
 NAI püksin^yn^yaq- 'die suddenly or instantly'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI pussinnar- [old ortho. pugsinar-] 'lie still floating on surface (whale)'

PE pukir 'white belly fur'
 AAY —
 CAY pukiq 'trim at bottom of parka, white belly fur of animal'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI W puyiq 'white belly fur of caribou' [Jen.], KI puyiviniq 'piece of reindeer belly fur'
 NAI pukik
 WCI Cop pukiq [also Ras. for Car]
 ECI pukiq 'white belly fur of animal, similar white decoration on clothing'
 GRI pukiq 'belly skin of land animal'

PE pukit- 'pick (up)' [cf. pukuy-]
 AAY pukitə- 'squash, squeeze with fingernails'
 CAY pukitə- 'pick and eat little things, pick lice and squash with teeth'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI pukit- 'pick up'
 WCI Car? pukit- 'grab' [Schn. 'adg']
 ECI —
 GRI pukit- 'pick up, pick out, get (ptarmigan or seal one has seen)'

PE pukuy- 'pick up (small things to eat)' [cf. pukit- — contam. with puvuy-?]
 AAY pukuy- 'scrounge (e.g. from beach)'
 CAY pukuy- 'pick meat off bones carefully'

NSY pukuk 'beak', pukuxtur- 'pick at with beak' [Av.]
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI Qaw pukuk- 'gather up (e.g. berries)'
 NAI pukuk 'bend over and pick'
 WCI Cop pukuk- 'pick up in beak' [Jen.; Schn. has pukuluk-
 'peck about (bird)' for 'adg']
 ECI pukuk- 'pick one by one'
 GRI pukuy- 'pick and eat berries from bush' [and pukuluk-
 'peck up seeds (bird)', EG puḡuṇaq 'crowberry']

PE pula- 'slip in under cover' [cf. Aleut hula- 'dawn,
 begin (month or day), be new (moon), happen in the
 morning', Atkan also 'bloom']
 AAY pula- 'penetrate, go under cover, intoxicate'
 CAY pula- 'go forward through thicket, clouds, etc.'
 NSY —
 CSY pula- 'go into midst of things so as to be hidden from
 view'
 Sir pulə- go into midst of things so as to be hidden from
 view' [Orr; Em. has puləqə- 'go into middle, go under
 ice (walrus or beluga)']
 SPI pula- 'be eclipsed, break through, slip in'
 NAI pula- 'be eclipsed (sun or moon)'
 WCI pula-, pulak- 'go back under (e.g. water on surface
 back through ice), be eclipsed'
 ECI pula- 'be eclipsed, go back under (e.g. in hole)'
 [pulama- 'be an eclipse, go in under, hide one's head
 under blanket']
 GRI pula- 'go back in (e.g. hole)' [pulammay- 'turn in to
 a fjord or harbor', NG pulama- 'be amongst scree (auk
 in nest)']

PE pula(C)ar- 'go visiting' [cf. ar-]
 AAY pulaar- 'go visiting'
 CAY pulaar(ar)- 'wander through woods', NSU
 pulaar- 'go forward through thicket, etc.' [the latter
 also has a homonym meaning 'borrow', probably
 influenced by the English]
 NSY [note pulaXtə- 'guess' (Av.)]
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI pulaaq- 'visit' [Jen. has 'visit neighbor to beg for food';
 note also Qaw pulaktaq- 'go from house to house']
 NAI pulaaq- 'go visiting'
 WCI Cop pulaaq- 'visit'
 ECI pulaaq-
 GRI pulaar-

PI pullan 'stone trap' [cf. un]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI Car pullati 'stone trap' [Schn.]
 ECI Aiv pullati
 GRI puḡat(it) '(fox or fish) trap'

PY puləntə- 'hit on the right spot or repeat?'
 AAY puləntə- 'hit right on the right spot'
 CAY puləntə- 'repeat one's action'
 NSY —
 CSY —

PE pumyuy- 'pinch thumb and forefinger together' [with
 dissimilation in most forms; the Inu via PI putyuk- from
 *pupyuk-]
 AAY püksuy-, AP pupsuy- 'pinch'
 CAY pupsuk 'pincer', pupsuy- 'pinch'
 NSY pupyuk 'pincer, thumb and forefinger'
 CSY pumsuk 'thumb and forefinger', pumsuy- 'pinch'
 Sir pumyuxqə(s)- 'pinch'
 SPI putyuaq-, Qaw pussuk- 'pinch', putyuuk 'pincer,
 thumb and forefinger'
 NAI puyyuk-, Mal putyuk-, Nu pupsuk- 'pinch' [the
 latter form from Berg.; note also puyyuyiaq 'crab']
 WCI puyyuuk 'thumb and forefinger' [puyyuyiaq 'crab']
 ECI puyyuk 'thumb and forefinger'
 GRI pussuy- 'pinch, wrinkle (because of becoming wet —
 skin)', EG puttuc- 'pinch' [pussuk 'thumb and forefin-
 ger pressed together']

PY pumsulək 'crab' [cf. ləḡ]
 AAY püksuləḡyuaq, AP pupsuyayuk 'crab'
 CAY pumsulək
 NSY —
 CSY —

PE pumyuyḡar 'snowshoe' [cf. yar]
 AAY —
 CAY [Nun pupsuxcətaaq 'snowshoe']
 NSY puyyuyiaq [Av.]
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI putyuyaq
 NAI Nu putyuyiaq 'snowshoe with pointed tip'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI —

PY punəxtə- 'skim surface' [cf. puḡ(ə)nəḡ under puḡə-?]
 AAY punəxtə- 'skim surface'
 CAY punəxtə- 'skim surface' [for puxci- 'skim oil from
 surface of liquid' see pukcinnaq-]
 NSY —
 CSY —

PE pupiy 'sore or mange'
 AAY pupik 'sore' [also verbal 'have sores']
 CAY pupik 'sore' [and pupiṇnaq 'toadstool'; for pupiṇqua-
 'have a frostbite spot' see pupiṇqur-]
 NSY pupik 'sore'
 CSY pupik
 Sir pupiləyaX 'itch, mange'
 SPI puvik 'sore on skin' [and verbal 'have sores']
 NAI pupik 'itchy rash, scabies' [and verbal 'have itch']
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI pupik 'mushroom, leprosy' [and pupiy- 'have lep-
 rosy', pupiḡay- 'have sore in mouth']

PE pupiṇqur- and **puiṇqur-** 'get or feel frostbitten?'
 [there may be a relat. to pupiy, if only by contam. in
 Yup]
 AAY —

CAY pupinqua- 'get frostbitten from touching s.th. cold'
NSY —

CSY pupinqur- 'have a stinging sensation on one's skin from the cold'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI puvitquq- 'get frostbitten, be bleached white (caribou skin)'

WCI puvitquq- 'feel burning sensation from touching cold metal'

ECI puviqqu(q)- 'feel burning sensation from touching s.th. very cold, receive an electric shock'

GRI puqqur- 'be cool (air)'

PE puqiy- 'be intelligent'

AAY puqiy- 'be intelligent'

CAY puqiy-

NSY puqilria 'intelligent' [Av., from base puqiy-?]

CSY puqiy-

Sir puqiy- [Orr]

SPI purik-

NAI puqik-

WCI puqik- 'be intelligent' [Lowe; Met. has puqit-]

ECI puqic- 'be intelligent' [Peck has puqik- for Lab]

GRI puqir- 'be quick to learn or understand'

PE puqiyit- 'be stupid' [cf. njit-]

AAY puqiat- 'be stupid'

CAY puqiat- 'be stupid' [with the tā ~ l alt.]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI puriit- 'be slow to learn'

NAI puqiit-

WCI puqiit- 'be stupid'

ECI puqiit-

GRI puqiit- 'be slow to learn or understand'

PE puqla 'heat or hot water' [cf. Aleut hur- in Atkan hurḁay- 'boil', EA hurḁar-u-X 'warm weather' and Atkan hurnaaza- 'be warm (sun, boiled fish, person)', hurnat- 'warm up']

AAY —

CAY puqla 'warmth, heat, hot water' [and Nun puqlanəX* 'sun']

NSY —

CSY puqla 'warmth, heat' [and puqlat- 'be warm', puqlayuy- 'feel hot']

Sir puqlərar- 'have fever' [Orr; note also perhaps pułəX 'summer' (Vakh. also pułəX, and pułəraX 'spring')]

SPI [note puqlaq 'plates of ice forming at freeze-up'? — also verbal]

NAI puqlaq- 'put in boiling water to remove feathers (bird)'

WCI puqlaqtaq 'boiling water' [and Sig puqlaq- 'boil a little']

ECI —

GRI [note NG purvila- 'bubble up (water boiling)', purvitit- 'boil (food)', perhaps influenced by puvlar under puvə-]

PY-S purətə- 'deceive'

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY puuXtə- 'deceive, pretend' [and note puuXə- 'be occupied or amused with s.th.', puuXun 'toy']

Sir purət(ə)- 'deceive, pretend' [and puruta 'game', purətəkə(s)- 'be amused with s.th.' — Em.]

PE put- 'stoop or bend forward' [cf. Aleut hut- 'tip over, capsize', perhaps also husa- (intr.), husat- (tr.) 'roll']

AAY C puttə- 'carve, fashion' [from bending over such work?]

CAY puttə- 'bend forward' [puzṇa- 'be bent forward']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir putṭur- 'bend forward' [Orr]

SPI put- 'bow, crouch, lower head'

NAI put- 'bow, kneel, crouch' [and punṇayuuq- 'walk bent over (e.g. hunter stalking game)']

WCI put- 'bend down, crouch'

ECI pu(C)- 'lower head so as not to be seen by game' [and puṇaq- 'nod head']

GRI puy- 'stoop' [and punṇaršur- 'fish from the ice'; Fab. has put-]

PI punṇuuq '(shaman's word for) dog' [lit. 'one going with bowed head']

Sir — [but compare putṭur- above]

SPI —

NAI [punṇuuq- 'walk with bowed head']

WCI Car B. Lake punṇuuq 'shaman's word for dog' [Schn.; Ras. has Cop punṇuq, Net pu'ṇuq]

ECI punṇuuq 'shaman's word for dog' [Schn. for W. Bay and Ras. has Igl]

GRI [Kroeb. has NG punguaq and Egede WG pungok, pungvoak (for punṇu(u)q, punṇuaq) 'dog' as a shaman's word; note also punṇuyuur- 'bend right over almost squatting']

PE putu 'hole (through s.th.)' [cf. putṣuq; the 'dance' meaning may come from the practice of dancing with the upper part of the body protruding through a hole in the floor, partition, etc.; compare iyyur- and yuržar-]

AAY [note putu- 'pout, look sad, stick out lower lip'?]

CAY putu Nun 'leather piece on skin boot with hole for bootlace', Y 'women's welcome dance' [verbal = 'make a hole through']

NSY putu 'loop' ['hole, incision' acc. Av.], putužarun 'woman's free-style dance' [Av.]

CSY putu 'hole made at edge of skin for running rope for stretching and drying' [verbal = 'make such a hole'; putuur- 'dance a whaling dance']

Sir puta 'hole' [Orr, who also has putužaX 'Eskimo dance']

SPI putu 'hole through s.th.' [verbal = 'pierce, have a hole' as in all Inu]

NAI putu

WCI putu

ECI putu

GRI putu 'hole through s.th.' [verbal = 'perforate, look at stiffly so as to confuse, be perforated, be confused or drunk']

PI puttun 'awl' [cf. un]

SPI puttun 'awl'

NAI puttun

WCI [note puturun '(bow) drill']

ECI [putuurriti, putuursiti 'awl, bow drill, can opener, etc.']

GRI puttut 'awl'

PE putukur 'big toe' [cf. putu and/or Aleut huta-X 'thumb']

AAV K putukuq 'big toe'

CAY putukuq

NSY putukuq

CSY putukuq

Sir putəkəX [Orr]

SPI putuyūq

NAI putuyūq

WCI putuyūq

GRI putuyūq

PI putzuq 'hole worn in s.th.' [cf. putu]

SPI —

NAI pužzuq* 'hole worn in boot sole', Nu putzuq- 'be worn out, have holes'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI pušzuq(*) 'hole worn (e.g. in boot sole)' [pušsur- 'be worn through, wear a hole in']

PI pu(y)uq 'bag or sealskin poke' [cf. puḃə-, also Aleut hux, huyi-X 'bag, case', EA 'net, seine, sheath, vagina' and verbal 'fish, hunt (sea lion) with seine']

Yup [note CSY puḃnaan 'float, inflated poke' under puḃə-, which explains why the base here is puḃə- rather than expected puḃə-]

SPI puuq 'poke, bag' [verbal = 'bandage, put in bag']

NAI pu<y>uq [verbal = 'wrap']

WCI puuq 'bag' [verbal = 'wrap, put in bag']

ECI puuq 'bag' [verbal = 'wrap, put in bag']

GRI puuq [older pl. puxxut] 'bag, case' [puur- 'wrap, pack']

PI puḃyutaq and **puuḃyutaq** 'bowl' [cf. un]

SPI puḃyutaq 'dish, large bowl'

NAI puḃyutaq 'pan, pot', PH puuḃyutaq 'dish'

WCI puuḃyutaq 'bowl' [Met.]

ECI puuḃyutaq

GRI puuḃyutaq 'bowl, dish, plate'

PI puukattaq 'sack (sealskin bag)' [cf. k(k)attar-?]

SPI puuqataq 'container'

NAI puukataq 'sealskin bag, sack'

WCI puukattaq 'bag' [Lowe], Car? puuqattaq 'sack' [Schn. 'adg']

ECI puuqattaq 'bag'

GRI puuqattaq 'bag', NG puuqattak 'sledge bag'

PI puuruciq 'sack (for meat)' [cf. ucir]

SPI —

NAI [note Nu puuru 'wolf net']

WCI Sig puuruciq 'bag' [Schn. has 'tinder pouch' for B. Lake']

ECI puuruciq 'meat sack'

GRI puuruciq 'sack for blubber, skin receptacle'

PI puḃak 'lung' [cf. puḃə- and Aleut humyi-X, western EA umxi-X 'lung', humyix, umxix 'lungs']

SPI puḃak 'lung'

NAI puḃak

WCI puḃak

ECI puḃak

GRI puak 'lung'

PE puḃala 'whaling festival'

AAV —

CAY Nun, Y, NS puḃala 'a certain type of dance'

NSY puḃala 'whaling festival'

CSY puḃala 'a certain ceremony'

Sir puḃəḃəX 'holiday' [Vakh. also 'shamanistic seance']

SPI puḃala- 'dance (of a man)'

NAI PH puḃala-, Nu puḃalla- 'dance'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE puḃə 'swell' [cf. Aleut hum- 'inflate, swell', humta- 'beswollen', but possibly also ḃəX 'smoke' via *puḃvaq acc. Berg.]

AAV puḃə- 'swell'

CAY puḃə- 'swell'

NSY puḃə-

CSY puḃə- [puufqə- 'become swollen in face']

Sir puḃə- 'swell' [in Vakh. also 'become puffy, irritated (eyes)'; and note puḃəX 'wind']

SPI puit- 'be swollen', puḃzak- 'have a swelling' [also nominal], puḃzuq- 'have puffy eyes'

NAI puḃit- 'be swollen', puḃiq- 'inflate, be inflated', puḃtit- 'get puffy eyes', PH pupsaq- 'rise (dough)' [for puḃvəḃəq-, 'swim' see puḃ(ə)mə(t)- under puḃə-]

WCI puḃit- 'becomeswollen', puḃiq- 'inflate' [for puḃiaq- 'swim' see puḃ(ə)mə(t)- under puḃə-]

ECI puḃiq- 'be inflated, swell (from putrifaction)' [and puḃittuq 'flesh that is swollen']

GRI pui(k) 'swelling, tumor', puir- 'inflate, bulge, swell (sail)' [and puir- 'have a swelling or tumor', also perhaps NG purvik 'seat of trousers'; puffay- 'be cross, grumpy']

PI puḃala 'be fat' [cf. la(r)-?]

SPI —

NAI puḃala- 'be fat and round'

WCI puḃala-

ECI —

GRI puḃala-

PI puḃiraq 'ball or balloon-like thing' [compare puḃyar]

SPI —

NAI puḃiraq 'balloon, swim bladder'

WCI puḃiraq 'ball (for playing with)' [Schn. has puḃiyaq 'small rubber balloon' for 'adg']

ECI puḃiraq 'small rubber balloon'

GRI [puiraḃḃaq, puḃaḃḃaq 'water-filled swelling' — the latter also 'bubble']

PE puvlay or **puvlar** 'bubble or air in s.th.' [back-formations from verbal forms?]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY puvlaq 'gas'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI puvlak 'air in s.th., bubble' [Qaw also has puylak]

NAI puvlak 'bubble' [also puvžuk 'bubbles'; puvlak- 'rise, bubble up, spout (whale)', puvla(q) 'bubble from underwater']

WCI puvlak 'bubble' [as verb = 'swell']

ECI pullaq 'bubble, air pressure', Iti 'rotten meat' [pulla(k)- 'inflate']

GRI pułay- 'inflate, be inflated' [pułartaq 'bubble', pułaq 'inflation, air inside bladder', EG puttaq 'bubble'; for NG purvila- 'bubble' see puqla]

PI puvliq- 'swell up' [cf. liq-?]

SPI puvliq- 'become swollen with air'

NAI puvliq-

WCI puvliq-

ECI pulli(q)-

GRI pułir- 'swell up (after a blow)'

PY-S puvəltu 'lemming' [there may be a link to puvlar-]

AAY —

CAY puvəltuk 'red-backed vole', Nun puṽultu 'lemming'

NSY —

CSY puvəltu, vuvəltu creature not positively identified in SLĪ, listed there as 'frog, flounder or rodent', Chap 'lemming' [Rub.]

Sir puvəłəX 'lemming'

PE puvlar- 'be frightened away (animals scenting humans)'

AAY puylar- 'run away (animal becoming aware of humans)'

CAY —

NSY —

CSY puuvlar- 'scare away sea mammals (strange smells)'

Sir —

SPI puvlaq- 'be frightened away by smell (animals by people)'

NAI puvlaq-

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE puvuy- 'peck (bird)' [compare put- and pukuy-]

AAY pu'uy- 'peck up (bird)'

CAY [puuytur- 'dive at s.th.']

NSY —

CSY puvuy- 'peck (bird)'

Sir puvuXqə(s)-

SPI puuk- 'fall headlong'

NAI puuk- 'become bent with age', PH 'fall over from stroke, fainting' [and note also puufsaq- 'kill wounded animal']

WCI Sig pu(u)k- 'fall forward'

ECI puuk- 'let head fall forward when falling asleep, fold (knife)', Lab puuk- 'fall headlong to ground (shot animal)' [Bourq.]

GRI puut- 'be confused', puuṽa- 'be sleepy'

PE puvuk(k)ar- 'fall forward' [cf. k(k)ar- and compare CAY pucikar- under puci-]

AAY puukar- 'bump'

CAY puukar- 'bump, sting (bee)'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI puukaq- 'fall forward'

NAI puukaq- 'stumble forward'

WCI —

ECI puukaq- 'pitch forward, nod head forward'

GRI —

PE puvyar 'bird's crop' [cf. puvə- and yar]

AAY —

CAY NSU puvzaq 'crop, craw of ptarmigan'

NSY puvyaq 'bladder'

CSY puuvyaq 'inflatable membrane in walrus mouth'

Sir puvyæx [for puvyæX?] 'crop'

SPI —

NAI puvi<ž>aq 'bird's crop, puffed out chest of walrus, inlet'

WCI puviaq 'bird's crop, (rubber) balloon'

ECI puviaq 'bird's crop, balloon, lamp mantle'

GRI puiaq 'bird's crop, lamp mantle' [and puiaašaq 'bottle']

PE puya 'rancid residue of oil' [cf. Aleut huḍa-X 'dried fish or meat', huḍa- 'dry (fish or meat)']

AAY AP puya- 'be permeated by stench (or stain)'

CAY puya-, puyaləXtə- 'be rancid (oil or grease)', NSU 'be dirty'

NSY puya 'fat condensed on side of barrel' [Av.]

CSY puya 'rancid residue of oil from blubber'

Sir puya [Orr; Em. has puyapayṽuX 'smelling of rancid oil']

SPI puya 'dirt, grime' [and in Jen. 'blubber dried on surface']

NAI puya 'dirt, sticky oil, blubber used to waterproof skin boat'

WCI puyaq 'old oil or grease' [as verb = 'get dirty']

ECI puyaq 'residue of oil, rancid oil, earwax'

GRI puya(k), EG, Up, NG puyaq 'dried rancid blubber oil (with which umiaq is greased)' [puya- 'be rancid, have a layer of rancid blubber on it']

PE puyyu(r)- 'forget'

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY puyyu- 'forget'

Sir puyəṽur-

SPI puuyur-

NAI puiyuq-, piiyuq-, PH puuyuq- 'forget' [the second form influenced by piiq- 'remove, be removed' from pi(-) and ṽir-?]

WCI puiyūq- 'forget'

ECI puiyūq- 'have forgotten, forgive' [and note puijuittuq 'one who cannot forgive (insult)', puiyutu- 'be forgetful']

GRI puiyūr-, puiūr- [also more recent puuyūr-], EG, Up puiir- 'forget' [and puiutu- 'be forgetful', puiyunaat- 'be unforgettable']

PE puyur 'smoke' [cf. Aleut huyux 'smoke, steam']

AAy puyūq 'smoke'

CAY puyūq 'smoke' [and puyux̄tə- 'smoke (fish)', NSU puyūnuaq 'puffball (mushroom)']

NSY puyūq 'smoke, soot' [Av.]

CSY puyūq

Sir puyəX 'soot' [Vakh. has 'smoke']

SPI puyūq 'steam', Qaw 'chimney smoke'

NAI puyūq 'smoke from chimney' [as verb = 'smoke, make smoke'; puyūuq- 'smoke (fire or chimney)']

WCI puyūq 'smoke' [verbal = 'give off smoke']

ECI puyūq 'water vapor, tobacco smoke, puffball (mushroom)' [as verb = 'give off steam']

GRI puyūq 'smoke, steam, mist' [puyūr-, puyūur- 'give off smoke or steam', and in Kroeb. and Rink 'be infected by a dead person (a relative under taboo)', NG puyūq- 'smoke (pipe)']

PY puyūqə- 'be smoked or sooty' [cf. r̄qə-?]

AAy puyūqə- 'smoke (fish)'

CAY puyūqə- 'be smoked (food), be full of smoke (clothes)' [also trans. (impers. subj.); puyūq̄nəq* 'soot']

NSY —

CSY puyūqə-, puyūXqə- 'become sooty' [the former also trans. (impers. subject)']

PI puyuraq or puyurak 'frost smoke (snowy mist)'

SPI —

NAI puyuala-, putcuala- 'make steam or smoke'

WCI puyuaryuk 'kind of weather when powder snow in air is like smoke'

ECI puyuraq- 'be a light mist', Iti puyuraq, puyūqqiq 'light mist'

GRI puyurak 'frost smoke' [puyuray- 'be mist from the sea, frost smoke', puyuralak, puyualak 'dust', puyū(r)ala- 'be dusty']

PY puyurnaq or puyurniq 'nagoonberry' [cf. nar]

AAy puyurniq, C also puyurnaq, [K also puyurnik] 'nagoonberry'

CAYY puyurnaq, HBC puyurniq 'nagoonberry' [also K puyuraar(aq*), NSU puyuruarraq]

NSY —

CSY —

Q

PI qaanaaq 'eroded cave' [cf. qaanəq and ar?]]

SPI —

NAI qaanaaq 'eroded cave in ice or land'

WCI qa(a)naunaq 'cave towards foot of overhanging ice or cliff'

ECI [qaanauyaq 'cabin (in ship)']

GRI [note qaanaaq 'Thule (place name)']

PI qaanəq 'empty space beneath s.th.' [cf. qanata- and nər^{1?}]

SPI —

NAI qaanīq* 'space under sleeping platform, empty space under s.th.', Nu 'gentle slope at base of mountain levelling off to a plain'

WCI — [for B. Lake qaanni 'water heard trickling beneath snow or ice' see qaaptət-]

ECI —

GRI qaanīq* 'space under sleeping platform'

PI qaaptət- 'overflow (water over ice)' [cf. qadə-, vət- under var- and tət-? — compare caavət- under cadə-]

SPI qaaptit- 'overflow onto ice (water)'

NAI qaaptit- 'spread over a surface (liquid), overflow from cracks in ice (water)'

WCI qaaptit- 'spread over surface (liquid)' [and note Baker Lake qaanni 'water heard trickling beneath snow or ice' — Schn.]

ECI [note qaanni 'water risen above lake or river ice or freed by floating away of pack ice', qaat- 'open up (stretch of water after the breaking away of the edge of pack ice)']

GRI qaatsinnīq 'water that runs over the ice edge and freezes'

PI qaaqtuq- 'croak' [onomatopoeic, with p.b. (a)r- plus tur-²]

Yup [note AAy qarua'aq 'crow' and CAYY qəXqaatər(aq*) 'raven', also onomatopoeic]

SPI [note W qaqayuaruk (Jen.), Imaq qaqazuk 'raven']

NAI qaaqtuq- 'croak (raven)'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI qaartur- 'croak (raven)' [and EG qaartuluk 'raven']

PE qa(C)aryar 'fish eggs?' [cf. qayər- under qayə(r) and yar]

AAy qaryat 'fish eggs', qaryaq, qaryaruq 'rash' [and note qarmit- 'be crunchy (fish eggs soaked in fresh water)']

CAY qaryak 'pimple', Y, NS qaarzaq, Nun qaryax 'herring eggs' [so called because they crackle when eaten — note qaryixtə-, qaryəxtə-, LI qiar- 'make a crackling noise']

NSY qayžak 'fish eggs' [Av.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI qaariaq 'hernia'

WCI —

ECI qaariaq 'fish eggs that have been laid'
GRI qaariaq 'water bubble in ice'

PI qaatāq 'bone socket on end of harpoon shaft (for foreshaft)' [cf. qaḏā-]
SPI qaatīq 'top of harpoon handle' [Jen. has 'bone socket of harpoon handle into which harpoon foreshaft fits']
NAI qaatīq* 'piece of bone between harpoon shaft and point'
WCI Cop qaatīq 'bone socket of harpoon handle into which the foreshaft fits' [Jen.; Ras. has qatīq 'ring of horn on end of harpoon shaft' for Net]
ECI qaatīq 'piece of ivory of iyīmaq or sealing harpoon or pivot of detachable barbed head'
GRI qaatīq* 'hoop, plate of bone or iron on a handle, knob'

PI qaayūq- 'shudder at cold or wet' [cf. qaralār-]
SPI [qaalī- 'be squeamish about']
NAI PH qaayūrī- 'be squeamish about' [and qaatcīnya- 'feel uncomfortable from wet or dirty clothes']
WCI qaayūq- 'tremble with cold'
ECI qaayūq- 'feel very cold'
GRI qaayūr- 'be chilled, sensitive to cold', qaayūrī- 'shudder at having to go out in (the cold)'

PE qacay- 'feel one can handle more?'
AAY C, KP qacayyuy-, PWS qaca'uy- 'not be satisfied with what you get'
CAY [qaciynaXqə- 'be easy', qacixtə- 'be unoccupied']
NSY —
CSY [note qasikə- 'agree with, get along with']
Sir —
SPI —
NAI —
WCI Sig qasayī- 'can easily manage' [with p.b. kə-1]
ECI Igl qasayī- 'consider inferior' [Ras.]
GRI qasayī- 'not get enough of' [Fab. has 'despise']

PE qac(c)ay- 'dance and shout?' [cf. qacar- and western EA qacu-X 'bladder dance', verbal = 'dance, dragging feet on floor'; the relat. — if any — to qacu- is obscure]
AAY —
CAY qacca- 'make dancing motion with body in time with music'
NSY —
CSY —
Sir —
SPI —
NAI qasak-, qasala- 'burst out yelling and cheering', qatcak- 'make noise expressing pleasure when dancing (male)', qatcaq- 'shout with pleasure (e.g., whalers or dancers)'
WCI —
ECI —
GRI —

PI qacal(l)uq 'bark (of tree)' [there may be a relat. to CAY qacaxtə- under qacu-]
SPI qazaḷuq, Qaw qasaluq 'cottonwood bark'
NAI qasalluq 'cottonwood bark'
WCI Sig qasaluq 'bark of poplar' [Pet.; Cop qaihaluk 'bark of cottonwood' acc. Jen.]

ECI —
GRI qasaluq '(fir) bark'

PE qacar- 'slap or clap' [cf. qac(c)ay-]
AAY qacaXtə- 'slap'
CAY qacaXtə-, qasaXtə- 'hit, slap, blow against (wind)'
NSY qasaXtə- 'clap'
CSY qasaXtə- 'slap with palm of hand'
Sir —
SPI qazaq-
NAI qasaq- 'crash against shore or ice (waves)'
WCI —
ECI —
GRI —

PE qacəli- 'sting or smart'
AAY qatli- 'sting, smart (of body part)'
CAY NSU qacəli-, qatli- 'sting, whine'
NSY —
CSY —
Sir —
SPI qazili- 'sting, smart'
NAI qasili- 'beg, entreat, supplicate, smart'
WCI Sig qasilinaq- 'be bitter' [Pet.]
ECI qasili- 'have a prickling sensation in limbs'
GRI qasilit- 'be bitter, sharp tasting, sting (of wound)'

PI qaciŋŋuq- 'make a resonant noise' [cf. qatə]
Yup [cf. CAY qaci- 'have a deep voice' under qatə]
SPI —
NAI qasiŋŋuq- 'have a hollow, resonant sound'
WCI —
ECI —
GRI qasiŋur- 'rattle, peal, ring'

PE qacu- 'become loose or slack' [for Aleut qacuX 'bladder dance' see qac(c)ay-]
AAY qacu- 'be wrinkled, shriveled up', qacu 'wrinkle'
CAY qacu- 'be loose, not taut, wrinkled, sag' [and K note qacaxtə- 'be loosely attached, come loose']
NSY qasu- 'weaken'
CSY —
Sir —
SPI qazu- 'be loose, slack', Qaw qasut- 'loosen, slacken'
NAI qasu- 'become slack, unwound'
WCI qasu- 'become loose, slack' [Ras. has 'fall (wind)' for Cop; qasut- 'loosen, slacken']
ECI qasu- 'unwind, slacken'
GRI qasu- 'be tired, exhausted', qasut- 'slacken', NG qahut- 'grow still (wind)' [and note qasuīr- 'have rested']

PI qatcuq- 'have slackened or become calm' [cf. r- under ŋ(ŋ)ur-]
SPI —
NAI qasuuq- 'stop, quit', qasuuq- 'become calm (wind)'
WCI [qasuŋa- 'drop (wind), be slack (rope)']
ECI Iiti qatsu(C)- 'become calm (weather)' [and qasuŋa- 'have become calm']
GRI qatsur- 'have become calm (wind, weather)' [qatsuŋa- 'be calm']

PE qaðə- 'top or surface of s.th.' [cf. perhaps p.b. tə for the second syllable, also Aleut qasa- 'surface after diving (sea mammal)' and/or Atkan qasmax 'fish scale', qacXi-X 'skin, peal, bark, earth cover (of house)']

AAY qai- 'on surface, top of' [posit. root]

CAY qai-, Nun qaa-

NSY qayə-

CSY qayə-

Sir qacə- 'surface, top of' [posit. root; and qaca 'deck', qacəX 'grass insole']

SPI qaa- 'on surface, cover, top of' [posit. root]

NAI qaa- 'on surface, top of' [as posit. root; also 'cover, dorsal area of fish, right side of fabric']

WCI qaa- 'on surface, top of'

ECI qaa-

GRI qaa- 'on surface, top of' [as posit. root; also 'surface, deck']

PI qaaniq- 'pass' [cf. njir-]

SPI qaaniq- 'pass by, be past, grow bigger than'

NAI qaaniq- 'pass, go over limit' [and qaaniuti- 'take past goal, be due (bill)']

WCI qaaniq- 'pass, overtake'

ECI qaaniq- 'pass, exaggerate'

GRI qaaniq- 'pass, surpass' [and qaaniuti(i)- 'be past']

PI qaaq 'bed skin'

SPI qaaq, qaaražuk 'mattress'

NAI qaaq, qažžaaq 'skin mattress'

WCI qaaq 'bed skin'

ECI —

GRI qaaq

PE qaðəli- 'cover' [cf. lir-]

AAY —

CAY [note qalirnaq* 'thing on top, roof']

NSY —

CSY qayəli- 'cover'

Sir qacir- 'heave up on (sled), cover' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts — he also has qaciY-]

SPI qalliq- 'cover'

NAI qalliq-

WCI qalliqtuq- 'heap up (on top)'

ECI qalli(C)- 'press down (once)' [and qalliniq 'upper part of body or boot']

GRI qallir- 'cover' [old ortho. qagdler-, but Fab. kadler-; qalliniq* 'upper side of s.th.']

PE qaðə(t)rutə- 'go over' [cf. trutə-]

AAY K qasrutə-, C qayyutə- 'shoot over, overshoot'

CAY —

NSY qayətXutə- 'go over, overshoot'

CSY qayətXutə- 'exceed in value, do more than needed'

Sir — [but Vakh. has qasXižaXtə- 'overflow' from Men.'s texts]

SPI —

NAI qažrut(i)- 'go over, pass over'

WCI —

ECI qarrut(i)- 'overshoot, pass over lightly (s.th. light that does not sink into snow)' [qarrua- 'tread softly

across snow without sinking in']

GRI qaršut(i)-, qaršua- 'flow over, inundate' [and note qaat(i)- 'graze, pass lightly over']

PE qaðli- or **qalli-** 'topmost or outermost thing' [cf. l(i)ir and qalir below; the CAY and CSY could reflect a hypothetical *qatə- with tə as suggested above]

AAY —

CAY qaliq* 'one on top, outer layer' [note that the productive form of l(i)ir in CAY is qliq under qlir]

NSY —

CSY Chap qaastliq 'topmost' [Chap qaastliXpayək 'overcoat']

Sir qaliX 'topmost' [Orr; Em. has qastliXpəx 'overcoat' — from the CSY?]

SPI qalli- 'topmost one, scab'

NAI qalli- 'outermost, topmost one', qalli 'scab' [Nu qalli also 'cover of canvas' acc. Berg.]

WCI qalli- 'topmost one' [and qallili- 'form a scab']

ECI qalli- 'topmost one', qalli 'scab'

GRI qalli- 'outermost, topmost one, scab', EG qattiq 'surface'

PE qaðqar 'top of mountain' [cf. qar; the verbal forms are with p.b. lit-]

AAY [note C qatqiyar- 'go berry picking']

CAY qasqitə- 'scale, reach the top'

NSY —

CSY qasqitə- 'reach the top'

Sir [Vakh. has qayyəXtə- 'go up on s.th.' and qasXitəy- 'raise' from Men.'s texts]

SPI Qaw qatqit- 'reach the top'

NAI qatqit- 'be in one's prime, reach the top'

WCI Cop qatqaq 'mountain' [Ras.; Ow. has qatqa 'top of hill' for EP]

ECI qaqqaq 'mountain, hill'

GRI qaqqaq 'mountain', qaqqit- 'ascend a mountain, go into the mountains'

PE qaðvar- 'rise or put on top' [cf. var- and compare qayvar-]

AAY C qaywar- 'come out of water (animal)'

CAY qai- 'rise to surface'

NSY —

CSY qavžar- 'mingle (with crowd), lose an artifact one has dug up by mixing it with earth dug out' [also qavžaatat 'gulch, ravine']

Sir qavžataX 'gulch, ravine' [Orr; from CSY?]

SPI qavžaq- 'put s.th. above others, on top of pile', qavžazik- 'be on top of pile, lifted up'

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI [note qaarpar-, EG qarpar- 'come higher up'; for qaffar- 'lift, rise' see qayvar- — there appears to be contam.]

PE qaligar 'outer skin or cover' [cf. qalir below and qar]

AAY AP qaligaq 'roof'

CAY qaliquaq

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI [qaliraaq- 'cover', qaliqqit- 'put on top']

ECI qaliraaq 'overload, extra item carried' [as verb = 'carry things on one's back']

GRI qaliraaq, EG qalaqqaq 'outer skin of tent, tarpaulin'

PE qalir 'covering' [cf. qaḏlir above — this seems to be an earlier derivation than the latter with the same p.b. l(l)ir, perhaps from a pre-PE root *qa-, which could further lie behind EA qalux 'coverlet, blanket' and EA qaly-a '(its) sod (on top of sod house)'; compare qulir under qulə-]

AAy qaliq 'outer covering', PWS 'overshoe', C 'blanket'

CAY qaliq 'top layer'

NSY —

CSY qaliq 'gut rain parka' [and qaližaaq* 'rain coat', qalir- 'put on rain parka']

Sir qaližax 'rain cape'

SPI qaliq 'low-lying cloud, like fog' [for the 'rust' sense see qatər]

NAI qaliq 'roof covering' [for the homonym in sense 'rust' see qatər]

WCI —

ECI —

GRI qaliq 'ribbon for hair top-knot, table cloth', NG 'cloth parka' [Holt.; note also qalipak 'outer covering', qalipay- 'paint']

PI qal(l)iriik- 'lie on top of (one) another' [cf. qaḏlir above and yiik-]

SPI qalliik- 'lie on top of one another'

NAI qalliriik-, PH qaliriik-, Nu qallirik- 'lie on top of (one) another'

WCI —

ECI qaliriik-

GRI qaliriik-

PE qaliruḏar 'outer covering?' [cf. qalir above and ḡ(ḡ)uḏar]

AAy Kod qaliruak 'overshoes', PWS qaliruak 'quilt'

CAY qaliruak 'overalls, slipper, sock'

NSY qaliruak 'long sealskin gloves'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI qaliruak 'cover, tarpaulin, quilt'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI qaliruak 'outer covering, cloak'

PI qatcik- 'be high up' [cf. p.b. ḏiy-]

SPI Qaw qassik- 'stand out, protrude'

NAI qatcik-

WCI qatsik- 'be situated highest'

ECI qatsik- 'bulge out, be humped, stick up'

GRI qatsik- 'be high up'

PE qaḏəy- 'fish with seine net' [the Yup forms could be influenced by qalu(-)]

AAy —

CAY [qəṭcaq, qəṭcavak Y 'net into which fish are driven by people walking in and thrashing the water', K 'bird snare', NS 'seine']

NSY —

CSY aXqəṭa 'seine' [also verbal]

Sir qaciṭ- 'pull out, haul up' [Vakh. from Rub.'s texts, also 'moor, heave up (e.g. off sledge)' from his own texts]

SPI qaak-, qaaktuq- 'seine', Qaw qažyun 'seine'

NAI qaaktuq- 'seine', qayžun 'seine', Qaw qažyun

WCI qaaktuq- 'fish with a sweep net', qaaktat 'herrings'

ECI —

GRI NWG qaattar-, SWG qaattur- 'hunt with a net', qaššutit [old ortho. qagssutit] 'net, fishing net', Up qaattaq 'seal caught in net'

PE qaḏyi '(men's) communal house' [cf. qažyitaq?]

AAy AP qasyiq 'community house' [qasyi-, Kod qazyir- 'have a potlatch']

CAY qazyiq, qayyiq 'men's communal house'

NSY qayyi

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qayži, Qaw qažyi

NAI qažyi, PH qalyi

WCI qayyi(q) 'meeting house' [Jen. has Cop qalyiq]

ECI qayyiq 'assembly house' [marked as 'old word']

GRI qašši [old ortho. qaysse] 'Eskimo assembly house' [today used only of geographical formations = 'depression surrounded by peaks'; note also qaššimuaar- 'feast together']

PE qaḏiyyar 'spotted seal' [there may be a relat. to qatər- — note esp. the GRI there]

AAy qaiyyaq 'seal'

CAY Nun qaiyyaq, NSU qaiyyaq 'spotted seal'

NSY qaiyyaq 'spotted seal' [Tein]

CSY qaiyyaq 'spotted seal'

Sir qaciyyax 'spotted seal' [listed in Menovschikov with initial k; Vakh. has qaciyyax from Rub.'s texts]

SPI qaziyyaq 'young spotted seal'

NAI qasiyyaq 'spotted seal'

WCI Cop qahiyyaq 'black seal' [Lowe adds: 'elsewhere harbour, spotted, freshwater seal'; Met. has qasiyyaq 'seal as big as bearded seal but rare in central Arctic' and Ras. 'spotted seal' for Net]

ECI qasiyyaq 'ranger seal' [*Phoca annellata*]

GRI qasiyyaq 'spotted seal' [compare EG qittalivaq of this meaning]

PE qa(C)əru(r) '(b Birch) bark' [there may be a relat. with qayəmyu(r)]

AAy Kod qasrək 'b Birch'

CAY qazruq [also kazruq] 'b Birch bark'

NSY →

CSY qaayru 'bark found on beach' [and note Chap qayəmyu 'tree bark' — contam. with qayəmyu(r)?]

Sir qayru 'bark found on beach' [Orr]

SPI →

NAI qairuq 'bark', Nun 'shelf in oven' [and Mal qaimruq 'birch bark', compare B qaimru 'first shore ice in fall' under qayəmyu(r), with which there appears to be contam.]

WCI qairuq 'bark, envelope around tree trunk' [and qairulik 'birch']

ECI —

GRI —

PE qa(C)əruləy 'ribbon seal' [cf. ləy]

AAy —

CAY qasruliq, qasrulək, qasylək 'ribbon seal'

NSY qayərlək [Enm. et al.], qayrulək [Av. and Tein]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qairulik 'ribbon seal'

NAI qairulik

WCI Car, Net qairulik 'saddleback seal' [B.-S.; for qairulik 'birch' see under qa(C)əru(r) above]

ECI qairulik 'Greenland seal, sea lion'

GRI —

PY qayan 'lake at head of river' [cf. demo. root qay-]

AAy qayan 'lake at head of river'

CAY qayan

NSY —

CSY —

PE qayə(r) 'wave (breaker)' [cf. qayə(r)-]

AAy [note K qayuk 'wave, breaker', Kod qauyyak 'wave, swell', perhaps influenced by qauyyaq 'sand'] →

CAY qaiq 'wave'

NSY qai 'wave, storm', qayəq 'whitecap on sea' [Av.]

CSY qayi 'wave on shore, breaker', qayəq 'rough wave, swell'

Sir qayəy 'breakers' [Krup.; Vakh. has qayi 'breaker' from Men.'s texts]

SPI qai(q) 'wave on ocean'

NAI qayyaq 'breaker', Nu qai 'ocean wave'

WCI qayyat 'waves breaking on shore', Sig qayaaq 'white-cap'

ECI —

GRI —

PE qayəli(r) 'have waves (sea)' [cf. lir-]

AAy qailiq 'swell, wave'

CAY qailir- 'be rough, have lots of waves (ocean)' [for qavlunaq 'wake made by fish or animal below surface' see qavlunaq]

NSY qailir- 'be rough sea, a storm'

CSY —

Sir qayələyX 'waves on sea'

SPI qailiq 'breaker, wave' [also verbal]

NAI qail'lyiq* 'wave on ocean' [also verbal; note also qail'lyiaržuit 'ripples in water' and Nu qail'lyik 'wave caused by passing boat' — also verbal]

WCI —

ECI —

GRI [note qaətir- 'cause ripples on surface (fish moving rapidly under water)']

PE qayə(r) 'burst' [cf. qayə(r) and Aleut qaya-, western EA qaxa- 'crack, make sharp noise, knock, echo']

AAy KP qayə(r), K qayar- 'break (waves)' [also of infection breaking open]

CAY qayə(r)- 'explode, pop'

NSY —

CSY qayə(r)-

Sir qayə(r)- [Orr]

SPI qaaq- 'burst, explode' [and Qaw qaaqtaq 'breaker on shore']

NAI qaaq- 'burst, explode'

WCI qaaq-, qayaq- 'burst, break (waves)' [Sig qayaaq- in Ras.]

ECI qaaq- 'burst, explode' [and qayaq- 'be white with foam (sea)']

GRI qaar- 'burst, explode' [and qaartit- 'have a wave break over one', qaalir- 'be satisfied, full', qarturar-, qaraar- 'burst', NG qayaaq- 'be white with breakers (sea)']

PI qaaqšuq- 'get a blister' [cf. qður-?]

SPI qaaqšuq- 'get a blister' [qaaqšaniq 'blister']

NAI qaaqšuq- 'get a blister'

WCI —

ECI Lab qaatsuk 'blister'

GRI [note qaay- 'get a blister']

PE qayinji(r) '(kind of) duck or teal?' [cf. Aleut qayida-X, western EA qaxida-X 'horned puffin']

AAy qainiaq, qaini(r)aq 'harlequin duck' [Kod qayiyay 'horned puffin' is a loan from Aleut above]

CAY —

NSY —

CSY qayinjiq 'harlequin duck'

Sir —

SPI Qaw qainiq 'green-winged teal'

NAI qainjiq*

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PY qayla(k) 'circular rim'

AAy qaylawik 'ring outside manhole coaming of baidarka' [and qayla- 'carry (baidarka) by putting the hole over one's head']

CAY qaylak 'upper part of bucket (all except bottom)'

NSY —

CSY —

PE qayur 'forehead'

AAy — [for qauq 'barnacle' see qa(C)ur-]

CAY Nun, NSU qauq, LK BB qauraq 'forehead'

NSY qauq

CSY qayuq

Sir qayəx

SPI qauq

NAI qauq

WCI qauq

ECI qauq

GRI qaaq, NG qauk

PI qaurun 'headband' [cf. un]

SPI —

NAI qaurutik 'bridle for sled reindeer', Nu qaurun 'tattoo on forehead'

WCI —

ECI qauruti 'headband worn by Pallirmiut women'

GRI qaarut 'headband'

PE qayvar- and **qakvar-** 'rise or raise (to surface)' [cf. var- and qaðvar- under qað- and compare also cayvi(q)-; there appears to be contam. with qakə- in Yup at least — note CAY qaklitə- there; the eastern Inu forms could reflect qaðvar- — see section B of Intro.]

AAY qakx^war- 'beat at a game', PWS 'come out of water onto land'

CAY qakfar- 'emerge, remove from water, win' [as opposed to qaiivar- 'rise to surface' under qaðvar-]

NSY qayvaXtə- 'rise up, raise, boast'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qayvaq- 'rise, lift' [for qavzaq- 'put on top' see qaðvar- under qað-]

NAI qayvaq- 'rise (sun), rise to surface'

WCI qayvaq- 'take out or be out of hole (stored meat)' [and qayviq- 'rise (sun), appear at surface' — infl. by cayvi(q)-?]

ECI qavvaq- 'rise' [and note qavvi(q)- 'raise onto s.th., reach top of s.th. one is climbing']

GRI qaffar- 'lift, heave up, rise, float' [old ortho. qagfar-, Fab. kabbar-, kagvar-; qaffay- 'come up to surface (fish)', qaffir- 'heave up, let rise, come into shallow water (fish)', NG qayvaxxama- 'have risen']

PI qaiq- 'be smooth'

SPI qaiqsaq- 'sand, smooth'

NAI qaiq- 'be smooth, flat, level'

WCI qaiq- 'be flat, smooth'

ECI qairuq- 'plane, smooth', qairayuk- 'scour', Lab 'be smooth, even, polished'

GRI qaarsaat 'water and blood rubbed on sledge runners and left to freeze'

PI qaiqtuq 'rock surface or cliff?' [cf. ður]

SPI [note qaiqtaq 'smooth expanse of] rock cliff']

NAI —

WCI Car B. Lake qaiqtuq 'rock' [Dor.]

ECI Lab qaiqtuq 'rock' [Peck]

GRI qaarsuq, NG qaiXXuq '(surface of) rock, cliff'

PE qa(C)iqu 'cave' [i.e. qayiqu? — cf. qaiq-]

AAY K qaiqunaq 'cave'

CAY —

NSY [qayyiŋə (Av.) is probably by contam. from qaðyi]

CSY —

Sir qayi 'cave' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts; Orr also has pl. qayiy]

SPI —

NAI Nu qairusuk, qairutuk 'cave'

WCI —

ECI qairusuk 'cavern, cave', Lab 'cleft in rock' [Peck]

GRI qaarusuk 'cave'

PI qairuaq- 'echo' [cf. qarya?]

SPI —

NAI qairuaq- 'make a loud echoing sound' [qairuatit- 'echo loudly']

WCI Cop qairualiq- 'echo'

ECI —

GRI qaaruarpaluy- 'sound hollow'

PE qakə- 'climb up on s.th.' [there may be a link to qaðə-]

AAY —

CAY qakətə- 'resubmerge after coming to surface' [and qaklitə- 'scale a height']

NSY —

CSY qaakə- 'put up on elevated place'

Sir —

SPI qayi- 'climb out or up on' [and qakšaq 'sea mammal out of water on ice or land']

NAI qaki- 'climb up on shore' [and qakšuq- 'bring boats up from whaling camp to village']

WCI qaki- 'climb up on land'

ECI qaki-, qaqi- 'climb up on shore' [and Ras. has qaktuniq 'mountain' as a shaman's word for Igl]

GRI qaqi-, NG qaki- 'get up on something, e.g. land' [and qattuniq* 'hill' — old ortho. qagtuneq]

PI qakət- 'put or pull up' [cf. t-1]

SPI qakit- 'put above, on top'

NAI qakit- 'put up, pull up (on s.th.)'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI qaqit- 'pull up (from below)'

PI qakši- 'climb up on ice (sea mammal)' [cf. ði-?]

SPI Qaw qakšaq 'sea mammal out of water, on land or ice'

NAI qakši 'sea mammal on top of ice'

WCI Car qaxximayuq 'seal that has climbed up on ice' [Schn. 'adg'; note Sig qakisima- 'have crawled up on ice (seal)']

ECI —

GRI qašši- [old ortho. qagssi-] 'put s.th. on shore', qaššima- 'have crept up on ice or shore (sea mammal)'

PI qakšuyaun 'carrying strap or belt' [cf. un]

Yup [note CAY qakəxtə- 'lift up parka, shirt, dress']

SPI qakšuaun 'belt for holding baby on back'

NAI qakšuyautaq, qakšun 'one of two white bands along wolverine's back' [and note qakšukkak- 'pull clothing up and tie with belt']

WCI Sig qaksutaun 'door latch' [Pet.; Ras. has Car qarzuaut 'parka string' and Schn. has qaksunaut 'button on parka for attaching baby-carrying hood' for 'adg']

ECI Lab qaksunaut 'carrying strap (for baby-carrying hood) on parka Bourq.; Parry has Igl qakiumautik 'straps used by women for carrying children']

GRI qaššuaat 'waistband for an amaut' [old ortho. qagssuaut; and note, qaššuar- 'tie up amaut for child to rest in']

PE qakə(r)- 'be pale or bleached' [cf. qakur-]

AAV —

CAY qaki-, HBC qakiXcətə- 'be pale, dry'

NSY →

CSY →

Sir →

SPI →

NAI →

WCI qakiq- 'be bleached in sun' [for homonym 'be mouldy', which may have influenced this form, see qakər-]

ECI qakiqtuq 's.th. bleached' [qakirniq 's.th. bleached in sun or air']

GRI —

PE qakcur- 'be (bleached) white' [compare ququcu- under qurə-?]

AAV —

CAY qəXcuXpak 'very white, bright thing'

NSY qəXsulria 'white' [Av., Jen. has qarsor- 'be white'; for qakšuzak 'dawn' see qaru-]

CSY aXsur- 'be pale, bleached' [for aqXuuxtə- 'be pale from illness' see qakur-]

Sir qəXsər- 'be white' [Vakh.; Em. has qəXsuržux 'whitish, greyish'; Men. has qəXsəy-, also qəXcərətəX 'grey hair']

SPI qəqsuq- 'be white, esp. of bleached skin' [and qəqsatuq- 'have frostbite']

NAI qəqsuq- 'be bleached by weather'

WCI qəqsuqtaq 'sealskin bleached by sun or wind'

ECI —

GRI qərsur- 'be bleached' [qərsurniq* 'skeleton', NG qəXXuqtitaq 's.th. bleached']

PE qakər(luy) 'throat'

AAV →

CAY [Barn. has kəkrlək 'throat'] →

NSY —

CSY →

Sir qəqərle 'throat' [Vakh. has qəqərleX from Men.'s texts; Orr has qəqərle]

SPI —

NAI qəqərluk 'area under chin', qakiq- 'hit on chin with fist'

WCI qəqitəq- 'box', Sig qəqirlut 'throat (under chin)' [Pet.]

ECI qəqirluk 'area under face between neck and chin'

GRI qəqirłuk 'lower part of chin under neck' [and qəqiq 'opening in s.th., extension']

PE qakkit- 'have an irritated throat' [cf. lit-?]

AAV qakitə- 'have mouth and throat irritated by rancid food'

CAY Y qakitə- 'have irritated throat'

NSY —

CSY qakitə- 'feel the undesirable effects of eating s.th. bitter'

Sir —

SPI qakkit- 'feel the effects of eating rancid oil'

NAI qakkit- 'get a thick feeling in mouth as from acrid food'

WCI —

ECI qakki(C)- 'feel stinging in eyes, nose or throat, be asphyxiated'

GRI —

PE qakər- 'be rancid?' [the relat., if any, with qakər(luy) is obscure]

AAV qakər- 'be rancid'

CAY NSU qakir- 'be rancid'

NSY qakəXqə- 'have a bitter taste' [qakərlia 'bitter']

CSY qakəq 'bitter taste', qakər- 'taste bitter' [for qakitə- 'feel the undesirable effect of eating s.th. bitter' see qakkit- under qakər(luy)]

Sir —

SPI qəyiq- 'become rancid (seal oil)' [qəyirnit- 'taste or smell rancid']

NAI qəkirnit- 'taste or smell rancid, irritate the throat', PH qakiq- 'get rancid (seal oil)' [for qakkit- 'get a thick feeling in mouth' see qakkit- under qakər(luy)]

WCI qakiq- 'be moldy' [qəkirnit- 'look moldy']

ECI [qakiq- 'have eroded (snow on ground or of snow house, owing to wind)']

GRI qəkirnit- 'be rancid, irritate the throat'

PE qakər-ci- 'get irritant in eyes' [cf. ci-?]

AAV qakəXci- get soap or other irritant in eyes'

CAY qakəXci- 'have irritated eyes'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qəyiqsi- 'have one's eyes sting'

NAI qəqiqsi-, qəqiqsi-

WCI —

ECI qəkirniq, qəkirsinaqtuq 's.th. causing the eyes (or mouth or nose) to sting'

GRI qəqirs- 'get water or smoke in eyes, smart (eyes)'

qakiiyaq 'salmon (silver)' [from Aleut qakiiḏa-X 'silver salmon']

AAV qakiiyaq 'silver salmon'

CAY qakiiyaq

NSY —

CSY —

PE qaku 'when (in future)' [with conditional mood marker ku-? — compare qaja]

AAV qaku 'when (in future)'

CAY qaku

NSY qaku 'when'

CSY qakun 'when (in future)'

Sir qaku 'when' [in future? — note qakumənu 'in a while' on Men. p. 100]

SPI qəyū(n), qəyurun 'when (in future)'

NAI qəyū, Mal also qəyūn

WCI Sig qaku(yu), Cop qəyūy

ECI qaku 'when (at last, after lengthy waiting)', NBI qəyūy(q) 'when (in future)' [Dor.]

GRI qəyūy 'when (in future)'

PI qakutiyn 'rarely' [vialis case pl.]

SPI qəyutiun 'rarely'

NAI qakutiyn

WCI qakutiŋut
 ECI Lab qakutikkut 'from time to time' [Bourq.]
 GRI qaquitiŋu(t), qaquutikkut 'now and then, seldom'

PE qakur- 'be or turn white' [cf. qakə(r)-]

AAŲ —

CAY →

NSŲ —

CSŲ aXquux̄tə- 'be pale from illness'

Sir —

SPI →

NAI qakuq- 'be bleached by weather, turn white' [qakuak 'frost on ground']

WCI Cop qakuXXi- 'whiten', qakuqtaq 's.th. white' [Dor. has qaquqtuq 'white' for Net]

ECI qakuqtaq 's.th. white' [and Lab qaqutsi- 'whiten, pale']

GRI qaqur- 'be white' [(qilaluyaq) qaqurtaq, NG qakuqtaq 'white whale, beluga']

PE qakurnar 'frost' [cf. nar]

AAŲ —

CAY qakurnaq 'frost on trees'

NSŲ —

CSŲ —

Sir —

SPI [qayurniq 'ice fog']

NAI —

WCI qakurnaq 'autumn frost'

ECI qakurnaq 'white frost on ground' [also 'iron']

GRI qaqurnaq, qaqurnak, qaqunnak 'hoar frost'

PY-S qaləqə- 'tickle' [cf. qaraləŋ-]

AAŲ [for C Xalriucaar- 'tickle' see qaraləŋ-]

CAY HBC qələqəcir(ar)-, Nun qələqməcir(ar)- 'tickle'

NSŲ —

CSŲ qələqətaar- 'tickle'

Sir qələqiyuy- [Orr]

PE qaləŋ- 'make characteristic cry (animal)' [cf. qala-² and Atkan Aleut qalXimiŋ- 'clear one's throat'; there may be a further relat. to qatə]

AAŲ qallir-, AP qalrir- 'yell, ring, whistle, growl'

CAY qalrir- 'cry, make inarticulate vocal sound (animal)', qalriur- 'twitter' [and note K, BB qalaXtə- 'talk, speak'; for K qalatə- 'talk, preach' see qala-²]

NSŲ qalrir- 'cry, whistle, shriek'

CSŲ qalrir- 'cry, whine, twitter, make characteristic sound (animal)', qaləpaŋi- 'be outspoken' [for qaləŋ- 'speak, say' see qala-²]

Sir qarləŋ- 'make characteristic animal sound' [and qarləXtar- 'howl (storm)'; Vakh. has qalriXtar- 'call, cry' from Men. 's texts; Em. has qarləqaqu- 'cry out, sing rhythmic throat song', qalra- 'go into trance and shamanize, groan out during nightmare']

SPI qarluq- 'yell, call (animal)', W qarluq- 'make rumbling sound' [Jen.]

NAI qarluq- 'make characteristic sound (animal)'

WCI qarluq- 'bark (dog)' [Met.], Cop qarluqtuq- 'make sound like bird' [Ras. has qalruut 'song']

ECI qarulaaq- 'yell, make inarticulate cries'

GRI qarłur- 'twitter, squeak, squeal (also jocular of human speech)', qarłusiq 'voice (of animal)', EG qarłir- 'yelp (dog)' [note also qarłurtaat 'wind instrument', EG qarłirtaat 'larynx']

PI qaləŋu- 'growl'

SPI qalɪŋuzit-, qalɪŋužaaq- 'growl'

NAI qalɪŋu-

WCI Sig qalɪŋu- [Lowe]

ECI qalɪŋulaaq-, qalɪŋula(a)q- 'growl' [the latter influenced by qacɪŋuq-? — but cf. also qatə]

GRI NG qalɪŋuuq- 'growl, show teeth (dog)' [Holt.; for qarŋur- 'boom' see qatŋur-]

PE qalmar- 'call to dogs' [cf. qaləŋ- and mar-?]

AAŲ —

CAY qalmar- 'summon a dog vocally, try to attract a man by flirting (woman)'

NSŲ —

CSŲ qalmar- 'summon a dog vocally'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI qammaq- 'call, lure an animal' [Ras.]

ECI qammatuq-, NBI qarŋmaq- 'call (dogs)' [spelled qarŋmator- by Schn.; Peck has Lab kangmar-]

GRI qarmar-, EG qammaa- 'call, lure (dog)' [Fab. has kangmar-]

PY qalmi(t)yaq 'reef' [cf. qalur?]

AAŲ qalmiyaq 'underwater reef where heavy swells break'

CAY —

NSŲ qalŋisaq 'reef'

CSŲ qalməsaq 'underwater reef'

qalqa 'axe' [a loan from Chukchi а́льгaттə́ (a'əlgatte) 'axe', from *a'əlgatga, derived from *raṭṭa (gatga) 'Chukotkan adze' (note that initial glottal stop plus vowel is metathesized in the Chukchi orthography — see de Reuse: 419f)]

AAŲ —

CAY Y, NS, HBC, UK, NI qatqapak 'axe'

NSŲ —

CSŲ qatqalima 'axe' [compare ulima-]

Sir [aləŋatə 'axe' — directly from Chukchi]

Inu [SPI qatXavak, Qaw qatXapak 'axe' — from the Yup?]

qalqarayaq 'magpie' [loan from EA qalqaraya-X 'raven, magpie', dimin. qalqarayaaḏa-X 'magpie'; compare also different base EA qalŋaaX, Atkan qarŋlaaX, Att qaylaaX 'raven' — both related to PE qaləŋ-?]

AAŲ K qatqayaq, qatqasaaq, C qatqana(a)q 'magpie' [and note Kod qalŋa'aq 'raven', a loan from Aleut]

CAY qatqərayak 'black-billed magpie'

NSŲ —

CSŲ —

PY qalru 'pike'

AAŲ K qalru 'pike (fish)'

CAY Eg, UK, UY qalru

NSY —
CSY —

PE qaltar 'bucket' [cf. Aleut qal- 'bottom (of sea, bay, bucket, etc.)']

AAY C qattaq 'container'

CAY qattaq, Nun qattauX 'bucket, pail'

NSY qaltar^{wa}(a)q 'bucket, pail' [and qattat 'provisions']

CSY qattaq 'bucket, pail'

Sir —

SPI qattauyaq 'bucket, pail' [and qattausikaq 'barrel']

NAI qattaq 'water barrel with lid'

WCI qattaq 'bucket' [qattaryuk 'barrel']

ECI qattaq 'water bucket, pot, oven, cauldron'

GRI qattaq 'bucket (esp. for water)' [NWG qattaavaq 'leather water tub']

PY-S qaltə 'bark or scale' [cf. qaðə-?]

AAY qalta, qəltə 'bark, peeling'

CAY qəltə 'bark, peeling, scale'

NSY qaltə

CSY qalta 'fish scale' [and qəšta 'matted hair']

Sir qalta 'scale, crust'

PE qalu(-) 'dip or scoop'

AAY qalu 'dipnet' [as verb = 'dip']

CAY qalu 'dipnet' [as verb = 'dip, bail boat'; qaluurin 'dipper']

NSY qalu 'dipnet' [and qalur- 'use dipnet (for fishing)']

CSY qalu 'dipnet' [verbal = 'dip, ladle, bail']

Sir qala 'dipnet' [and qalə(t)- 'scoop, dip' — Vakh. has qali- and Orr has qalə́kəraX 'bucket']

SPI qalu 'dipnet' [verbal = 'bail out, dish out']

NAI qalu 'dipnet' [verbal = 'use a dipnet, bail boat'; note also Nu qaluṇiq* 'small valley or cirque in mountains']

WCI qalu 'fish trap' [as verb 'dip, scoop out']

ECI qalu- 'dip, scoop out'

GRI qalu- 'scoop, bail out, receive hospitably' [qalut (pl.) 'net for catching birds', qalut(i)- 'scoop up with', NG qallut(i)- 'get water in boots', qaluhiraut 'water dipper']

PE qallun 'dipper' [cf. un]

AAY qalutaq 'dipper' [and B.-S. has qalun 'baidarka siphon']

CAY qalun 'dipper' [and Nun qalutaX 'wooden ladle']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qallun 'dipper, cup'

NAI qallun 'dipper, cup, ladle'

WCI qal(l)un 'ladle, dipper' [and qalutaq 'dipper for bailing out']

ECI qallut 'dipper, gallon' [but qaluut 'mug, cup, scraper using liquid spread on skin'; Math. has qalut 'fish trap of baleen' for Igl]

GRI qalut 'scoop, dip', Up qalhit, NG qallut 'mug, cup' [but qalut 'capelin dip' and NG qalutaq 'spoon']

PI qalunəq 'grease floating on stew' [cf. nəɾ¹]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI [note qalun¹q 's.th. hollowed out']

ECI qalun¹q 'melted grease floating on meat stew'

GRI qalun¹q* 'fat, lard' [qalunni- 'skim off grease']

PI qaluqšaq 'valley or depression'

SPI qaluqša 'depression, hollow in ground,' Qaw 'canyon, deep valley'

NAI Nu qaluqša 'ditch, mountain cirque'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI qalunsaq 'depression, valley surrounded on three sides by cliffs' [Ordb. also qaluman¹q*]

PI qalutaq- 'ladle or bail'

SPI —

NAI qalutaq- 'dip, bail out'

WCI [for qalutaq 'dipper for bailing out' see qallun above]

ECI qalutaq- 'dip'

GRI qalutaat 'ladle, dipper'

PE qaluṇya 'whale lance' [cf. EA qalyuya-X 'spear with stone point', probably a borrowing from Eskimo]

AAY [qaluṇyaq 'lance' appears on old word lists]

CAY qaluṇyaq 'harpoon head'

NSY qaluṇyaq [for qaluṇyaq?]

CSY qaluṇyaq 'whale lance'

Sir qaluṇyax 'whale lance' [Em.; Orr has qalúyyaX]

SPI qaluṇyiaq 'harpoon head' ['whaling lance' in Jen. for W]

NAI qaluṇyiaq 'whale lance'

WCI Sig qaluṇyiaq 'whale lance' [Ras., who has it as 'copper snow knife' for Cop]

ECI Lab, Baffin qaluṇyiaq 'hunting spear, lance'

GRI qaluṇyiaq 'whale lance'

PE qalur 'rock' [cf. qalmi(t)yaq; this may be a local loan into NSY rather than actual PE]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY qa(a)luq 'stone' [Jen.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qaluq 'round rock or pebble on shore'

NAI — [for Nu qaluqša 'ditch, valley' see qaluqša under qalu(-)]

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE qata-¹ 'boil or churn' [cf. EA qatu-n, Atk qalu-s 'hot springs', perhaps also old Atkan qatati-X 'well (of water)']

AAY qata- 'be boiling'

CAY qata(tə)- 'be boiling' [for K homonym meaning 'talk' see qata-²]

NSY qatat 'whirlpool' [Jen. also has as verb = 'boil']

CSY qata 'boiling, bubbling sound', qatatə- 'boil (food)' [and Chap qatə́rə́təq* 'noise (of water)', qatə́rə́xtə́r- 'make noise (water)'; for qatə́y- 'speak' see qata-²]

Sir qalažukar- 'boil', qalažukaryutə- 'bubble' [Vakh. has qalažur- 'boil']
 SPI qalat- 'boil' [and qala 'wake of boat']
 NAI qalat- 'boil', Nu 'churn (water)' [and qalak- 'burp', Nu qala, PH qalat 'wake of boat']
 WCI qalat- 'boil' [and Cop qalak 'cough' (also verbal), Sig 'bubble rising to surface', qalayaq- 'gargle']
 ECI qalak- 'cook' [Lab also 'boil', nominal = 'wake of fish' — Bourq.; qala, P. Dorset qalaq 'disturbance in water from diving animal', qalaiq- 'be an eddy from diving animal', Igl qalaaq- 'be boiling']
 GRI qalay- 'boil', qalak 'bubble' [qalat- in the old (Kl.) ortho. is only used for the trans. but Fab. has for the intr. too; note also qalat- 'draw stomach in' — kallak- in Fab.]

PY qala-2 'talk' [cf. qalər-, perhaps influenced by qala-1]
 AAY qala-, qalaŋuar- 'chat, talk away'
 CAY K qalatə- 'talk, discuss, preach' [for qalaXtə- 'talk, speak' see qalər-]
 NSY qalapəŋəXsi- 'jabber' [Em.]
 CSY qatəy- 'speak, talk, say s.th. important' [compare qala 'sound of boiling water' under qala-1]
 Sir [Em. has qatəy- 'speak' from CSY?; note also qazatər- 'bawl out' — Orr]

PE qalacir 'navel' [there may be a link to qala-1]
 AAY qalaciq 'navel'
 CAY qalaciq
 NSY qasaliq
 CSY qatqasiq
 Sir [note siəX 'navel']
 SPI qalasiq
 NAI qalasiq
 WCI qalasiq
 ECI qalasiq
 GRI qalasiq

PE qalər 'mould?' [there may be a link to qaðə-]
 AAY K qatəq, C qatək 'mould'
 CAY qatəq* 'rust'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI qaliq
 NAI qaliq*, Mal qatig*
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI —

PY-S qatəvak 'coveralls' [cf. qaðlir under qaðə- and vay]
 AAY —
 CAY qatuvak, du. qatuviiik 'coveralls'
 NSY qatəvik 'coveralls' [and qatuk 'woman's thigh covering']
 CSY qatəvak 'coveralls, woman's hoodless reindeer-skin suit' [and qatukaq 'fur from reindeer leg']
 Sir qatəvviy [pl.] 'coveralls'

PE qama- 'be calm'
 AAY —
 CAY qama- 'be calm (water or wind)'

NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI [note Qaw qamaayaaq 'whirlpool, snow whirling in wind']
 NAI [Nu qamatmuaq- 'travel with wind at one's back'] → WCI →
 ECI Igl qamaarvik 'place where one waits for seals' [Ras.]
 GRI qama- 'wait for seal in one's kayak'

PE qamanər 'calm stretch of river' [cf. nər¹]

AAY —
 CAY qamanəq* 'place lacking current or wind'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI qamaniq*, qamanaaq 'lee, shelter from weather or wind' [the latter means 'upstream current' in Nu]
 WCI qamaniq 'place where current is neutralised (river)' [Pet. has 'bay of river' for Sig, Ras has 'broad (river)' and B.-S. has 'lake (in river)' for Car; qamanru- 'have no current']
 ECI qamaniq 'widening of river' [Peck has 'pond, ditch, lake' for Lab]
 GRI qamaniq 'widening in a river (below waterfall)'

PE qama(C)uy 'sled' [cf. qamur-; perhaps from *qamiyautəy — see qamiyar- under qamur-, esp. the Qaw form qamiyaun]
 AAY KP qamuk (du.) 'sled'
 CAY Nun, Y, NS qamauk
 NSY qamauk
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI Imaq qamauk
 NAI [note qamuyauzat 'hand sled']
 WCI qamauk 'toboggan'
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE qamə- 'go out (fire)'
 AAY qamə- 'go out (fire, light), stop (machine)'
 CAY qamə- 'die down, of fire, person depressed or drowning, something that retreats from sight' [and qamətəq* 'ash from fire']
 NSY qamə- 'be extinguished' [Jen.]
 CSY qaamə- 'go out of fire, be extinguished, eclipsed' [and note qamay- 'go through or consume all']
 Sir [Vakh. has qaməxtə- 'go through, be or do all'] →
 SPI qami- 'go out, die, of light or fire' [and Jen. has W qablit 'sediment on bottom of lamp']
 NAI qami- 'go out'
 WCI qami-
 ECI →
 GRI qamiC- 'be extinguished' [qamig- in old orth. with spurious g — same as qamit- under qamət- below in Fab.; note also NG qattuaq- 'play the lamp-dousing game (men and women in dark)']

PE qamcuγ- 'turn down light or become dim' [cf. mcuγ-]

AAγ —

CAY qamyuar(ar)- 'squint; close eyes part way'

NSY qamsuk 'gloomy weather', qamsuXtə- 'wink' [Av.]

CSY qamsuuk 'gloomy weather with poor visibility', qamsuxtə- 'blink eyes', Chap qamsuuxtə- 'get worse (weather)' [and qamtə- 'close in (weather)']

Sir —

SPI —

NAI qafsuk-, Mal qapcuk- 'turn down (light), become dim or low (fire or light)'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI qassuγ-, qassutsit- 'turn down (light)'

PE qamət- 'extinguish' [cf. t-1]

AAγ qamtə- 'turn off (lamp), stop (machine)'

CAY qamtə- 'turn down (e.g. stove)'

NSY qamtə- 'put out fire'

CSY qamtə-

Sir qamət- 'put out (fire, lamp)' [Vakh.]

SPI qamit- 'put out fire, turn out light'

NAI qamit-

WCI qamit-

ECI qamit-

GRI qamit-

PI qaptəq- 'douse (a fire)' [cf. tər-]

SPI qaptiq- 'douse (a fire)'

NAI qaptiq-

WCI qaptiq-

ECI —

GRI qatsir-, qamitsir-

PE qamənar 'ankle bone'

AAγ K qamaŋaq, C qapaŋaq 'ankle bone'

CAY qamaŋaq

NSY [note qamaŋuq 'pelvis']

CSY —

SPI —

NAI qamŋaq 'ankle'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI NG qanmak 'ankle or wrist bone'

PY qamqə- 'pull tight?' [there may be a link to qamur-]

AAγ K qamqə- 'tangle, get tangled'

CAY —

NSY —

CSY qaamqaXtə- 'pull on loop or noose to tighten'

PI qamrui- or **qamŋui-** 'snore'

SPI qanŋui, Qaw qamrui- 'snore'

NAI qamŋui-

WCI Sig qamruq-, Cop qaamŋuq-

ECI qanŋui-, Lab qanŋui- [Peck has qamŋui-]

GRI qanŋui- [old ortho. qavngui-], EG qanŋumilaar- 'snore' [the WG probably influenced by qatŋur-]

PE qamur- 'pull or tow' [cf. qama(C)uγ and EA qamu- 'drag (stringed fish)']

AAγ qamur- 'drag, pull by rope'

CAY qamur- 'pull, drag behind' [and qamuq 'sled or other pulled thing']

NSY qamur- 'pull, drag' [and qamun 'rope for hauling game' — Av.]

CSY qamur- 'pull, drag' [qamuq 'load pulled on sled']

Sir [note qamcər- 'tow, carry on sled']

SPI Qaw qamuq- 'pull, tow'

NAI qamuk- 'pull, tow'

WCI qamuk- 'pull, tow' [Lowe — Met. has 'help dogs pull sled']

ECI [note qamuq 'dog that has been ill for some time'] →

GRI →

PE qamiyar- 'pull a small hunting sled' [cf. qamitə- below, perhaps extended by ar-, i.e. *yar-]

AAγ —

CAY qamiyar- 'go hunting with small sled and kayak during spring' [qamiyaq 'small sled carried on kayak']

NSY qamiyarnaqə- 'prepare to go hunting on sea'

CSY qamiyar- 'drag over ice or ground' [Chap 'move forward in sitting position']

Sir qamiyər- 'move forward in sitting position'

SPI qamiyautit 'small sled for transporting kayak', Qaw qamiyaq- 'pull such a sled by harness'

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PY qamitə- 'give s.th. to take along on sled' [nominalized qamuq under qamur- above plus lit-?]

AAγ —

CAY qamitə- 'give s.th. to take along on a journey' [and Y qamizvak 'large freight sled']

NSY qamilyuŋəq 'dragging whales to shore at start of spring hunt' [Av., also note qamilŋur- 'move (dwelling place)']

CSY qamitə- 'give s.th. to take along' [and note qamilyut 'family travelling by dog team', qamilyur- 'travel together by dog team', also qamiya 'sled']

Sir [note qamca 'sled' and qamcər- 'tow, carry on sled' which may go with CSY qamiya above, but compare also qanzak]

PE qamurar- '(help) pull sled' [cf. ar-]

AAγ —

CAY Y qamuXar- 'pull a sled' [and note HBC qamurar-, qamuXi- 'write']

NSY [qamuraq 'travois', qamuraXsiq 's.th. dragged, load']

CSY qamurar- 'pull or drag by muscle power only' [qamuraq 'store-bought toboggan', Chap 'towed vessel']

Sir —

SPI qamuraq- 'help pull (dogsled)'

NAI Nu qamuraq-

WCI qamuraq- 'pull with a kind of harness (person pulling a load or boat or helping pull a sled)'
 ECI qamuraq- 'help dogs pull sled'
 GRI —

PI qamutək 'sled' [dual, cf. un]

SPI —

NAI qamutik 'low sled'

WCI Sig qamutik 'sled' [Dor. has qamutiik 'sled' for B. Lake]

ECI qamutiik du. 'sled'

GRI qamutit pl. 'sled', NG qamutik 'the two sled runners' [Holt.], EG qamulit 'little sled for seal-hunting on ice' [and qamutir- 'travel by sled'; for EG qamutsiq 'sled' see qimucir]

PE qanaγ 'tent pole or frame of shelter'

AAγ qanak, qanak 'rafter, gate'

CAY qanak 'roof board'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qanak 'ceiling'

NAI qanak 'roof board, tent pole' [verbal = 'put roof boards on house']

WCI qanak 'tent pole'

ECI qanak

GRI qanak 'tent pole' [qanaγ- 'fix tent poles in position', NG qanaγuaq 'oblique tent pole']

PE qanər 'mouth' [cf. qalər-]

AAγ qanəq 'mouth'

CAY qanəq*

NSY qanəq 'mouth, rumour'

CSY qanəq* 'mouth'

Sir qanəX

SPI qaniq

NAI qaniq*

WCI qaniq

ECI qaniq

GRI qaniq*

PE qanər- 'speak'

AAγ qanər- 'cuss'

CAY qanər- 'speak'

NSY qanər- [also qanəmsuq 'incantation' — Av.]

CSY qanər- 'speak idly' [also qanəmsuγ- 'incant']

Sir [qanəmsuγ- 'pray' (Orr) is probably borrowed from CSY]

SPI qaniq- 'speak'

NAI [qanaaq- 'quarrel']

WCI qaniq- 'insult, quarrel with' [Schn. has qanaaluk- 'argue, quarrel' for 'adg']

ECI —

GRI —

PY qanrutə- 'talk' [cf. qanər- above and utə-]

AAγ —

CAY qanrutə- 'tell, talk to'

NSY qanrutə- 'talk, chat'

CSY —

PE qanət- 'be near' [cf. qani-?]

AAγ qantə- 'be near'

CAY qantə-

NSY qantə- 'encircle, surround' [Em.]

CSY →

Sir →

SPI qanit- 'be near (to)', qani- 'area near' [posit. root]

NAI qanit- 'be near', qani- 'area near' [posit. root; note i (rather than i) as in PE qani- below — contam.?)

WCI qanit- 'be near' [qanilruq 'vicinity']

ECI qanit- 'be near' [and qaniŋju(C)- 'sound near', qaniŋjuu(C)- 'be closer than s.o. else or before']

GRI qaniγ- 'be near (to)' [and qanimut 'close up', qanitaq 'relative', qaniŋjuur- 'stay nearby, appear close, loom up (distant land)']

PE qanli- 'approach' [cf. li-2]

AAγ qanli- 'approach'

CAY qanli-

NSY qanli-

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qalli-

NAI qalli-

WCI Sig qayli-, Cop qaniγli- 'approach' [the latter, more recent deriv. with Inu variant kli- of li-2]

ECI qalli-, qanilli- 'approach'

GRI qalli- [old ortho. qagdli-], qanilli-, NG qayli-

PY-S qantaraq 'vicinity'

AAγ —

CAY —

NSY qantaraq 'vicinity' [qantarami 'near'; Jen. has qantarar- 'be near']

CSY qantaraq 'area nearby', qantarati- 'approach, be near'

Sir qantarani 'nearby', qantarantəX 'near' [and qantaranci- 'approach']

Inu [note ECI qanitani 'in the vicinity']

PE qani- 'see s.o. off' [the relat. — if any — to qanət- is obscure]

AAγ K qani- 'get self ready (to go)'

CAY Nun qani- 'start on a journey'

NSY qanitəq 'burial' [and qanixtur- 'admonish at parting, order?']

CSY qani- 'see a person off by going with them a short way' [and qaniitə- 'take supplies ahead, caching them for coming journey']

Sir [note qanista 'provider', and qaniqažəγaX 'small skin bag' — Orr]

SPI Qaw qaniži- 'take supplies part way along trail for future trip'

NAI qani-, Nu qaniuq- 'accompany part way to destination'

WCI qaniyi-, qaniuq- 'carry supplies forward for coming journey'

ECI qani- 'take supplies ahead, part way along trail', qaniyaq- 'see someone off', qaniuq- 'leave early on a short stage in order to make a longer one the next, do part of work before others, go ahead in short rushes'

GRI qani-, qaniur- 'go part of way with person leaving'

PI qanilaag- 'travel part of the way with s.o.' [cf. la(C)ar(-)]

SPI —

NAI qanilyaaq- 'travel part of the way to one's destination, get gradually closer to it'

WCI —

ECI qanilaq- 'accompany (s.o.) part of the way on a journey'

GRI qanilaar- 'be humble or docile'

PE qanit(t)ar 'porch of traditional house; midden'

AAV K qanitaq 'dump, midden'

CAY HBC, Nun qanitaq

NSY qanitaq 'dump' [Av.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qanitaq 'arctic entry, unheated storage porch'

NAI qanitcaq, qanitcat, Mal qanisaq 'storage shed, porch of house'

WCI Sig qanittat 'porch of house'

ECI —

GRI qanisaq 'sheltering wall (in front of entrance to house or tent)' [Holt. has qanitsat for NG]

PE qaniy 'falling snow' [cf. Aleut qanax, qanyī-X 'winter', also deriv. qaniix 'snow', verbal qaniiy-]

AAV qaniq 'falling snow'

CAY qanuk 'snowflake' [and qanikcaq* 'snow on ground']

NSY qanik 'falling snow'

CSY qanik 'snowflake, falling snow' [qaniyuxta- 'fall (snow)']

Sir qanix 'falling snow'

SPI qanniq, Qaw qannik 'snowflake'

NAI qannik 'snowflake' [back formation from qannik-under qannir- below?]

WCI Cop qanniq 'falling snow', Sig qanik 'falling snow' [and B. Lake qannirniq 'snow impeding sight' — Dor.]

ECI qannik 'snow which falls, snowflake', qanik, Lab qannik 'falling snow'

GRI qanik 'snowflake', qaniit 'snow in air'

PE qannir- 'snow' [cf. lir-]

AAV qanir- 'snow'

CAY qanir-

NSY qaniXta- [Av.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qanniq-, Qaw qanik-

NAI qannik-

WCI Cop qanniq-, Sig qanik-

ECI NBI, SB qanniq-, Lab qannik- 'snow [and qanniq 'snowfall' — a back formation]

GRI qannir- 'be snowing'

PI qanima- 'have fever or gooseflesh'

SPI —

NAI —

WCI — [qanimayuq 's.th. brought to cache where one's things are stored' goes with qani-]

ECI qanima- 'be ill' [qanimmaq 'ill person'; note also qannima- 'be frozen from cold (face)']

GRI qanima- 'have gooseflesh (when ill or cold), have a fever, be susceptible to the cold' [and qanimaat- 'tolerate the cold'; Egede has kannima- (for qanima-) 'be an angakkoq' as a shaman's word]

PY qantaq 'container' [cf. qaltar, though the relat. is obscure]

AAV qantaq 'container'

CAY qantaq 'plate, bowl, dish'

NSY qantaq 'sack, sheath, bandage', qantar- 'bandage, wrap around' [and qantaruzak 'barrel']

CSY qantaq 'container, wrapper, package', qantak 'womb, uterus'

PI qanuq 'how' [cf. qayu(q) and qanaj]

SPI qanuq 'how' [and qanuqtun, Qaw qanutun 'how much', Fish River qanurmi 'I don't know']

NAI qanuq 'how' [and qanutun 'how much']

WCI qanuq 'how' [and Sig qanurmi 'I don't know']

ECI qanuq 'how'

GRI qanuq 'how' [and qanurmi 'yes indeed']

PI qanuqtuq 'let's hope' [cf. encl. tur]

SPI —

NAI qanuqtuq 'I hope, I wonder why'

WCI qanuqtuq 'then how?'

ECI qanuqtuq 'let's hope so'

GRI qanurtuq 'would that, if only'

PY qanzak 'small sled' [du.; perhaps from *qamžak — cf. qamur-]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY qanzak 'sled with walrus tusk runners' [qanzaxpik 'sled']

CSY qanzak 'small sled used in pairs for hauling boats' [qaan^waa^{rək} 'toboggan of baleen']

Sir [for qamca 'sled' see qamit- under qamur-, though it may belong here]

PE qanja 'when (in past)' [cf. qaku, qanuq and Aleut qana- 'which, where', qanayaam 'when', qanaaj 'how many', the -na- being perhaps the same as na-²; note the parallelism between the ja in this base — corresponding to the causative/ consequential mood marker — and the ku in qaku corresponding to the condit. mood marker; for the meaning 'no', compare na-¹ versus na-²]

AAV →

CAY [note qaan, qanja 'no'] →

NSY →

CSY →

Sir qanjan 'when (in past?)' [and Em. has qanəsitax 'long ago, earlier' Men. qanəsitaxax 'just before']

SPI qanja 'when (in past)' [qanjami 'in the past'; and note qaan 'huh?' — but compare enclitic q(q)a(a) under the p.b.s]

NAI qanja 'when (in past)' [and note Mal qanjaa 'no']

WCI qanja 'when (in past)' [also of future at B. Lake acc. Dor.; qanarnitaq 'thing from the past']

ECI qanja 'when', NBI 'when (in past)' [qanjanitaq 's.th. from when?']

GRI qan̄a, EG also qāna 'when (in past), in the old days' [and qan̄anisaq 's.th. from the past, old-fashioned', EG qāanisaq 'old person, adult']

PY qan̄vaq 'when (in past)' [perhaps with p.b. var-]
 AAY qan̄vaq 'when (in past)'
 CAY qan̄vaq 'when (in past), for some time'
 NSY qamvaq 'when (in past)' [Jen.; Men. has it as 'long ago']
 CSY qav̄naq 'when (in past), some time ago'

PY qan̄anaq 'squirrel'
 AAY qan̄anaq, qan̄a'ik 'squirrel'
 CAY qan̄anaq*
 NSY —
 CSY —

PY qan̄anaruq 'wormwood' [cf. ŋ(ŋ)uðar]
 AAY qan̄anaruq, qan̄anaruq 'yarrow'
 CAY qan̄anaruq 'artemesia, wormwood'
 NSY —
 CSY —

PI qan̄ata- 'be elevated or have an empty space below' [cf. qan̄a and p.b. ta-, also qan̄lu(ŋ)]
 SPI qan̄ata- 'be elevated off the ground'
 NAI qan̄ata- 'be elevated off floor or ground' [and qan̄attaq 'hollow area, ice or snow with one edge partly off the ground']
 WCI qan̄at(t)a- 'be in the air'
 ECI qan̄ata- 'stay in the air'
 GRI qan̄ata- 'have a hollow space below' [and qan̄attaq 'cave', NG qan̄atav̄vi- 'pounce on']

PI qan̄attaq- 'rise above the ground' [cf. ŋ(ŋ)ur-]
 SPI qan̄ataq- 'rise from the ground'
 NAI qan̄attaq-
 WCI qan̄attaq- 'rise in the air, ascend, raise'
 ECI qan̄atta(q)- 'rise in air' [and qan̄attauiq- 'swing on a swing']
 GRI qan̄attar- 'rise from the ground'

PE qan̄iyar 'nephew or niece of man'
 AAY qan̄a'aq 'daughter's daughter', qan̄iq̄aa(ŋ)aq 'maiden, young woman, teenage girl'
 CAY qan̄iar(aq*) 'niece or nephew of a man through his brother'
 NSY qan̄iaq
 CSY qan̄iyaq
 Sir qan̄iyəX
 SPI qan̄iaq 'niece or nephew'
 NAI —
 WCI qan̄iaq 'niece or nephew through brother of man' [Jen. has qan̄iyaq for Cop]
 ECI qan̄iaq 'niece or nephew through brother of man'
 GRI qan̄iaq

PE qan̄lu(ŋ) 'hollowed out place' [cf. qan̄ata- and lu(ŋ)?]
 AAY qan̄luq 'hole in river bed, fishing hole'
 CAY qan̄luk, Y, HBC, NS qan̄luq 'deep hole in river bed'

NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI Qaw qaylu 'deep place in river' [and KI qayluaq 'dimple']
 NAI qaylu
 WCI qaylu
 ECI qallu 'water-filled cavity in ice caused by heat (e.g. in the spring)'
 GRI qallu [old ortho. qagdlu] 'valley surrounded by mountains', NG qayluq 'hollow, dimple' [Fab. spells the WG form kaglo — S.-L. has qallusuk 'depression, defile'; KI. notes this base as especially found in place names — he equates it, erroneously, with qaylu 'eyebrow'; note also qallur- 'pull out from water (e.g. driftwood)']

PE qan̄qur- 'crunch with teeth'
 AAY qan̄qur- 'chew cartilage, qan̄quq 'cartilage, qan̄kur- 'nibble'
 CAY qan̄qur- 'chew on, making a crunching noise' [and Y, NS qaqquq 'bread' — borrowed from Inupiaq]
 NSY qan̄quq 'crab'
 CSY [note kan̄ruy- 'make a crunching noise']
 Sir [note kan̄zuy- 'make a crunching noise' — Orr]
 SPI qaqquq 'crab, bread' [verbal = 'crunch with teeth']
 NAI qaqquq- 'crunch with teeth' [qaqqua 'nut']
 WCI qaqqu(aq)- 'crunch with teeth' [qaqquq 'nut, crunchy dried seal intestines']
 ECI qaqquyaq- 'chew noisily' [qaqquq 'dried entrails']
 GRI qaqqu- 'crunch with teeth, bite to death' [and qaqqua 'boiled and dried seal meat (esp. liver and blood)', NWG qaqqu 'seaweed']

PI qapak- 'be emaciated and weak' [there may be a link to qap̄aq-]
 Yup [note CAY qapacak 'bald head']
 SPI —
 NAI qapak 'physically weak person', qapaŋa- 'be physically weak'
 WCI Cop qapak- 'be thin' [and qapak 'mild cloudy weather']
 ECI —
 GRI qapay- 'be emaciated', qapak 'emaciated person or animal (owing to sickness)' [and qapasak 'weakling', qapasay- 'steal s.th.', also qappat- 'bend one's back', qappaŋa- 'have a bent back']

PE qap̄ay- 'flesh or remove blubber from a skin' [cf. qap̄ir-, though the relat. is obscure]
 AAY qapaxtə- 'take blubber off sealskin'
 CAY —
 NSY qapaxtə- 'take fat from s.th.'
 CSY [note qapuk 'roll of fat on human body, rolling sea', which seems to show contam. with qapuy, also qap̄ay- 'squirm, fidget, show signs of life']
 Sir qapaxtə- 'remove fat from skin' [Orr and Vakh. from Rub.'s texts — compare the NSY]
 SPI qap̄ak- 'flesh a skin'
 NAI qazvak-, qav̄zak-, Nu qap̄zak- 'flense, remove blubber or oil from skin'

WCI qavyak- 'remove skin (from seal) or blubber from skin'

ECI qayyaa(C)- 'remove subcutaneous blubber from skin, skin animal leaving the blubber' [Lab qabsaq- acc. Peck, qabyaq- acc. Bourquin]

GRI qaššay- [old ortho. qavssag-] 'remove blubber from skin (not scraping)'

PI qapəq- 'mock or (cause to) give up?' [cf. qappit-?]

SPI qaviq- 'lie', Imaq 'deceive', Qaw qapiq- 'be disappointed'

NAI qapiq- 'give up, turn back' [and PH qapquti- 'give up on, quit', B qappit- 'be unable to do any more (to s.o.), make give up, shove s.o.'s nose as a sign of disdain' — contam. with qappit-?]

WCI qap(p)ik-, qap(p)iquti-, qap(p)iqtu-, qap(p)iu- 'mock'

ECI —

GRI —

PY qapilaaq 'mussel' [cf. qappit-?]

AAy qapilaaq, qapilaq 'mussel, woman's genitals'

CAY qapila(a)q 'mussel'

NSY —

CSY —

PE qapir- 'skin an animal without cutting?' [cf. qapḏay-, with which there appears to have been some contam.]

AAy K qapir- 'remove fat and flesh from skin, remove skin from skin boat, qapiar- 'scrape fat'

CAY qapiar- 'skin a seal by pulling skin over body, not cutting skin'

NSY qapiḏaq 'cutting the stomach' (?) [Av., note also qapiq 'fresh walrus blubber']

CSY qapir- 'skin an animal without cutting the skin'

Sir qapər- 'cut up carcass'

SPI —

NAI [Nu qapiq- 'scoop fat from boiling meat']

WCI —

ECI —

GRI qapir- 'scrape (pushing away from self), cut with scissors', qapiar- 'scrape, plane, flesh a skin'

PE qappit- 'sink down' [cf. ʔit-, also qapəq-, with which there appears to be contam. at least]

AAy —

CAY qappitə- 'get mired down, stuck in mud'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qappit- 'put in water' [and note qavik- 'set (sun)']

NAI [for qappit- 'be unable to do any more' see qapəq-]

WCI [note Cop qapuq- 'disappear below surface' (Ras.) and Sig qapqaluk 'submerged reef' (Pet.)]

ECI —

GRI qappi-, qapanit- 'disappear below water', qapit- 'disappear behind wave or horizon' [and qapi(t)-, qapitit- 'lose sight of s.th. below water or horizon', qapanjinnar- 'come to nothing']

PI qaptət- 'tighten'

Yup — [but Hinz has CAY qapniortek- 'have convulsions']

SPI qaptit- 'tighten'

NAI PH qaptit- 'tighten' [and Nu qapturaq 'band or loop around s.th.' — also verbal 'tie a band or loop around']

WCI Sig qaptit- 'tighten'

ECI [note qappa(C)- 'tighten strap over shoulder as tight as one can']

GRI —

PE qapuy 'foam'

AAy qapuk 'bubble, foam, pumice'

CAY qapuk, qapḏaq* 'foam', qapuyyaq 'pumice'

NSY qapuk 'foam'

CSY aXpuk 'foam' [also aXpumla 'deep powdery snow'; for qapuk 'roll of fat on human body, rolling sea' see qapḏay-]

Sir [Em. has aXpumlaraX 'powdery', from CSY]

SPI qavuk 'foam'

NAI qapuk

WCI qapuk

ECI qapu, Lab qapuk

GRI qapuk 'foam, froth, yeast, meerschaum'

PI qaqa- 'bob up and down (in pleasure)?' [cf. qara-?]

SPI [for Imaq qara- 'dance' see qara-]

NAI [note qaqaq- 'bend backward', qaqaqtaq- 'move up and down']

WCI qaqa- Cop 'fondly dance or sing', Net 'display fondness or affection' [Ras.]

ECI qaqa- 'be joyful (child or dog)' [Peck has 'jump for joy' for Lab]

GRI qaqa- 'rock head in pleasure at lullaby (child)'

PE qaḏar and qaḏa(C)ur 'loon' [cf. Aleut qaqaX 'Arctic loon', borrowed from Yup?]

AAy K qaqaqaaq 'red-throated loon'

CAY qaqaq, qaqataq, NSU qəXqauq

NSY —

CSY əXqaaq 'red-throated loon' [and note qagsunjiq 'red-throated kittiwake']

Sir [note qagsunjiX 'red-throated loon']

SPI qaḏsauq 'red-throated loon'

NAI qaḏsauq

WCI qaḏsauq, qaXXauq

ECI qarḏsauq 'loon'

GRI qarḏsaq, EG qaḏqaaqaaq, NG qaXXauq 'red-throated diver, loon' [Ras. has EG qartiimayurtuq 'black-throated diver' (Arctic loon)]

PI qaqitaq or qaritaq 'brain'

SPI qaritaq 'brain'

NAI qaqisaq, qaqasaq, qarasaq 'brain', Nu qaqisaq 'skull'

WCI qaritaq 'brain' [Lowe; Ras. has Cop also qarataq and Met. has qariyaq (influenced by qarəyaq?) but also Sig qaritarnaq 'bowl']

ECI qaritaq 'brain'

GRI qarasaq

PY qaqitə ‘complete’

AAy qaqitə ‘complete, finish, become complete’

CAy qaqitə ‘complete, become complete’ [and qaqima- ‘be finished’]

NSY —

CSY —

PE qaqłuy ‘lip’

AAy qəXłuk ‘lip’

CAy qəXłuk ‘lip, stones around fireplace’

NSY qəXłu ‘lower lip, foremost bow (?) of sled’ [Orr has qəXłu; Av. has qəXlu]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qaqłtu ‘lip’, Qaw also ‘gunwale of boat’

NAI qaqłuk (du.) ‘lips’ [and PH qarłunnak- ‘get lip portion of whale as one’s share of catch’]

WCI Sig qaqłuk, Cop qəXXuk ‘lower lip’

ECI qarłuk, Lab qarłuk [Bourq.], Igl qaqłuk, qaqłuk ‘lower lip’

GRI qarłuk ‘lip’, NG qarłuk ‘lower lip’

PI qaqłuaq ‘gunwhale’ [cf. ar]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Car qarłuaq ‘gunwale or crossbar of canoe’, B. Lake ‘lower part of caribou trap’ [Schn.]

ECI qarłuarut ‘gunwale of canoe, block on either side of snow house entrance’

GRI [qarłuaq ‘ring of capelin dipnet or net for catching birds’]

PI qaqłutuq ‘(kind of) duck’ [cf. qaqłuy and tu-¹]

SPI Qaw qaqłutuq ‘greater scaup duck’

NAI qaqłutuq ‘greater or lesser scaup, shoveler’

WCI Car qarłutuq ‘wild duck’ [B.-S.; Ras. has qaqłutuq]

ECI —

GRI qiqłutuq [Fab. kaertłutök] ‘wild duck’

PE qaqu(r) ‘groove where throwing board fits against harpoon shaft?’ [and verbally of sticking a finger or the like into a matching groove?; cf. Aleut qarū-, EA qəXu- ‘butt of shaft, back part of shaft covered by spear-thrower’]

AAy —

CAy [note aquq and qaquq ‘middle finger’; Lantis has Nun kakoxtax ‘crosspiece of paddle’]

NSY —

CSY [note SLI qaquužaq ‘cross’ in bible translations]

Sir [note qəqusitaX ‘middle finger’ (Orr) — Men. has qəłqusitaX ‘ring finger’ — contam. with alqiliq?]

SPI qarū- ‘dig through things’

NAI qaqu- ‘stick one’s finger or other object in’ [and qaqutuq- ‘search by reaching around in’]

WCI Cop qaqu(ŋa) ‘joint on arrow shaft’ [Ras.]

ECI qaqusaq ‘insert long object into orifice’ [and qaquviraq ‘cavity cut into vault of snow house by heat’, also qaqiliq- ‘try to force game or fish out from under s.th. with a stick’, Iti ‘unblock (e.g. drain)’, perhaps via *qaq(q)ir- with lir-]

GRI qaqu ‘gore, gusset (in garment)’ [verbal = ‘put a gore

in, pierce from below (pain felt through whole body)’; cf. also qaquit, qaquisiq, EG qarivilisiq ‘bone knob on hind part of bird- or bladder-dart with cavity for the knob of the throwing-board’, and perhaps qaqilir- ‘rake up, scrape out’]

PI qaquaq ‘hind part of spear or dart’ [cf. ar]

SPI W qaruaq ‘back part of harpoon’ [Jen.]

NAI —

WCI —

ECI Lab qaquaq ‘knob at end of bird arrow’ [Peck]

GRI qaquaq ‘hind part of bird- or bladder-dart’

PE qaqułuy ‘fulmar’ [there may be a link to qaqə-, this bird bobbing up and down along the crests of waves]

AAy —

CAy —

NSY —

CSY aXqułuk ‘fulmar’

Sir qaqəłukáyəyaX [Orr]

SPI İmaq, qaruluk, Di qaruluaržuk

NAI —

WCI Net qaqułluk ‘storm bird’ [Ras., who spells it qaqułluk]

ECI Lab qaquł(l)uk, qaqułluk ‘storm petrel’ [Peck, who spells it kakkuluk, kakkorluk — the latter by contam. with qakur-?]

GRI qaqułluk, EG qarattuk ‘fulmar’ [old ortho. qaqugdruk — but Fab. has kakordruk]

PY qara ‘decoration (on parka)’ [cf. Aleut qarana-X ‘paint (for trimming)’, Atkan qaracuđa-X ‘design, decoration, trimming (of fur)’, EA qarasi-X, qəXasi-X ‘decoration for baskets and grass mats’]

AAy [note qarataq ‘underground leaf stem of fiddlehead fern’]

CAy qaraliq ‘spot, mark, decoration on parka’

NSY —

CSY qara(ya), qaraaya ‘dangling strip of fur died reddish on the back and used as parka decoration’ [Rub. has ‘amulet on parka’]

PE qara- ‘dance or have fun’ [cf. qaqə- and Aleut EA qarađur-, Atkan qarađuuq- ‘dance (men)’, from qara- ‘be grateful, glad, thank’; there may be borrowing one way or the other here]

AAy KP Xattə-, PWS XəXtə- ‘make merry, join in the fun’, C Xai- ‘be happy, merry’

CAy NSU qara- ‘have all that one wants’

NSY qəXaquq ‘dances’ [Av., for qəXaaquq, from base qəXa-?]

CSY qara ‘Eskimo dance done by dancers in sitting position’ [also verbal in Chap at least]

Sir qara- ‘dance in squatting position’

SPI qara- ‘dance hard to a song one likes’

NAI qara- ‘live a carefree existence, take it easy’, Nu ‘make arm signals indicating that one has sighted caribou’ [qaranaq- ‘be easy to do’]

WCI qarauyaq- ‘take it easy at work’

ECI —

GRI —

PE qaralər- 'get goose pimples or a tickling sensation' [cf. qaayuy- and qaləqə-]

AAV Xaalər(yuy)- 'have a ticklish feeling' [and C Xalriucaar- 'tickle']

CAY qəXaləryuy- 'get goose pimples, get chill down spine' [for HBC qəlqəcir(ar)-, Nun qaləqmacir(ar)- 'tickle' see qaləqə-]

NSY —

CSY — [for qəlqətaar- 'tickle' see qaləqə-]

Sir —

SPI —

NAI qaaliqta- 'feel repulsed by s.th. disgusting' [and qaaliŋa- 'hesitate to touch s.th. dirty']

WCI Car EP qaaliqta- 'have eery feeling' [Ow. — influenced by quiliqta-? and note Sig qananaq- 'be dirty, repulsive']

ECI —

GRI qaalirta- 'be uncomfortable, damp' [and qaalirtanar- 'be damp, slippery']

PE qarður 'arrow'

AAV K Xuuraq, C Xuq 'arrow, bullet'

CAY Eg, Nun, HBC, NS qəXuq

NSY Xu 'cartridge'

CSY Xuq* 'arrow, bullet'

Sir qarcaX 'arrow, bullet' [Vakh. also qaržuX; qaržurnəX 'bullet, lead']

SPI qaržuq 'arrow, bullet'

NAI qaržuq

WCI qaryuq, qaryuk

ECI qaryuk 'arrow', **Aiv** 'bullet'

GRI qaršuq 'arrow'

PI qaržuqcaq 'jigging hook'

SPI —

NAI qaržuqsaq 'skin-covered hook left in water' [also verbal; Nu 'long anchor fish hook']

WCI Cop qaryuXXaq 'special hook for jigging for salmon' [Ras. also for Net as 'fish hook']

ECI Lab qaryu(k)saq 'bait' [Bourq.; Peck has kakrusak 'fish hook with many barbs'; B.-S. has Igl qaqsaqsaq, Math. qardjorsaqaq 'fish hook']

GRI qarsursaq 'hook (esp. for fish)' [Fab. has karssursak; qarsursar- 'hook, put hook in']

PE qarə- 'come up (or away)' [originally of coming up into trad. house in Inu?; cf. qərar- and qarə-]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY qarləy- 'rise in the air' [and qarləyutə- 'mill about in excitement (people)']

Sir qaxtər- 'come' [Vakh. from Rub.'s texts — he has it as 'come apart or away, stay behind' from his own texts (compare under qərar-); also qarləmi- 'hold up' from Rub.]

SPI qai-, Di qə- 'come' [and qarriin, Qaw qarrain 'come!', qarrit(i)- 'transport, bring along']

NAI qa<R>i- 'come' [and qarrižži- 'bring s.th.'; note qarriin^y, Mal qarrain^y 'come !']

WCI qai- 'come' [and qarrit(i)- 'bring s.th. along']

ECI qai- 'come' [and Parry has qarrii 'come here !']

GRI qaa- 'come, visit, be a guest' [older imperative = qaXXiit]

PI qarit- 'bring or hand over' [cf. t-1]

SPI qait- 'give'

NAI qait-

WCI Sig qait-

ECI qait- 'give, hand over'

GRI qaat- [old ortho. qait-] 'bring'

PI qarraq 'storage alcove' [cf. qarə- and yarə-]

SPI —

NAI qarraq 'storage hole in hallway of sodhouse'

WCI Net qarraqliq 'side room' [Ras.; Dor. has qarraq 'room in a house' for Car]

ECI qarraq 'second snow house opening onto the main snow house, bedroom of apartment' [and note Fort Chimo qariuq- 'dig shelter or lair']

GRI qarayaq 'alcove, side compartment in Greenlandic house, bay encircled by rocks (in place names)', **NG qarraqiik** 'traditional double house with one entrance' [and note qarassi- 'hollow out'; Kroeber has **NG qariuk** 'liver' as a shaman's word]

PE qar(u)hiy '(leg of) pants or fur breeches' [the NSY, CSY may be influenced by qullir under qulə-]

AAV Xuulik 'fork of tree, etc.'

CAY qəXuhiik 'pants', **BB** 'underpants' [du.; and note qəXulik 'Kotlik' — a place where the river forks']

NSY qut(i)k 'pants'

CSY qutiyək 'pants', **qutiy-** 'put on pants'

Sir —

SPI Qaw qarliaržuuk du. 'sealskin breeches' [Jen. has qarliik for W]

NAI qarliik 'fur pants, men's knee pants'

WCI qarliik

ECI qarliik 'long trousers'

GRI qarliit 'trousers' [sing. qarliik; in **NG qarliik** is esp. 'women's short inner trousers']

PE qarmar 'temporary dwelling with sod walls' [cf. qarə-]

AAV qarmaq 'log shoring up fireplace'

CAY qarmaq 'piece of sod'

NSY —

CSY [note qarmaq 'mirage']

Sir [qarmaX 'mirage' — Orr]

SPI —

NAI qarmaqtuq [name of one of the men's houses in Pt. Hope, lit. = 'one that has big qarmas']

WCI Car qarmaq 'shelter' [B.-S.; and Cop qarraqtaq- 'put snow around a house']

ECI Lab qammak 'wall', **NBI, SB qarmaq** 'semi-subterranean house' [Dor., who also has the base for Tar as 'ruin of subterranean house, temporary dwelling with snow walls and canvas roof']

GRI qarmaq, EG qammaq 'wall made of stone or sod', **NG qarmaq** 'temporary house with walrus skin covering over turf and stone walls' [Holt. for the latter; qarmar- 'build in brick-work']

PE qarū- 'dawn' [cf. qarə- and qərīr-, also qa(C)u(ḡi)-]
 AAY —

CAY [Holt. has qauwalaRt^sitoq 'it shines' for Mountain Village]

NSY [note qakšuzak 'dawn' (marked 'affectionate' by Men.) — influenced by qakcur- under qakə(r)-?]

CSY —

Sir qarətiḡX 'dawn', qarətaqəstar- 'dawn'

SPI qau- 'dawn'

NAI qa<γ>u- 'dawn, break (day)' [the γ, as in qayγuvik 'dawn' is not historical; note also qauniq* 'shade of colour']

WCI qau- 'be(come) day' [and EP qau- 'dawn']

ECI qau- 'become day', qauk 'dawn' [and qauppat 'tomorrow', qaummat 'the following day', qau tamaat 'every day', qarruyaq 'dying person who sees the light of day one more time']

GRI qaa- 'be(come) day', qaak 'daylight', qaXXut(i)- 'day breaks before one does s.th.'

PI qaulluq- 'shine' [cf. lur-?]

SPI —

NAI qaulluq 'crystal'

WCI —

ECI Aiv, NBI qaulluq- 'be white'

GRI qaahur- 'shine'

PI qauma- 'be bright (daylight)' [cf. (u)ma-]

SPI qauma- 'be (day)light' [and Imaq qaumaq 'light']

NAI qaumaniq* 'beam of light', qaummak- 'become daylight' [and qaummaq* 'daylight, light from source']

WCI qauma- 'be daylight'

ECI qauma- 'be daylight, light (lamp), transparent', qaumma(q)- 'brighten'

GRI qaama- 'be bright', qaammar- 'become light' [the latter with r- under η(η)ur-]

PI qaumman 'light' [cf. qauma- above and un]

SPI qauman 'light, lamp chimney'

NAI qaumman 'light'

WCI —

ECI [Boas has qaumat 'moon', also qaumatē 'sun' as shaman's words for Baf.]

GRI qaammat 'moon, month' [and EG qaamavaq 'sun' acc. Holm]

PY qarutə- '(try to) induce?' [there may be a link to qa(C)u(ḡi)-]

AAY qautaar-, qa'utaa'a-, qautaa<r>a- 'pray'

CAY qarutə- 'persuade, convince, induce'

NSY —

CSY —

PY-S qarya 'deep voice' [the relat. (if any) to qatə and qalə is obscure]

AAY qəXsatu- 'have a deep voice' [qəXsi- 'lower one's voice', qəXsakitə- 'have a high voice']

CAY qəXsiy- 'have a deep voice' [also qaci-; see ḡiy-]

NSY —

CSY qarya- 'brag, boast' [also qari 'deep voice']

Sir qarya 'voice' [Em. has qaraX 'voice' and qarya- 'brag, boast'; also qarəpaḡuX 'bass voice']

PY qasaq 'raw meat'

AAY qasaq 'raw fish or meat' [qasar- 'eat raw fish or meat']

CAY qasaq 'raw fish or meat' [and verbal qasar-]

NSY —

CSY —

Inu [Qaw qasaq- 'eat raw meat' is probably from Yup]

PY qaspəq 'parka cover' [cf. qadə-]

AAY [note PWS qaspəq 'queen-like' — i.e. 'rich woman?']

CAY qaspəq* 'cloth cover parka' [qaspə- 'put on a parka cover']

NSY —

CSY qaspəraq 'outer layer or garment, great grandchild' [and note qaspiXtə- 'pile up, wear outer layer of clothes']

Sir [Em. has qaspiḡət- 'put s.th. on top, put on outer coat' — probably from CSY]

PE qatə 'deep or loud voice' [cf. Aleut qasluγ- 'quarrel', also qaciḡḡuq-, and perhaps qayaγ- and qatəγ; the relat. — if any — to qarya is obscure]

AAY →

CAY qastu- 'be loud' [with tu-?; for qaci- 'have a deep voice' see qarya]

NSY →

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qatitu- 'have deep voice' [and Qaw qatait- 'have a high voice']

NAI qatitu- 'have deep voice'

WCI qa(a)titu- 'have a deep voice' [and Baker Lake qataittuq 'high voice, soprano' — Schn.]

ECI qatitu- 'have deep voice' [note qatik 'voice' on Baffin acc. Schn.; also qatiḡulaq- 'growl']

GRI qati 'depth of voice', qatitu- 'have deep voice', qataat- 'have high voice' [and qatimaay- 'growl, grumble']

PE qatḡar 'bass or booming voice'

AAY —

CAY —

NSY qašak 'bass' [and qayiaXḡəq 'echo']

CSY [note qayiiyžuk 'echoing hollow sound']

Sir —

SPI Imaq qašaq 'bass' [for qaššaq?]

NAI [note Nu qatžaq 'echo']

WCI —

ECI —

GRI qaššariy- 'have a good deep voice'

PE qatakīt- 'have a soft or high voice' [cf. kit- and compare the forms with tu-¹ directly under qatə above]

AAY qaskitə- 'below (voice)' [compare also qəXsakitə- 'have a high voice' under qarya]

CAY qaskitə- 'be soft or quiet'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI -

NAI qatikit- 'have a high voice'

WCI Car? qatikit- [Schn. 'adg']

ECI qatikit-

GRI qatikit-

PE qatəy 'chest' [cf. qatə?]

AAY C qatak 'breast', C qat<Y>aq, K qataq 'chest (anat.)'

CAY qatak, qatyaq

NSY qatak 'breast, chest'

CSY qatak 'bird's breast'

Sir qatə 'breast, chest' [Vakh. from Rub.]

SPI qatik 'breast of bird', qatiyak 'chest'

NAI qatik 'breastbone of bird', qatiyak, qatiyaak, qatikkak
'front quarter of animal, breast of human'

WCI qatiyak 'upper part of body'

ECI qatiyaq 'upper part of body' [and qattaaq 'sternum or
brisket, center bone of bird's chest', qatiyaq- 'swim
along with upper part of back and head showing (seal)']GRI qatik 'breast bone (of a bird)', qatiyak, EG qaliṇaq
'back' [and qatiyaar- 'swim with back visible above
water (animal)']**PE qatəŋŋun** 'half-sibling?' [there may be a link to qatəy
— with p.b.s nəy- and un?]

AAY —

CAY qatŋun, qatŋuq 'half-sibling through traditional
spouse-borrowing relationship'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qatanŋun 'half-sibling from exchange wife'

NAI qatanŋun, PH qatanŋun 'step-sibling (through wife
exchange)' [and qatak 'child by other than one's spouse']WCI Cop qatanŋun 'brother or sister' [Ras.; also Car
qatan(ŋ)ut in B.-S.]ECI qatanŋuti 'sibling of same mother or father, puppy of
same litter' [and vocative qataaq, qatanŋuuk 'my cousin!'
acc. Schn.]

GRI qatanŋut 'sibling'

PE qatəR- 'be white or pale' [cf. qatviaq]

AAY qatəR- 'be white'

CAY qatəR-

NSY —

CSY qatəR-

Sir [qatXaX 'dehaired and bleached sealskin' — Orr]

SPI qatiq- 'be white'

NAI qatiq-

WCI Sig qatiq-

ECI qataak- 'be wan, pale, look sick' [and note Lab qayiq-
'be of a fine white color'? — Bourq.]GRI [note qašaar- 'be scoured white', qašir- 'be grey,
dusty, dust-coloured', EG qasir- (not expected *qalir-
so from WG) 'be grey, bleached'?; Fab. also has qaširniq
'white dust, flour, chalk']**PE qatlin** 'fat around internal organs?' [cf. un and qatəR-?]

AAY —

CAY qatlin 'one of two fatty masses on sides of squirrel
stomach'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw qatlin

NAI Nu qatlin' 'fatty mass on side of squirrel stomach',
B qallisik [du.] 'fat around bird's kidneys'WCI [Ras. has Cop qagLe't 'fat around kidneys of ani-
mal', Sig 'suet']

ECI —

GRI [note qatlit, pl. qatlisit 'twisted sinew thread'?] →

PI qatliviaq and qatlipiaq 'pericardium (membrane
surrounding heart)' [cf. piy]

SPI —

NAI qalluviaq 'yellowish membrane surrounding heart'

WCI —

ECI qalluviaq 'membrane surrounding heart or other
visceral membrane'GRI qatŋupiaq, qatŋipiaq, EG qattipiaq, Up qatsipiaq
'pit of stomach', NG qallupiaq 'membrane between
arteries and heart of animal'**PE qatŋur-** 'pry (heavy object) loose?' [cf. qa(C)ur-?]AAY [note qatŋatə- 'fall hard, drop so that it lands hard',
qatŋuXtə-, qatŋutə- 'injure self internally']

CAY [note qatŋitə- 'jolt']

NSY qatŋur- 'start up, turn on or be turned on (e.g. radio),
go away'

CSY —

Sir [note qatŋat(ə)- 'approach'?]

SPI qatŋuq- 'go away, remove, pry, lift up, take off (air-
plane)'

NAI qanŋuq-, Nu qatŋuq- 'move, budge a heavy object'

WCI qanŋuq- 'unstick, detach'

ECI —

GRI qanŋur- 'boom, shoot (gun), be intoxicated' [Kl. has
'boom (e.g. stone or heavy object falling into water)' —
contam. with qaciŋuq-?]**PY qatviaq** 'kind of hide or skin' [there may be a relat. to
qatəR-]AAY qatx^wiaq 'soft (young) animal skin used for under-
wear, coat of caribou skin with fur on'

CAY qatfiaq 'moose hide tanned on both sides, tarpaulin'

NSY —

CSY —

PE qatviy or qavciy 'wolverine' [the Yup appears to have
undergone metathesis via *qacviy- from qat(ə)viy —
there may be a relat. to qatə, referring to the deep
growling sound the animal makes]

AAY →

CAY NI, HBC, Y, NS qafcik 'wolverine'

NSY qafsik

CSY qafsik

Sir qafsəx

SPI qappik, Qaw qaffik

NAI qavvik, Mal, Nu qapvik

WCI Sig, Car qavvik, Cop qalvik

ECI qavvik, SB qayvik

GRI qappik 'mythical animal', NG qayvik 'wolverine'

PY qavcicuaq 'marten' [cf. *cuy*]

AAV qauxcicuaq 'marten'

CAY qafcicuaq 'marten' [used even in areas where 'wolverine' is other than *qafcik*]

NSY —

CSY —

PE qa(C)u(ði)- 'become conscious' [cf. *qa(C)unay-* and perhaps also *qarutə* and *qaru-*]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY qaaži- 'remember, come to senses, become aware, recognize' [and *qaažima-* 'be conscious, alert']

CSY [note *qaazuryuy-* 'feel that s.th. is wrong?']

Sir —

SPI qaurži- 'regain consciousness, become aware'

NAI qauži-, **PH qaurži-** 'regain consciousness, come to one's senses' [and *qaužima-* 'be conscious, aware', *qaužikiq-* 'understand']

WCI qauyi(ma)- 'know'

ECI qauyi- 'notice, become aware of', *qauyima-* 'know'

GRI qaatut-, *qaaqut(i)-* 'come to one's senses' [and *qaatusimasaqan̄it-* 'be stupid']

PI qauciq- 'be wet'

SPI KI qausiq- 'be immersed in water' [Jen.]

NAI —

WCI [Pet. has *kautcernak* 'dew' for Sig]

ECI qausiq- 'be wet' [*qausii-* 'be wearing wet clothing'; Peck has *kausek* 'moisture' for Lab]

GRI qaasir-, **NG qauhiq-** 'be wet through' [Fab. has *kausek* 'dampness'; note also *qaasii-* 'get wet feet' and *NG qauhirnaq-* 'be damp (weather)']

PE qa(C)unay- 'be careful with s.th.' [cf. *qa(C)u(ði)-?*]

AAV —

CAY qaunqə- 'protect, care for'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qaunai- 'be aware of, attentive to', *Qaw qaunak-* 'be careful with', *KI qaunaik-* 'notice people'

NAI qaunayi- 'watch over, take care of', *qaunaynaq-* 'need attention' [and *Mal qaunatqiit-* 'be careless']

WCI Sig qaunayi- 'pay attention to'

ECI —

GRI —

PI qaunnaq 'solidified fat?'

SPI —

NAI qaunnaq 'solid animal fat (esp. back fat of caribou)'

WCI —

ECI qaunnaq 'Inuit chewing gum (dried oil with down or hair and boiled blood)'

GRI NG qaunnaq [Holt.]

PE qa(C)ur- 'pry loose' [the relat. — if any — to *qat̄jur-* is obscure]

AAV qauq 'barnacle'

CAY qauq, *qaucuk* 'sore on scalp', *qaur-* 'have sore on scalp'

NSY —

CSY qaa 'sore on head' [*qaaXlay-* 'be covered with head sores']

Sir qaa 'sore on head' [Orr; borrowed from CSY?]

SPI qauq- 'pry loose, come unstuck'

NAI qauq-

WCI qauqtuq- 'unstick, detach'

ECI qauq- 'unstick'

GRI —

PE qavar- 'sleep'

AAV K qawar- 'sleep'

CAY qawar-, **HBC qavar-**

NSY qavar- 'sleep' [and nom. *qavaq* 'sleep, sea animal sleeping on surface'; Jen. has *qavaqsiq* 'young walrus']

CSY qavar- 'sleep'

Sir qavər-

SPI qawaqtuq-, *qawaqsiq-* 'lie on back in water (seal)' [and *qawaqsiaržuk* 'yearling male walrus']

NAI qavaq- 'sleep on back in water (seal)'

WCI [note *qavaqtu-* 'be proud', *Sig qavasuk-* 'boast'; Ras. has *Cop qavariaq* 'dream' as a shaman's word]

ECI —

GRI —

PY qavanjuq 'dream'

AAV qavanjuq 'dream'

CAY qavanjuq, **HBC qavanjuq**

NSY qavanjuq 'dream' [verbal *qavanjur-*]

CSY qavanjuq [verbal *qavanjur-*]

PY qavanjurtur- 'dream' [cf. *qavanjuq* above and *tur*¹]

AAV qavanjurtur- 'dream'

CAY qavanjurtur-, **HBC qavanjurtur-**

NSY —

CSY —

PY qavarni- 'be sleepy' [cf. *ni-* and compare *nayacuyni-* under *naya(t)-*]

AAV qavarni- 'be sleepy'

CAY qavarni-, **HBC qavarni-**

NSY qavarninalkia 'dozing'

CSY qavarni- 'be sleepy'

PY-S qavarvik 'bed or other sleeping place' [cf. *ðviy*]

AAV —

CAY qavarvik, **HBC qavarvik** 'sleeping bag, bedroom', *Nun* 'bed'

NSY qavarvik 'bed, time or place of sleeping'

CSY qavarvik 'bed, bedroom, place to sleep'

Sir qavərvəx 'bed'

PI qavaruciq 'outer skin of whale'

SPI [note *qawausiq* 'flake of dandruff'; for *qawaqtiq-* 'float on back (seal)' see *qavar-*]

NAI PH qawausiq 'black outer skin of whale'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI qavarusiq

PE qavcit 'how many'

AAV qauxcin 'how many, so many'

CAY qafcin 'how many, several'

NSY qafsit 'how many'

CSY qafsina(t) 'how many' [and qafsiin 'which (in a series)']

Sir qafsi(γ-) 'how many, several' [the latter sense in Vakh.]

SPI qapsit 'how many'

NAI qafsit, Mal qapsit

WCI qapsit, Cop qaffit

ECI qatsit [Lab qapsit in Bourq.]

GRI qassit [old ortho. qavsit] 'how many', qassit 'several'

PE qavəyay 'eider duck' [cf. EA qamyaaŋ, Atkan qayman 'Emperor goose']

AAV —

CAY qaywəq*, qaywiiq* 'spectacled eider'

NSY —

CSY qaywaaq 'bird' [Rub. has qawaaq '(any) small duck, bird other than the (very) smallest']

Sir qafqəX 'bird'

SPI Shishmaref qawiq 'eider'

NAI qauyak 'duck', qavaasuk 'spectacled eider'

WCI qauyaq 'eider'

ECI —

GRI —

PE qavəyar 'sand'

AAV qauyyaq 'sand'

CAY qawyaq 'sand'

NSY qaywyaq 'pebbles, sand'

CSY —

Sir qavi 'sand' [Vakh. has qaviX and Krup. has qavəy; and Em. has qavimcəraX 'fine sand']

SPI qayua(q) 'sand', Qaw qawia 'course sand, gravel'

NAI qavia 'fine sand'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PY qavir- 'curve'

AAV qaviXtə-, qawitə- 'go in a curve, make a u-turn'

CAY qaviXtə- 'travel on a curved path'

NSY —

CSY qavir- 'be slanted, diagonal' [postural root]

PE qavl(u)ṛ 'eyebrow' [cf. lu(ṛ) and Atkan Aleut du. qami-x (old Atkan sing. qam) 'eyebrows' = EA qamti-X, qamti-x, a derivative]

AAV qauyluq 'eyebrow'

CAY qavl(u)q

NSY qavl(u)q

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qavl(u)

NAI qavl(u) 'eyebrow' [and qavluna(a)q 'eyebrow ridge']

WCI qavl(u) 'eyebrow' [and qavluna 'brow ridge'; note also Sig qavlalak- 'open and close eyes rapidly, blink'; Ow. has qavl(u)XXuq- 'blink' for EP]

ECI qallu 'eyebrow' [and qalluqiaq- 'blink']

GRI qallu 'eyebrow' [old ortho. qagdlo, qavdlo, Fab. kablo]

PI qavlunaaq 'white man' [the first contact with white men was at the end of the tenth century in Greenland, so this is not strictly PI; the traditional relation between this word and qavl(u)ṛ 'eyebrow', i.e. 'person with prominent brow(s)' may be tenable despite the verb form cited for earlier Greenlandic below, which could be the immediate source (i.e. 's.o. bleached or pale'? — compare NAY naluarmiut under nalu(C)ar) as R. Petersen has suggested, but this could in turn be related to qavl(u)ṛ — note the second meaning given for it] Yup [see qavlunaq for CAY qavlunaq 'wake of s.th. moving under the water'; the direct cognate of the present form (borrowed from Inu?) appears on an old word list for Y (Petroff 1881) — kablyuni 'white man' (explained here as "heavy eyebrows")]

SPI qavlunaaq 'eyebrow ridge', qavlunaaq- 'swim just below water's surface'

NAI Nu qavluna 'white man' [and note p.b. naaq as in naninaaq 'ill person' and utuqqanaaq 'elder person' and compare qavluna(a)q 'eyebrow ridge' under qavl(u)ṛ]

WCI Cop qavlunaaq 'white man'

ECI qallunaaq 'white man, non-Inuit' [and note qallunaaq- 'go to barter at trading post']

GRI qallunaaq 'Dane, white man' [and qallunniar- 'travel to trading post'; note Kl. has qavlunār- (Fab. kablunār-) 'wither, deteriorate (of seaweed left too long in water or food that has got water into it), smart (of eyes, from getting old urine in them)']

PY qavlunaq 'wake of s.th. swimming under water' [apparently from qavl(u)ṛ and nar but see also qayə(ṛ) — there may be contam. here]

AAV qauylunəq, qayyurnəq 'ripple or wave from s.th. swimming just under water, wake of boat'

CAY qavlunaq 'wake made on surface by fish or animal swimming just below surface', HBC 'silver salmon'

NSY —

CSY —

Inu [note Nu qaiyl'ik 'waves caused by passing boat' under qayəliṛ- (qayə(ṛ))]

PY qavyurtə- 'frown' [there may be a link to qavl(u)ṛ]

AAV PWS qauyyuXtə- 'knot brows in anger'

CAY qavyuXtə- 'glower, frown'

NSY —

CSY —

Inu [note Sig qayyunaq- 'frown']

PY qayay- 'shout' [there may be a link to qatə]

AAV qaya(γa)-, qaya'a- 'shout, yell'

CAY qayaya- 'shout repeatedly', qayaxpay- 'shout loudly'

NSY — [note kaya(ṛ)- 'call, ask, challenge, cry out for help', and kayatəq 'request, call', going with or influenced by kayu-]

CSY —

Sir —

PI qayak(naq)- 'be fragile'

SPI —

NAI qayaṇnaq- 'be fragile'

WCI Cop qayaṇnaq- 'be fragile', qayaṇi- 'be careful with'

ECI —

GRI qayannar- 'be fragile', qayaṇi- 'consider fragile, be careful with' [and qayaššuar- 'be careful, gentle with s.th.]

PE qayar 'kayak' [or qaynar, as suggested by isolated GRI plural qaannat (old ortho. qáinat) and derivatives like qaanniur- 'make a kayak' (also Canada?); cf. Atkan Aleut (and western EA) iqya-X, EA iqa-X 'kayak, baidarka' and note the initial vowel in imli-X under mǝlqur; see kanayuq, kayu and qanuq, qayuq for possible near-parallels if this base is from *qanyar (qaynar by metath. — cf. qanət- and yar as Berg. has suggested); note however older GRI nainni 'his (own) little sister', from nayaṇ plus ni, and qainni 'his (own) kayak' — analogy with this latter inflected form could be the source of the other Inu forms with medial nn; alternatively cf. qaḏə-]

AAV qayaq 'kayak' [originally 'baidarka', today any boat]

CAY qayaq 'kayak' [qayar- 'use a kayak']

NSY qayaq 'kayak'

CSY qayaq

Sir qayaX

SPI qayaq 'kayak' [pl. qayyat; qayyi- 'build a kayak']

NAI qayaq 'kayak' [pl. qayyat; qayyi- 'build a kayak']

WCI qayaq 'kayak' [Sig pl. qayyat or qainnat (Lowe) — Ras. has Net qainnanut 'to the kayaks' and Met. qainnaminut 'to his kayak' for Cop]

ECI qayaq 'kayak' [and qainniu(q)- 'make a kayak' with li(C)ur-]

GRI qayaq 'kayak, kayak with man in' [pl. qaannat (old ortho. qáinat), qaanni 'his (own) kayak', qaanniur- (Fab. kaynior-) 'build a kayak', qaanni- 'leave one's kayak behind (on scaffold)']

PI qayariaq 'canoe' [cf. yar?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI qayariaq 'canoe'

ECI qayariaq

GRI qayariaq 'canoe (from legends)'

PE qayartur- 'paddle in kayak' [cf. tur-¹]

AAV —

CAY Nun qayaXtur- 'hunt for seal (with or without kayak)'

NSY qayaXtur- 'paddle in kayak'

CSY qayaXtur-

Sir qayaXtur-

SPI qayaqtuq-

NAI qayaqtuq-

WCI —

ECI qayaqtu(q)-

GRI qayartur-

PI qayau- 'capsize in kayak' [cf. umiu-, on which this set might be based by analogy]

SPI qayau- W 'capsize in kayak' [but Qaw 'fall down']

NAI qayau- 'capsize in kayak'

WCI —

ECI qayau- 'capsize and right kayak again with paddle'

GRI qayaa- 'capsize and drown from kayak'

PE qayəmyu(r) 'shore ice' [cf. qa(C)əru(r)]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY Chap qayəmyu 'shore ice' [for homonym meaning 'tree bark' see qa(C)əru(r)]

Sir qayəmyuX 'shore ice' [Vakh. from Rub.]

SPI qaimuq 'ice pan at freeze-up', Imaq 'edge of ice'

NAI qaimnuq, qaimru 'first shore ice in fall, white frozen edge of water' [for Mal qaimruq 'birch bark' see qa(C)əru(r)]

WCI qaimyuq [for qaimnuq?] 'ice resembling ice crystals or snow which forms on sea or lake shore'

ECI qaiṇnuq 'border of solid ice stuck to the shore', Lab qaimyuq [Bourq.]

GRI qaanṇuq 'ice edge' [old ortho. qauṇnuq with spurious u — Fab. has kaingok]

PY-S qayu(q) 'how' [cf. qanuq and qaja; compare Yup kayu 'sculpin' with Inu kanayuq for a possible parallel]

AAV qayu K 'how', KP 'really!'

CAY qayumi 'indeed, as expected', qayuxwə 'this time, to my surprise', Y, NS 'how', HBC, Y, K qayutun 'how many or much'

NSY qay 'I wonder, is that so?', qaywa 'really?, is that so?' [Av.]

CSY qayuq 'how' [and qayurmi 'how then?', qaywa 'wait', qaywaam 'surely', qayṇun 'probably' and qayuXtak 'because']

Sir [Vakh. has qayṇun 'really?' from Rub. and also qatukən 'because']

PY qa(y)itə- 'do how' [cf. ət-; the same as PI qanuq-ət-, GRI qanurit- 'be how?']

AAV C qaitun, qaiturluni 'how' [4s subordinative mood; note also qaisuuy- 'be disappointed, let down, upset?']

CAY qait(un) 'how', NS qaitə- 'do how, have s.th. wrong with one'

NSY —

CSY —

PE qayur 'meat broth' [for the 'tea' senses compare AAV saXsaq 'tea' borrowed from Aleut caXsa-X 'fish broth']

AAV qayuq 'blood, broth, soup'

CAY qayuq

NSY qayuq

CSY qayuq 'broth, tea'

Sir qayəX

SPI qayuq 'blood soup, broth, Claytonia (plant)' [and qayusaaq 'flour boiled with water']

NAI qayuq 'tea, boiled blood, broth' [and note qayuqlaq, qayuqlak 'ripple on surface of snow?']
 WCI qayuq 'blood soup'
 ECI qayuq 'soup, meat broth'
 GRI qayuq 'soup' [and qayuusat 'flour', qayurak 'froth on soup']

PE qayurutar 'ladle' [cf. un]

AAŸ —

CAY Nun, NS qazuuciaq 'spoon' [Ras. has qautaX 'meat tray' for Nun]

NSY [qayuqaq 'wooden dish for meat'; Tein has qayutaq]

CSY qayuutaq 'wooden tray for meat'

Sir [note qayukaX 'tray for eating meat' — Em.]

SPI Qaw qayuutaq 'ladle, robin' [and qayuukaq 'wooden board for cutting meat']

NAI qayuuttaq 'ladle, dipper'

WCI qayu(u)taq 'cup which served for dipping broth'

ECI qayuutaq 'ladle'

GRI qayuutaq 'ladle' [NG qayuuttat 'antlers']

PY qayvaq 'ladle'

AAŸ —

CAY HBC qayvaun 'spoon'

NSY qayvaq 'spoon for cooking' [Av.]

CSY —

PI qažyitaq 'pitfall trap' [cf. Aleut qažyi- 'penetrate', qažyit- 'put through, pierce'; there could be a relat. to qažyi]

SPI —

NAI qažyisaq 'pitfall trap in snow (for caribou)' [also verbal for trapping with such a trap]

WCI qayyitaq 'pitfall (old style trap for caribou)' [note also B. Lake qayyitaqtuq 'skin for sled' in Dor.?

ECI qayyitaq- 'fall into a hole'

GRI —

PE qacarū(C)ar 'membrane around stomach of animal' [cf. ŋ(ŋ)uðar?]

AAŸ qacaq, qacaruaq 'membrane with fat over stomach of goat'

CAY qacaruaq 'tripe of caribou or moose'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI qisaruaq 'first stomach of caribou, skin of first stomach'

WCI Car? qisaruaq 'first stomach of ruminant' [Schn. 'adg']

ECI qisaruaq 'first stomach of ruminants (caribou), envelope containing the first stomach'

GRI qasaruaq 'stomach of ruminant'

PE qaciŷ 'skin (of animal)'

AAŸ qacik 'scalp, bark, rind'

CAY qacik 'skin, leather, rind'

NSY qəsi 'skin'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qizik 'leather, skin'

NAI qisik 'skin with hair removed, leather'

WCI qisik 'leather' [Net 'sealskin' in Ras. — as also Schn. for 'adg']

ECI qisik 'skin' [NBI, SB 'sealskin' — also Lab acc. Bourq.]

GRI —

PI qəciqciun 'twig or branch?' [or qiciqciun; there may be a link to qəc(c)uŷ-]

SPI —

NAI qisiqsiun 'tree branch, spruce needle'

WCI Sig qisiqsiutait, qisiqtuutit 'branches'

ECI [qisiqtuuti 'needles or spruce or fir']

GRI —

PE qəcir(-) 'spit'

AAŸ qəciq 'spit', qəcir- 'spit'

CAY qəciq, qəcir- 'spit'

NSY qəsir- 'spit'

CSY qəsir- 'spit' [and qəsiiraq 'mist, fog, drizzle']

Sir qəsir- 'spit' [Vakh. and Orr have qəsər-; note also qəcəratəX 'tuberculosis']

SPI Di qisiq- 'spit' [Jen.]

NAI —

WCI Net qihiq- 'spit' [Ras.; also Pet. for Sig; Dor. has 'rain heavily' for B. Lake]

ECI qisiq 'spit' [also verbal; qisiri- 'be turning to drizzle (fog)']

GRI qisiq 'spit' [also verbal qisir-]

PE qəc(c)uŷ- 'scratch or dig claws into' [cf. Atkan Aleut qicir-, EA qicar- 'be sharp' and EA qicaX, qicXi-X 'sharp (instrument)']

AAŸ qəcuŷ- 'grab with claws'

CAY qəcuŷ- 'pull out by roots' [qəcuŷmiŷ- 'grasp, scratch']

NSY qəsuy- 'pull out grass, take out weapon'

CSY qəsuy- 'pull out by roots' [for qəsuy(yuŷ)- 'be excited' see quvya(yuŷ)-]

Sir —

SPI qissuk- 'pull out by roots, Qaw 'scratch' [and Imaq qəzək- 'pull out (grass)']

NAI qisuk-, qitcuk- 'scratch, grab with talons', PH 'grab roughly' [and qitcuq 'scratch mark']

WCI Cop qihuk- 'seize (clasping to one's body)', qitsuk- 'scratch'

ECI qisuk- 'scratch, rake, brush', qitsu(k)- 'scratch, claw (several times)' [and qitsuq 'scratch']

GRI qisuŷ- 'dig one's nails into, be possessive about', qitsuŷ- 'scratch, dig nails into (several places)' [and intr. = 'hit water without causing a splash (harpoon or stone)'; note also qitsuk 'cat']

PY qəcuqitə- 'choke on liquid' [compare cittuqitə-]

AAŸ K qəcuqitə- 'choke on food'

CAY qəcuqitə- 'drown, choke on liquid'

NSY qəsucitə- 'choke on liquid' [Av.]

CSY qəsucitə- 'choke on liquid'

PE qəðuŷ 'wood' [the Yup forms seem to be influenced by əqðuŷ-]

AAŸ [əquk 'wood' — in derivs. only]

CAY [NS, (mouth of) Y, Nun, Eg əquk 'wood', elsewhere only in derivatives; note also Y əqir- 'stoke'; for əquk, quuk 'thing carried on shoulder' see əqđuy-]

NSY [əquk 'firewood, log', əqiirivik 'furnace']

CSY [quuk 'firewood' could be via əqđuk; qiir- 'stoke a fire']

Sir qəcəx, qəžux 'firewood' [Orr and Vakh.; Orr has pl. qəcəyiy, Vakh. also has qəžux 'tree', influenced by qəžux-?]

SPI qizuk, Imaq qəžuk 'wood'

NAI qizuk

WCI qiyuk

ECI qiyuk

GRI qisuk

PE qəđdi(C)ur- 'chop wood' [cf. li(C)ur-]

AAY K [əqiur- 'chop wood']

CAY [əqiur- 'chop wood']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qizžiuq-

NAI qizžiuq-

WCI Sig qiyuiq- [Lowe]

ECI qiyui(q)-

GRI —

PE qəđuytar- 'gather wood' [cf. tar-]

AAY —

CAY [(ə)quxtar- 'gather firewood', əquxtə- 'go for wood']

NSY —

CSY quuxtə- 'gather firewood'

Sir qəžuxtə-, qəžux- 'gather firewood' [second form influenced by qəžux-?]

SPI qizuktaq- 'fetch wood'

NAI qizuktaq-

WCI qiyuktaq-

ECI qiyutta(q)- 'go to look for wood, carry wood'

GRI qisuttar- 'gather wood'

PE qəla-¹ 'urge or be urged on'

AAY C, KP qəla- 'be in need', K 'wane (moon)', qəlatə- 'need'

CAY qəlapəxtə- 'hinder, be lethargic'

NSY —

CSY qəlar- 'urge dogs on, shoo dogs away'

Sir qəlar- [Orr]

SPI qilamik 'quickly'

NAI qilamik, Nu qilamiquaitciaq 'quickly, immediately'

WCI qilamik 'quickly'

ECI Aiv, Lab qilamik, Tar qilamiapik 'soon' [and note qilainə(q)- 'die suddenly']

GRI qilamik 'soon' [and qila- 'be dying of thirst', qilalir- 'be thirsty' and perhaps qilənə- 'kill with one shot']

PE qəlanə(ar)- 'want s.th. urgently'

AAY —

CAY qəlanərnaXqə- 'cause to waste time'

NSY —

CSY qəlanə- 'long for'

Sir —

SPI [qilaniq- 'be in a hurry']

NAI qilanaaq- 'want urgently'

WCI Cop qilanaaq- 'look forward to' [Ras.]

ECI qilanaari- 'want urgently'

GRI qilanaar- 'look forward', qilanaari- 'long for'

PE qəla-² 'invoke spirits (shaman)' [cf. Atkan Aleut qlat- 'tempt, offend, deceive (thus used by missionaries)']

AAY [note K qəla- 'wane (of moon)']

CAY Y, Nun qəla 'spirit', qəla- 'practice shamanistic divination' [Lantis has nom. kal'a; Y qəlalək 'shaman' — compare kəlalək under kəlay-]

NSY —

CSY [Bogoraz has kilrak 'shaman's helping spirit' as a shaman's word]

Sir qəla 'magic object that answers one's questions' [Vakh. from Rub., who also has kəla, as does Em. for 'master of sky' — compare Chukchi келы (kelə) 'spirit' under kəlay-]

SPI qila 'spirit of totem animal' [verbal = 'invoke spirit'], qilənəq 'shaman's trance'

NAI qila, qil'a 'shaman's power or spirit' [verbal = 'invoke spirits'; qillan 'shaman's conjuring rod']

WCI Cop qila- 'perform sorcery' [and qila 'object used by sorcerer']

ECI Lab qila- 'practice sorcery by tying limb' [Peck]

GRI qila- 'conjure over, fish with rod' [trans. qilay- in old ortho. for qilat-; qilətat 'charm']

PI qəlaun 'drum' [cf. un; NAI qillan, GRI qilətat above must be earlier parallel derivations]

SPI —

NAI qil'aun 'drum'

WCI Cop qilaut 'Inuit drum' [also Car acc. B.-S. and Net acc. Ras., who also has Sig qilauvaqpaluk 'sound of drum']

ECI NBI, SB qilauti, Lab qilaut 'drum' [Bourq.]

GRI qilaat 'drum, violin', NWG also 'guitar'

PE qələy- and **qəluq-** 'get scorched or wrinkled' [cf. qəlu-, also EA qilyu- 'scorch, roast, (intr.) shrivel, become crisp']

AAY qəltə- 'shrivel when burnt'

CAY qələntə- 'pleat, wrinkle'

NSY →

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qiluk- 'scorch'

NAI qiluk- 'warp, wrinkle from heat', PH 'get scorched'

WCI —

ECI qilukka(C)- 'twist'

GRI qilyu- 'scorch'

PY qələntək 'scar' [cf. rəlay?]

AAY qələntək 'scar'

CAY qələntək 'scar, wrinkle'

NSY qələntək 'scar' [Enm. et al.]

CSY [note qəlayək 'scar', qəlayəy- 'undergo surgery']

PI qələruq 'scar' [cf. qur]
SPI qiliruq 'scar'
NAI qil(i)ruq
WCI Car? qiliruq [Schn. 'adg']
ECI qiliruq 'scar'
GRI qiliruq

PE qələquðar '(kind of) seaweed'
AAȚ aquaq 'fucus (seaweed with air hollows)' [note also
 C səqtuaq 'red seaweed']
CAY aquaq* 'herring eggs or roe', **Nun aquaX** 'sea-
 weed', **BB, NS qətuq** 'kelp' [the first meaning by
 contam. with the source of əluarnəq]
NSȚ aquaq 'seaweed'
CSȚ əq^waaq 'kelp'
Sir qəqəcəX 'kind of seaweed'
SPI qitquaq 'seaweed'
NAI —
WCI Net qitquaq [Ras.]
ECI qiqquaq
GRI qiqquaq, pl. qiqqušsat

PE qəlu- 'tighten or be cramped' [there may be a link to
 qələy-]
AAȚ qəlu- 'stoop, hunch, bend over', **qəlui-** 'get cramps'
CAY qəlu- 'pull up, tighten, be cramped (of muscle)' [for
 qəluq 'colon' see əqlu, for **Nun, HBC, NS qətur-** 'shrink,
 crimp' see qəturta- under əqə-1]
NSȚ —
CSȚ qəlu- 'have muscle cramp, be tied or fastened
 tightly, be taut' [for qətuXta- 'shrink' see qəturta-
 under əqə-1]
Sir [Vakh. has qəlutuqaX 'overall strap or lace']
SPI qilu- 'be cramped (of muscle), shrink, contract, pull
 up with hands'
NAI qilu- 'have a muscle cramp, attach tent ropes' [as
 noun = 'muscle cramp, tent rope'; qiluq- 'stretch']
WCI qilu- 'have cramps, pull back on bow'
ECI qilu- 'have a general nervous or muscular contrac-
 tion', qilu 'fist, handle for carrying', **Iti qiluk** 'hammer
 and trigger of gun', **Lab qilu** 'trigger of gun' [Peck; Ras.
 has Igl qilu- 'pull up by hands']
GRI qilu- 'pull together, pull toward oneself, snare, draw
 bow' [and qiluur- 'distend'; for qisua- 'have a spasm'
 see qi(C)ət-]

PI qələummi(k)- 'clasp' [cf. miy-?]
SPI —
NAI Nu qilummi- 'hold on to (fishing line on which
 fish has bitten)'
WCI —
ECI qilummi- 'remain clasping on to s.th.'
GRI qilummi-, qilummiy- 'hold up while it is being
 filled (bag)'

PI qəluqqit- 'be taut'
SPI —
NAI qiluqqit- 'stretch or be stretched to limit, pull a
 back muscle'
WCI —
ECI qiluqqi(t)- 'pull dog traces taut, shrink and stiffen

(rope)', **Iti** 'stretch, tighten'
GRI NG qiluqqit- 'be taut'

PE qəl(l)ur(ak) 'string?'
AAȚ qəluq C 'rope', **K** 'bowstring'
CAY [note qəlu 'spring, bowstring, etc.']
NSȚ [qəluŋrələq 'jumprope (game)']
CSȚ —
Sir —
SPI qiluq- 'catch bird in snare'
NAI [Nu qiluq 'taut line attached to snare for catch-
 ing squirrels' — also verbal for catching a squirrel
 that way]
WCI Car? qiluqtuq- 'set snares' [Schn. 'adg']
ECI qilluq 'belt, link, painter (for tying up up boat)'
GRI qiluarut 'string holding together fur jacket in
 crotch' [and qilurartur- 'catch small birds in snare',
 qilurartuut 'snare', qiluaq 'fork, crotch']

PȚ-S qəti- 'get flattened or trampled down'
AAȚ —
CAY —
NSȚ —
CSȚ qəti- 'get flattened down from pressure' [qəlistə-
 'flatten']
Sir qətitit(ə)- 'stamp down, trample' [Em.]

PE qətpar- 'open'
AAȚ —
CAY HBC qətpəXta- 'open a container' [Woodbury]
NSȚ qətpənəq 'crack, opening' [Av., from base qətpar-?]
CSȚ qətpəXta- 'open'

PI qəməlr- 'examine'
SPI —
NAI qimilru- 'open and scrutinize, e.g. a box, book, bag'
WCI Cop qimilruq- 'examine, sort the good things out'
ECI qimilrua(C)- 'consider, examine in detail'
GRI qimilruur- 'examine'

PE qəməryar 'eyelash' [cf. qəməlr- and yar?]
AAȚ qəməryaq 'eyelash'
CAY qəməryaq
NSȚ qəməryaq
CSȚ qəməryaq
Sir —
SPI qimiriaq
NAI qimiriaq
WCI —
ECI qimiriaq
GRI qimiriaq

PE qəmir¹ 'ridge' [cf. Aleut Att qimiyri-X, Atkan miðri-
 X 'breastbone', also EA qmi- 'ivory hook of spear-
 thrower']
AAȚ AP qəmiq 'long, low ridge'
CAY qəmiq 'hill, esp. part of ridge of hills' [for homonym
 meaning 'float line of net' see qəmir²]
NSȚ —
CSȚ qəmiq 'hill, mound'
Sir qəmiX 'hill, ridge' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts]

SPI qimiq, Qaw qimmiq 'foothill, small hill, knoll',
qimiraluk 'ridge'

NAI qimiraq 'hill'

WCI Sig qimmialuit 'ridge' [and qimirutit 'pole for
hanging fish to dry on'; Schn. has qimmirut 'wooden
pole supporting roof, keel of boat for 'adg'; Ras. has Sig
qimiq 'ridge, mountain range']

ECI →

GRI NG qimirut 'tent ridge pole'

PI qəmiarʒuk 'snowdrift' [cf. arʒuk]

Sir [note qəmərcəyətə 'snowdrift']

SPI [note qimuyʒuk 'snowdrift, snow bank', Qaw
qimuyʒuyaq 'area of hard-packed snow']

NAI qimuarʒuk 'high snowdrift, snowdrift in lee of
building or blocking trail', Nu qimiarʒuk 'low
ridge'

WCI [Car EP qimuyyuit 'snowdrift' — Ow.]

ECI —

GRI NG qimiaXXuk 'snowdrift against side of ice-
berg or house'

PE qəmirʒuy and qəmirʒur 'spine' [cf. ʒuy or ʒu(r)?]

AAV K qəmiXʒuk 'spine, backbone'

CAY qəmiXʒuk

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qimirʒuk

NAI qimirʒʒuk

WCI Sig qimirʒuk 'human back' [Pet.]

ECI qimirʒuk 'dorsal spine, spinal column'

GRI qimirʒuk, qimirʒuy 'vertebra' [in pl. = 'back, spine']

PE qəmir² 'net line' [cf. qəmir¹ which may in fact be the
same set]

AAV —

CAY qəmiq 'float line of net' [and qəmir- 'string float line
of net']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qimiq 'towline of dogsled, float line of net' [and Imaq
qimiq- 'hang up net on string']

NAI qimiq 'net line'

WCI qimiaz 'net line', qimiq- 'raise net'

ECI qimiaz 'ropes attached to net'

GRI qimiaz 'string on which net or snares are hung'

PE qəmit- 'strangle'

AAV qəmitə- 'strangle'

CAY qəmitə-

NSY qimitə- [Av.]

CSY qəmitə- 'strangle, hang by the neck, get choked up'

Sir qəmət(ə)- 'strangle' [Vakh. has qəmit(ə)- 'overstrain,
strangle (oneself)']

SPI qimit- 'strangle'

NAI qimit- 'choke by strangulation'

WCI qimit- 'hang oneself by the neck'

ECI qimit-

GRI qimit- 'strangle'

PY-S qəmtaq 'roof?'

AAV qəmlitə- 'become filled to the brim, become very
high (tide)' [with lit-]

CAY —

NSY qəmtaq 'roof, ceiling'

CSY qəmtaq 'attic, upper level'

Sir qəmta 'ceiling, upper floor, attic'

PY qəna- 'be ill' [cf. qənər-?; also — with loss of initial qə
— Aleut naXta- 'have pain in', nat- 'hurt', nana- 'be
painful']

AAV qəna- 'be sick, ill'

CAY BB, NR, LI qəna-

NSY —

CSY —

PE qənər- 'be angry' [cf. qəna-?; the relat. — if any — with
əqə-² is obscure]

AAV qənəXtə- 'grunt, groan (from strain)'

CAY qənəXtə- 'be angry' [and qənə- 'get angry'; for əqə-,
Nun əqquXtə- 'be infuriated' see əqə-²]

NSY [for qinaryuy- 'be discontented with guests' see
qinʒar-]

CSY qənəXtə- 'feel slighted'

Sir qənərər- 'be insulted'

SPI Qaw qiniqariarait- 'be quick-tempered' [and Jen. has
W qinʒaruk- 'be angry']

NAI qiniq- 'be angry', qinnak- 'be angry, fight'

WCI Cəp qiniq- 'growl (dog)' [Jen.]

ECI qinna(C)- 'show bad humour' [and Lab qinayuk- 'be
fierce, furious with pain' (Bourq.) unless from qəna-]

GRI qiniq- 'groan, grumble' [qiniqə- 'be ferocious (ani-
mal)']

PE qənərəcir 'tonsil'

AAV K qənəXcəsnaq, C qənəXcəsnaq 'lymph gland'

CAY qənəXcəXaq, qənəXciXaq, qənəXcinaq 'tonsil, swol-
len lymph node in neck'

NSY —

CSY [note qanlak 'tonsil']

Sir [note qanlax 'tonsil']

SPI —

NAI qiniqsiq 'tonsil'

WCI qiniqsik, qiniqsiniq

ECI qiniqsiq

GRI qiniqsiq 'gland, hard knot under skin'

PE qənəju(r) 'bridge of nose'

AAV PWS qənʒulək 'type of whale' [B.S. has it as 'hump-
back whale']

CAY Kwigillingok qənʒuq 'cartilage in fish head' [and
qənʒiq 'bridge of nose']

NSY →

CSY qənəju 'brow area'

Sir qənəju

SPI qinʒuq 'root of nose'

NAI qinʒuq 'upper part of cheekbone under eye'

WCI qinʒuq 'part of caribou's head between nose and
brain (when cooked)'

ECI qinʒuq 'lower middle of forehead'

GRI qinʒuq 'bridge of nose' [for homonym 'head of fjord,

etc.' see qitəy, qitru(r); note also qinḡuala- 'be cross, pout']

PE qənnuḡiqə(t)- 'frown'

AAV —

CAY —

NSY qənnuḡiqə- 'frown'

CSY qənnuḡiqə-

Sir qənnuḡiqə-

SPI —

NAI —

WCI [note Cop qinḡurluk- 'frown']

ECI qinḡuliqit- 'frown'

GRI —

PE qənu 'slush ice'

AAV AP qənu 'water freezing on ice'

CAY qənu 'slush ice' [and qənu- 'freeze']

NSY qənu

CSY qənu

Sir qənu

SPI qinu

NAI qinu 'thin layer of new ice on water' [verbal = 'form a thin layer of new ice']

WCI qinu

ECI qinu 'thickening of sea ice close to shore before it freezes solid in autumn'

GRI qinuq 'slush snow'

PE qəḡar 'nose'

AAV qəḡaq 'nose'

CAY qəḡaq [also dual for one nose]

NSY qəḡaq 'nose'

CSY qəḡaq

Sir qəḡəX

SPI qinḡaq, Di qəḡaq

NAI qinḡaq 'nose, house ventilator, blowhole of whale'

WCI qinḡaq

ECI qinḡaq 'nose, hole in roof for ventilation'

GRI qinḡaq 'nose, hole in roof for ventilation, protuberance at base of bird's bill' [S.-L. has 'nostril' with the plural as 'nose']

PE qəḡaləy 'king eider' [cf. ləy]

AAV qəḡatək 'king eider'

CAY qəḡatək

NSY qəḡatək

CSY qəḡalək

Sir —

SPI qinḡalik

NAI qinḡalik

WCI qinḡalik

ECI —

GRI qinḡalik

PE qəḡarar 'shin' [cf. ar]

AAV qəḡa(r)aq 'shinbone, tibia'

CAY qəḡaraq

NSY —

CSY —

Sir [qəḡərcəX 'shinbone' (Vakh. from Rub.'s texts)]

SPI W qinḡaaq 'fibula' [Jen.; note Qaw qinḡaaq- 'hurt one's shin']

NAI qinḡaraq 'shinbone, plateau', Nu 'ridge along front of nose' [and qinḡaaq 'bridge of nose']

WCI qinḡaaq, qinḡaraq 'front of leg'

ECI qinḡaraq 'angular part of front of leg'

GRI qinḡaaq 'front edge of shin' [and note qinḡartaq 'edge of shin, ridge of mountain or snow, roof ridge']

PY qəḡaryak 'jellyfish' [cf. yaḡ-?]

AAV qəḡaryak 'jellyfish'

CAY BB qəḡaryak 'striped jellyfish (eaten in fall)'

NSY —

CSY —

PY-S qəḡaržuk 'snowdrift' [the Sir form suggests that p.b. ḡuy is involved here, so 's.th. shaped like a nose', but compare qəḡmaržuk under qəmir¹ — there may be contam. here]

AAV —

CAY K qəḡaruk 'snowdrift'

NSY qəḡaruq 'snowdrift'

CSY qəḡaruk

Sir qəḡərcəX

Inu [Qaw qinḡaaruk, Imaq qəḡaruq 'snowdrift' — probably from Yup]

PE qəḡnər 'cache' [cf. nər¹ and perhaps qəḡžur-]

AAV [for qəḡnər-, qəḡlər-, qəḡlər- 'be crowded, cramped' see qəḡžur-]

CAY Nun qəḡnəX* 'water-filled storage hole in ground'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qinḡniq 'small underground cache' [and qinḡni- 'gather and store provisions' — Jen.]

NAI qinḡniq* 'small underground cache'

WCI qinḡniq 'fish cache' [and qinḡni- 'make a fish cache']

ECI qinḡniq 'cache, store of meat or fish walled in with stones'

GRI qinḡniq*, NG qinḡniq 'cold storage, winter cache' [and qinḡni-, NG qinḡni- 'gather winter stores', NG also 'bury']

PY-S qəḡžur- and **qəḡžar-** 'gather or assemble' [metathesized in CSY, perhaps due to influence from qəḡžuy; cf. qəḡnər]

AAV [note qəḡlər-, qəḡlər-, qəḡnər- 'be crowded together, cramped']

CAY —

NSY —

CSY qəḡžuxətə- 'gather, assemble', qəḡžar- 'together' [the latter in indep. rel. construction; also qəḡžuxur- 'gather (things) by repeated action', Cap qəḡžarnəqəxtaq 'dense (tree or shrub growth)', qəḡžurnəq 'heap']

Sir qəḡžux 'meeting' [Vakh., who marks this as being from Chap; for qəḡžuxətə- 'gather firewood' see qəḡžuytar- under qəḡžuy]

PI qəpak- 'be angry' [cf. qəvə(t)- and vay?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Car B. Lake qipak- 'make menacing gestures' [Schn., who also has qipasaq 'anger' for 'adg']

ECI qipak- 'send s.o. away, not wanting them around (because they irritate or hold one too close)', qipayi- 'reject, send away', qipasuk- 'be fed up with s.o., be vengeful'

GRI NG qipak- 'be angry'

PY-S qər- 'height' [dimensional root; cf. qərər- and qərur-, kit- and tu-¹; alternatively, the proto form may be əkər- as in the NSY with poss. relat. to əkər]

AAy qəXkitə-, PWS qəskitə- 'below', qəXtu- 'be high' [for qəXsatu- 'have a high voice' see qari]

CAY qəXkitə-, NSU quXkitə- 'below', qəXtu-, NSU quXtu- 'be high (cliffs, hills)'

NSY əkəXkita(a)raq 'low' [but in text p. 125 əkəXqita(a)raq; əkəxtu- 'be high']

CSY aXqəstaaq, aXqəstaaXaaq 'low or shallow thing', aXqəli- 'lower, become shallow', aXqitarraq 'shallow water'

Sir əXqətarar- 'be shallow, low' [Orr], əXtəvalaX 'high, deep'

PY qərər- and **qəratar-** 'rise up' [cf. qarə- and qərur-]

AAy Xa-, XaXtə- 'get hollow, get blistered, come loose from surface', XaataXtə- 'lift up'

CAY qəXa- 'rise up, increase in volume', qəXataXtə- 'lift up by itself, be lifted by the wind'

NSY Xata- 'go up, lift off, rise', Xatakumyu- 'raise' [and Xata(r)- 'cut up animal or lumps of frozen snow?']

CSY Xatar- 'rise from surface (bird taking off, skin peeling off, etc.)' [and Xaa 'patch of epidermis come loose on an animal', XataXqə- 'peel off']

Sir [Vakh. has qəXtuXtə- 'rip off, separate' from Rub.'s texts]

PY qərarun 'sail' [cf. un]

AAy Xaa'un, Xaarun 'sail'

CAY qərarun, qəXərun

NSY —

CSY —

PY qərir- 'be shiny' [cf. qarū-?]

AAy Xir- 'be shiny, brightly gleaming'

CAY qəXiXcətə- 'be shiny', qəXiXcar- 'polish, make shiny'

NSY —

CSY —

PE qərlər- 'push through or in under'

AAy qəXnar-, qəXniqə- 'feel cramped', qəXləXtə- 'jam in, get jammed in'

CAY qəXlār- 'be uncomfortably crowded (space)', qəXəlqutə-, qəXəlXutə- 'be uncomfortably crowded (people)', qəXtə- 'put into a confining space' [and Ras. has Nun qəRRsooraut 'wound plug']

NSY əqərlu 'harness'

CSY qarlu- 'harness' [also nom.; note also qəli- 'get packed down from pressure']

Sir qərlə(r)- 'harness'

SPI qirlu- 'penetrate beneath' [Jen.]

NAI PH qirluvaq- 'store away'

WCI →

ECI qirli(q)- 'try to squeeze into, put on (clothing, etc.)' [Lab 'push under or through s.th.' acc. Peck; qirliraq- 'try to touch another's sexual parts', qirlut(i)- 'put under s.th.']

GRI qirtir- 'push s.th. under or next to something, push one's way through', EG qirtir- 'drive animal across ice', NG qirlit- 'hide away' [and qirlut(i)- 'pass below, pass under the cross- strap of kayak', qirlaar- 'penetrate (rain or damp)', qirtir- 'grab in the crotch']

PI qərlərūn 'marlin spike or similar tool' [cf. un]

SPI qirluun 'piece of ivory used to loosen a knot'

NAI qirlutaq 'marlin spike for adjusting back lashings of a bow' [Jen.]

WCI Cop qirlut 'marlin spike for bow' [Ras.]

ECI —

GRI —

PY qərtunəq 'gas in stomach' [cf. qərur-]

AAy qəXtunəq 'gas in stomach'

CAY qəXtunəq*

NSY —

CSY aXpunəq*

PY qəru(C)artə- 'get a splinter' [cf. qərur- and qarə-?]

AAy əXuaXtə-, XuraaXtə- 'have a stick go through roof of mouth'

CAY qəXuaXtə- 'get a splinter'

NSY —

CSY —

PY qəru- 'inflate' [cf. qarə- and qərər-]

AAy Xur- 'inflate'

CAY qəXur- 'inflate' [for qəXuyaq 'goose pimple, air bubble under ice' see qiruya-]

NSY Xura(r)-, XuraXtə- 'inflate'

CSY Xuur- 'inflate' [and Xuuxpaxtar- 'puff up, blister']

PE qətxəy- and **qətxəyər-** 'jump'

AAy qətxəy- 'jump' [and qəcəy-, qəcəyər- 'run' — also kətxəy-]

CAY qəcəy- 'jump' [and qəcəy-, qəcəyXtə- 'bounce off, jump up']

NSY qətxəxtəy- 'attack'

CSY qətxəy- 'jump, endeavour to consummate marriage (man claiming bride at her parents' house)' [and note perhaps kətanqu- 'run']

Sir qətxəy- 'jump' [Vakh.; Em. has qətxəy- 'throw self at, attack (animal or person), jump (in training)' and qətxaqə(s)- 'jump up and down in sport']

SPI →

NAI qitik- 'play games'

WCI qitik- Net 'amuse oneself with athletics' [Ras.], Car 'play cards' [Schn.]

ECI qitik- Aiv, NBI 'play (children)', Lab 'be joky, giddy' [Schn.]

GRI qitiy- 'dance' [and qittar- 'be choppy (sea)']

PI qəžyəq- 'jump up and down' [same source as second form qətxəy- above?]

SPI qiyziq- 'do wolf dance'

NAI qiz̄yiq-, qis̄yiq- 'do special kneeling dance', Mal
qiz̄yiatag- 'jump for joy'
WCI Sig qiȳyiq- 'jump'
ECI qiȳyi(q)- 'jump in place'
GRI qis̄sir- [old ortho. qigsser-] 'leap into the air' [S.-
L. has qiy- 'hop', but this may be spurious: Kl.
suggests it is a 'deep root'; NG qixxik- 'jump',
which appears as 'be born' as a shaman's word in
Kroeb.]

PY qəṭək 'tuber of mare's-tail (black)'
AAV qəṭək 'coal' [and note qəXqaq, XəXtaq 'plant that
swans eat from bottom of lakes']
CAY qəṭək 'underground tuber of mare's-tail, piece of
coal' [and note NSU qəXqaq 'Eskimo potato']
NSY —
CSY —

PE qəṭər 'middle (of body)' [cf. Aleut quc(i)γ- 'space
between, interval']
AAV qəṭər- 'bend over backwards' [postural root]
CAY qəṭər- 'lie on back' [postural root], NSU qəṭəq*
'middle'
NSY —
CSY qəṭəq* 'spinal area, back, swim bladder of fish',
qəṭər- 'bend backwards'
Sir [note perhaps qəṭəX 'morning, early']
SPI qitiq 'middle, lower back' [Imaq also verbal 'lean
back']
NAI qitiq* 'waist, middle'
WCI qitiq 'waist, middle, small of back' [and qitiraq-
'shoot in middle']
ECI qitiq 'middle, waist' [and qitiq- 'be noon', qitiraq-
'reach half way in a journey, handle by the middle']
GRI qitiq* 'middle, waist, half' [and qitirar- 'be half way']

PI qəṭəqliq 'middle finger' [cf. qlir]
Yup [NSU qəṭəqliq* 'middle finger' is probably a loan
from Inu]
Sir [for qəṭqusitaX 'ring finger' see qaqu(r)]
SPI qitiqliq 'middle finger'
NAI qitiqliq*
WCI qitiqliq
ECI qitirsq
GRI qitirliq*

PI qəṭəppaq- 'reach the middle' [cf. var-]
SPI qitiqpaq- 'reach the middle'
NAI qitiqpaq- 'be or put in the middle'
WCI —
ECI qitiqpa(q)- 'fill or empty so that s.th. is half full'
GRI qitirpar- 'have reached half way across (stretch
of water)'

PI qəṭəqquq- and **qəṭəqqaq-** 'be half way'
SPI qitiqq- 'be noon, reach half way point' [and
Imaq qəṭqaun '(in) half']
NAI qitiqqaq- 'be half way, be noon'
WCI qitiqqaq- 'cut across middle, be noon'
ECI qitiqqaq 'half' [and qitiqqut(i)- 'half fill']
GRI qitiqqut(i)- 'be half way through', qitiqqut 'half'

PE qəṭərər 'spinal cord' [cf. ar]
AAV qəṭ<r>aq PWS, AP 'fish kidney, dark meat
under skin of fish', KP 'tail of whale'
CAY [note qəṭxaq (for qəṭXaq?) 'neural arch of spinal
disk in fish backbone']
NSY —
CSY —
Sir —
SPI Imaq qitiraq 'spinal cord'
NAI qitiraq
WCI qitiraq
ECI qitiraq
GRI qitiraq 'spinal cord, marrow'

PE qəṭunrar 'offspring' [cf. qəṭut- and n(ə)rar(ar)?]
AAV —
CAY qəṭunraq* 'son', Nun 'offspring'
NSY —
CSY —
Sir —
SPI qiturnaq 'son' [and Ras. has W qitunra(q) 'trace']
NAI qiturnaq 'offspring' [also 'individual dog trace']
WCI Sig qiturnaq 'young of animal (esp. bear), Cop
qiturnaq 'offspring (animal or human)' [Met. also has
'dog trace', as does Dor. for B. Lake]
ECI qiturnaq 'child'
GRI qiturnaq

PI qəṭusuk- 'chuckle or feel like laughing' [cf. qəṭut- and
yuy-?]
SPI —
NAI qitusk- 'chuckle over s.th.' [qitusunraq- 'be funny']
WCI qitusk- 'feel like laughing' [qitusunraq- 'be funny'
— Lowe]
ECI —
GRI qitusuy- 'be loose-limbed (person), have slept too
long, behave in an unseemly manner' [qitutsay- 'crack
up with laughter']

PE qəṭut- 'be soft and pliable'
AAV KP, AP qəṭutə- 'be soft, pudding-like'
CAY qəṭutə- 'be soft, pudding-like'
NSY —
CSY qəṭusqaaq, qəṭusq'aaq 'soft thing', qəṭumla 'soft
dirt, snow'
Sir qəṭutaratəṭəX 'soft, crumbly' [Em.]
SPI Qaw qitut- 'be soft, pliable', qituyli- 'get soft'
NAI qitut- 'be soft, tender, pliable', qituyli- 'become
pliable'
WCI qitut- 'be supple, soft'
ECI qitut- 'be flexible, supple'
GRI qituy- 'be pliable, soft'

PE qəṭvcay- 'splatter or splash'
AAV —
CAY qəṭfcaa- 'splatter repeatedly' [qəṭcəXtə- 'splatter,
scatter']
NSY —
CSY —
Sir —
SPI qipsak- 'bounce off, ricochet'

NAI qifsak-, Nu qipsak- 'fly off after impact (e.g. chip)'
 [PH qipsak 'wooden top']
 WCI qipsayaq- 'splash, sprinkle with water'
 ECI qitsa(C)- 'flick some drops of water at'
 GRI qissay- [old ortho. qivsag-] 'jerk (e.g. fishing rod)'
 [and qissattur- 'jerk back and forth, wriggle', SWG
 qissatturfii- 'splash (s.o.)', qissirluk 'slushy, drizzly
 weather', NG qissirluk 'rain' — also verbal]

PE qəvə(t)- 'go away angrily' [cf. qəpak-]
 AAY Kod quxtə- 'give up (on)'
 CAY qəftə- 'neglect, forsake', NS 'be angry, frustrated'
 NSY qəvə- 'be angry'
 CSY qəfliqə- 'be angry (of men)'
 Sir — [but note yuxliqə- 'be angry (of men)' (Orr) —
 compare with yumə- 'scold' under iñut-2]
 SPI qiwit-, quit- 'go away angry, turn back on' [Jen. has 'be
 ashamed' for W]
 NAI qivit- 'go off in a huff, act indignantly' [and qivzi-
 'cause to go away indignant']
 WCI qivit- 'be fed up, turn one's back on s.o. and leave',
 also 'commit suicide' [Met. spells these differently,
 though the second is presumably a secondary sense of
 the first; note also qiviyuti- 'be disgusted, discon-
 certed by']
 ECI qivit- 'be disconcerted, angry, despairing' [and note
 Aiv qipit- 'turn one's back', as if from PE qipə-; Ras. has
 qibsigi- 'make objections against' for Igl]
 GRI qivit- 'go into mountains in disappointment or
 anger', qissima- [old ortho. qivsima-] 'have hidden in
 anger (of child)'

PE qəvlər- 'glitter' [cf. Aleut quma- 'be white', Atkan
 qmaalu- 'be dry and white at low tide (beach)']
 AAY C quylər-, PWS, Kod quylər- 'glitter, shine' [and
 quyləq 'fish scale']
 CAY qəvləxtə-, Nun qəvli-, NSU qəvli- 'shine, glitter,
 sparkle'
 NSY qəvlər-
 CSY qəvlər- 'glitter', qəlmər- 'be shiny' [also uvlər- and
 əvləq 'gloss, sheen']
 Sir —
 SPI qivliq- 'be greasy, oily', qivlaik- 'be shiny'
 NAI qivlaaq-, qivliqtaq- 'glitter'
 WCI qivliq- 'glitter, shine'
 ECI qillitit- 'make shine with s.th.', Lab qivliq- 'glitter'
 [Bourq.; and note qilliili- 'loose brilliance']
 GRI qillir- 'be bright, shine, glitter', qillaar- 'glitter' [and
 Kroeb. has NG qeblā 'knife' as a shaman's word; note
 also qilli- 'get blotchy (face of pregnant woman)']

PI qəvlarik- 'be glittery' [cf. ki-]

SPI qivlaik- 'be shiny'

NAI —

WCI qivlarik- 'be very shiny' [and Schn. has qillarittuq
 'fir tree' for 'adg']

ECI qillarik- 'be brilliant or sparkling'

GRI qillariy- 'be shiny'

PI qəvləqiaq 's.th. shiny'

SPI qivlariaq 's.th. shiny'

NAI qivliqiaq 'silk, shiny material'

WCI —

ECI qillaqiaq 'mica, brilliant stone'

GRI qillakiak 'glitter'

PI qianraqtuq 'blue or cross? fox' [cf. qirnar- and qidər
 — contam.?, but note the metathesis of *rn to nr in Sig
 under qirnar-]

Yup [NSY qianraqtuq 'blue fox' is prob. a loan from SPI]
 SPI Imaq qianratuq 'blue fox'

NAI qianraq 'cross fox'

WCI Cop qianraqtuq 'blue fox'

ECI qianratuq 'silver fox'

GRI —

PE qi(C)ar 'lining of intestines?' [cf. qi(C)ar-?]

AAY PWS qiaq 'thin layer of meat with fat on, meat
 between ribs and fat of seal'

CAY qiaq 'edible lining of seal intestine'

NSY qiaq 'outer layer of intestine'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qiaq 'outer layer of bearded seal intestine'

NAI qia(q), pl. qiz̄zat

WCI qiaq

ECI qiaq 'peritonium, membrane that covers intestines'

GRI qia(k), NG qiaq 'epidermis of stomach, gut or gullet
 when pulled off to use'

PY qi(C)ar- 'slip' [cf. qi(C)ar and EA qōina- 'be slippery',
 qōili- 'walk in a slippery place', qōit- 'slip or glance off']

AAY —

CAY —

NSY qiarri- 'skate (on ice)', qiarraq 'treacherous ice'
 [Av.]

CSY qiarriar- 'be slippery', qiarriar- 'slip on the ice'

Inu [Imaq qiarriarraq 'skating (on ice)' is probably a
 loan from NSY]

PE qidā- 'cry' [cf. Aleut qidā- 'cry'; the Sir form may be
 borrowed from the CSY replacing an earlier form *qicə-,
 accounting for the y]

AAY qicəy-a- 'cry'

CAY qia-, HBC, UY, UK, LI qəya-

NSY qiya-

CSY qiya-

Sir qiyə- 'cry' [Vakh. also has qəyə-]

SPI qia- 'cry'

NAI qicəy-a- 'cry' [and qiz̄zan 'lament, reason for crying']

WCI qia-

ECI qia- 'cry' [and note qiar-su(k)- 'whistle, moan (wind)']

GRI qia- 'cry' [and as nominal qia(k) 'crying'; qiar-su-y-
 'make a whining sound']

PE qidər- 'grey hair' [cf. Atkan Aleut qidəayu-s, EA qidəaya-
 n, qidəayu-n 'grey hair']

AAY qiiq 'grey hair'

CAY qiiq*

NSY qiiq

CSY qiiq^{w*}

Sir —

SPI qir̥ziq, qiz̥riq
 NAI qiz̥riq, qiz̥ri 'grey hair' [back formations from plural?]
 WCI qiiq, Sig qiyriq 'grey hair' [Dor. has qiz̥iq for Net]
 ECI qiiq 'grey hair' [and qiiirattuq 'silver fox' — compare qianraqtuq]
 GRI qiiq 'grey hair'

PE qi(C)ət- and **qit-** 'be convulsed' [the second form contracted from *qiðət-? — but cf. Aleut qit- 'contract, be cramped (sinews or other parts of body)', eastern EA 'be twisted (rope)', western EA 'turn (e.g. walking)']

AAy qistə- 'have a convulsion'

CAY qistə- 'have a convulsion'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qiiit- 'have a convulsion'

NAI →

WCI [note qiiillaqtuq- 'work with all one's strength'] →

ECI qiiit- 'have a great desire for', Lab 'be parched with thirst', qiiitiq- 'be in death agony' [and qiiitsiaq 's.th. longed for', qiiimitiC- 'want'; Peck has kemituk- 'long for s.th.']

GRI qiiit- 'long for s.th.' [also spelled qiiy-; also qisua- 'get a spasm, shiver, give a start', qiiitsat 'food longed for', and note qiiila- 'be agile', qiiima- 'be in high spirits']

PE qi(C)əlir- 'be worked up (with longing)?'

AAy —

CAY qiiiləxtə- 'experience and show strong joyful feelings'

NSY [qiiiləryuxsar- 'encourage to do s.th.']

CSY qiiilir(yuy)- 'covet, desire' [emot. root]

Sir —

SPI —

NAI qiiiliy̆žuk- 'clench fists and teeth in frustration'

WCI qiiilik- 'have a great desire for, make a grimace (with mouth and teeth when work goes badly)'

ECI —

GRI qiiilir- 'long for s.th.' [part. mood qiiilirsuq, etc.]

PI qiiŋa- 'grimace (rolling eyes)' [cf. ŋa-¹]

SPI —

NAI qiiŋa- 'roll eyes (person having a fit)'

WCI —

ECI qiiŋa- 'look to one side of person one is talking to (eyes)'

GRI qiiŋa- 'be oblique (Mongoloid eyes)'

PI qiiq̆suq- 'have a seizure' [cf. q̆dur-]

SPI Qaw qiiq̆suq- 'have a convulsion'

NAI qiiq̆suq- 'have an epileptic convulsion'

WCI qiiq̆suq- 'have a seizure, fall into an epileptic convulsion'

ECI qiiirsu(q)- 'have an epileptic seizure'

GRI qiiirsur- 'be in agony of death (esp. of animal)'

PE qiy̆yu 'talus of rocks'

AAy qiuq 'rock, cliff'

CAY qiuq* 'bluish-grey rock or mountain [influenced by

qiyu(y)(-)

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qiy̆yut 'pile of rocks, talus'

NAI —

WCI Car qiy̆yuq 'talus' [Ras., who writes it qixox; he also has Net qixox 'heap of stones']

ECI qiy̆yuit 'rocks of medium size', qiy̆yulait 'heap of stones' [Peck has kiggut 'heap of stones' for Lab]

GRI qixxut, NG qiy̆yut 'heap of rocks at foot of mountain'

PI qiy̆luk- 'regret a loss' [the relat. with qivru- is obscure]

SPI qirluk- 'regret a loss'

NAI qiy̆l̆uk- 'regret a loss' [trans. qiy̆luyi-]

WCI qiy̆luyi- 'feel anguish over', Cop, Net qiy̆luk- 'avenge' [Ras.]

ECI qiy̆luk- 'take revenge'

GRI qiĭuy- 'be angry because of something lost' [old ortho. qigdlug-; Oqaatsit has qiĭuy-, qiĭuyi- 'not want to lose (s.th. or s.o.)']

PY qiy̆uiq 'squirrel' [cf. qiy̆yu and (C)ir?]

AAy —

CAY qiy̆uiq 'tree squirrel'

NSY qiwik 'ground squirrel' [Av.]

CSY —

PE qiyur- 'cut hair' [cf. Aleut qiyay- 'cut, mow', qiiya-X 'grass', Atkan also qiyumluy-, qiyamluy- 'clip, shear, give a haircut to']

AAy qiiur- 'cut down brush'

CAY qiiur- 'shear, clip off growth, cut closely', Nun qiiuqlax 'hair'

NSY [note qiiuq 'long hair of reindeer skin']

CSY qiyur- 'cut hair short, shear, mow'

Sir qiy̆ər- 'trim' [Em. has 'remove hairs from skin']

SPI qiiuq- 'thin, trim fur'

NAI qiiuq-

WCI qiiuq-

ECI qiiuq 'cut hair' [and qiiuralik 'powder snow']

GRI qiiur- 'cut, pare down'

PI qiyurvik 'cutting board' [cf. ðviy]

Yup — [CSY qiyurvik 'barber shop' is a recent independent parallel development]

SPI —

NAI qiyurvik 'wooden board for scraping skin or cutting leather'

WCI Car? qiiurvik 'wooden board for cutting tobacco' [Schn. 'adg']

ECI —

GRI qiiurfik 'cutting board (for working skin)'

PI qiiqluq- or **qiiilluq-** 'have something hanging from rectum?' [the relat. — if any — to qilu is obscure]

SPI Qaw qiiqlurniq 'internal organ of caribou or reindeer'

NAI qiiilluaq 'piece of excrement hanging from rectum'

WCI —

ECI qiiilluaqatsi(t)- 'have s.th. indigestible hanging from anus (dog)' [qiiilluaqatsiq 's.th. hanging from anus']

GRI **qiirtuaqatsi-** 'have s.th. hanging (e.g. sinews) out of rectum'

PE **qikar-** 'stand (around)' [there may be a link to **qikə**¹]

AAy — [but note **qikaXluk** 'sinew']

CAY **qikar-** 'ponder, standing still and worrying about the future' [and perhaps **qikiq** 'tripod for holding pot over fire' — compare the NG below]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI **qiyāq-** 'stay home from work or hunting' [and **Imaq qiyalāq** 'life?']

NAI **qikaq-**, **qikaaluk-** 'stand around, loiter', PH 'stand up', Nu 'be standing'

WCI Sig **qikaq-** 'stop' [Pet.]

ECI **qikaq-** Tar 'do nothing, hang around at home', NBI, SB 'be stopped' [Dor.]

GRI **qiqar-**, NG **qikaq-** 'stand upright' [NWG also 'be confirmed'; NG **qikaut** 'tripod, stand']

PE **qikə**¹ 'be shy or respectful'

AAy **qiki-** 'be bashful' [and note PWS **qikiXtə-** 'cock head to side']

CAY **qikcuṽ(yuṽ)-** 'feel respect'

NSY —

CSY **qiiksuy-** 'feel uneasy due to being watched, feel bashful, self-conscious'

Sir —

SPI →

NAI **qiki-** 'feel insecure' [Seiler has 'be embarrassed or intimidated by s.o.' for Mal; **qikiyi-** 'respect, admire'; for **qukiyi-** 'feel that s.o. is too clean and orderly so hesitate' see **qukəyə-**]

WCI →

ECI →

GRI **qissaar-** 'be shy, embarrassed'

PE **qikciṽ-** 'look askance at s.o.'

AAy **qixciṽ-** 'look under one's eyebrows at (e.g. older person admonishing s.o.)'

CAY **qikciṽ-** 'look sideways without turning head or out of corner of one's eye' [Hinz has 'fear, be wary of'; **qikciṽnaXqə-** 'cause one to feel respectful']

NSY —

CSY **qinṣiṽ-** 'look sideways at, glance at' [influenced by **qinṣir-**?]

Sir —

SPI **qiksik-** 'fear' [Jen.]

NAI **qiksiyi-** 'feel shy, diffident toward'

WCI **qiksinaq-** 'look at sideways, moving only the eyes, not the head'

ECI **qitsimiṽaq-** 'look sideways, moving the eyes'

GRI **qissiṽi-** 'be shy, afraid of, have caught a glimpse of' [old ortho. **qigsigi-**; **qissimiṽ-** 'glance at, look askance at']

PI **qikə**² and **qikaq-** 'crunch underfoot (snow)' [the second form with **ar-**; there seems to be contam. with **qirə-** in some forms here here]

SPI **qirraq-** 'make crunching noise walking on dry snow'

[influenced by **qirə-**?]

NAI **qikaallit-** 'creak underfoot (packed snow)', **qikirraq** 'creaking of snow underfoot', **qiriiluk-**, Nu **qikaaluk-** 'make squeaking noise walking on ice' [the latter elsewhere = 'loiter, stand around' — see **qikar-**; note also PH **qirrirraq-** 'creak (footsteps in snow)' and Nu **qiqirrit-** 'startle with sound of one's feet in snow']

WCI **qikaq** 'sound of footsteps outside on gravel', Car B. Lake **qikaluk-** 'be sound of footsteps' [Schn.]

ECI **qiqirraq**, W. Bay **qikirraq** 'crunching sound underfoot' [and **qiqirri(C)-**, **qiqirriyaq-** 'crunch underfoot (snow)']

GRI **qiraar-**, NG **qikaqpaluk-** 'crunch underfoot (snow)'

PE **qikərtar** 'island'

AAy **qikəXtaq** 'island'

CAY **qikəXtaq** 'island' [and cf. **qikəXtə-** 'go up and scan surrounding area']

NSY **qikəXtaq** 'island' [Jen.]

CSY **qiiXqaq**

Sir **qiqəX**

SPI **qiyiqtaq** 'island'

NAI **qikiqtaq**

WCI **qikiqtaq**

ECI **qikiqtaq**

GRI **qiqirtaq**, NG **qikiqtaq**

PE **qikmir** 'dog' [there could be a link to **qikə**¹]

AAy AP **qikmiq** 'dog'

CAY [Nun **qikmiXtaləx** — place name, lit. 'place with lots of dogs'] →

NSY **qiqmiraq** [for **qikmiq**?] 'dog'

CSY **qikmiq** 'dog'

Sir — [for **qəpənəX** 'dog' see **qəpə-** under **əqə**¹]

SPI **qipmiayak** 'puppy', Di **qipmiq** 'dog'

NAI **qimmiq**, Mal **qipmiq**, Point Barrow **qinmiq** 'dog'

WCI **qinmiq**, **qimmiq**, Net, Car **qimiq** 'dog' [Dor. has **qinmiq** for B. Lake and Net; Lowe has **Cop qinmiq**]

ECI **qimmiq**, **qinmiq** 'dog' [the latter in Bourq. Ras., Boas and B.-S.; note also Aiv **qimmiri-** 'feed dogs' and **qimmiquutiksaq** 'dog food' — Schn.]

GRI **qimmiq** 'dog' [old ortho. has **qingmeq**; and note **qimmiri-** 'have as a house pet (e.g. fox or bird)', NG **qimiri-** 'feed dogs', **qimiquut** 'dog food']

PY **qikmiruaq**¹ 'willow catkin' [cf. **ṽ(ṽ)uḏar**; separate development from **qikmiruaq**²]

AAy **qikmiṽyuaq** 'pussy willow'

CAY **qikmiruaq** 'willow catkin'

NSY —

CSY -

PY **qikmiruaq**² 'upper arm' [cf. **ṽ(ṽ)uḏar**; compare **qikmiruaq**¹ above]

AAy —

CAY —

NSY **qipmiruaq** 'upper arm'

CSY **qikmir**^{waaq} 'bone in upper arm, ulna'

Inu [Imaq **qipmiruaq** 'upper arm' — from Yup?]

PE qiku 'clay'
 AAY qikuq 'clay, mud'
 CAY qiku, qikuq 'clay, clay oil lamp'
 NSY qiku
 CSY qiku 'clay'
 Sir —

SPI qiyu, Qaw qikuyaq
 NAI qiku
 WCI qiku
 ECI qiku 'cement'
 GRI qiquq 'lime, whitewash', NG qikuq 'lead', EG qirik
 'clay' [qiqik in Holm's list]

PE qilay 'sky' [cf. apparently Aleut qila-X 'morning',
 qilam 'in the morning', qilayan 'tomorrow']
 AAY qilak 'sky'
 CAY qilak
 NSY qilak
 CSY qilak
 Sir qilax
 SPI qilak 'sky, cloud, ceiling'
 NAI qil'ak 'sky, roof, ceiling'
 WCI qilak
 ECI qilak 'sky, palate' [and note qilannua(q)- 'stand out in
 silhouette against the sky']
 GRI qilak, EG qilaq 'sky' [qilannuor- 'stand out in silhou-
 ette against the sky']

PE qilayar 'roof of mouth or ceiling' [cf. ar]
 AAY K qila(y)aq 'roof of mouth'
 CAY qilayaq
 NSY qilayaq
 CSY Chap qilayaq 'ceiling, palate'
 Sir —
 SPI qilayaq 'palate'
 NAI qil'yayaq 'palate' [and qil'aaq 'thin maktak from
 whale's mouth']
 WCI qilayaq 'palate'
 ECI —
 GRI qilaq 'palate, ceiling'

PE qilaytuy 'cloud' [cf. tuy]
 AAY K qilaxtuk 'cloud'
 CAY Nun qilaxtuk
 NSY qilaxtuk
 CSY Chap qilaxtuk
 Sir qilaxtux
 SPI qilayluk
 NAI qilayluk- 'be cloudy and windy'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE qilaymi(C)utar '(kind of) lemming' [cf. miru; the
 creature is supposed to have fallen down out of the
 sky onto the snow acc. to folklore in various areas]
 AAY —
 CAY qilaymiutaq 'lemming'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —

SPI qilaymiutaq 'white lemming'
 NAI qil'aymiutaq 'collared lemming'
 WCI qilaymiutaq 'white lemming'
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE qilay- 'knit or weave' [the relat. to qilax- is obscure]
 AAY K qilay-, C qilar- 'knit, make net'
 CAY qilay-
 NSY qilar- 'knit, weave'
 CSY qilay- 'make a net'
 Sir qilay- [Orr]
 SPI qilak- 'knit, weave net'
 NAI qil'ak- 'knit'
 WCI qilak-
 ECI qilak-, Igl qilaksuq- 'tie'
 GRI NWG qilattaa- [old ortho. qilagtai-] 'knit', NG
 qilaxxuq- 'tie', qilaxxama- 'be tied'

PI qilaluyaq 'beluga'
 SPI —
 NAI qil'aluyaq, pl. qil'alukkat 'beluga, white whale'
 WCI qilaluyaq, Net qinaluyaq [Ras.]
 ECI qilaluyaq, Igl qinaluyaq 'beluga' [the latter with
 dissimilation]
 GRI qilaluaq, qilaluyaq qaqurtaq 'beluga, white whale'
 [pl. qilalukkat; qilalu(y)aq qirniirtaq 'narwhale']

PI qilamət- or qilavət- 'catch with a bola' [there may be a
 relat. to qilay-]
 SPI qilavitaun 'bola, jumprope', qilavitaq- 'play
 jumprope'
 NAI qil'amitaun 'bola', qil'amit(aq)- 'kill with a bola', PH
 qilavitautit 'bola'
 WCI qilamitautit 'whip with bones at end'
 ECI qilaviq- 'cast something above or over (long object)'
 GRI —

PE qilannar 'puffin' [cf. perhaps EA qidaṇa-X, Atkan
 qizaṇa-X 'ancient murrelet', but the correspondance is
 irregular]
 AAY qilanaq 'horned puffin'
 CAY qilanaq 'tufted puffin'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI qilanaq
 NAI qil'anṇaq 'horned puffin'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI qilannar 'puffin'

PI qilriq 'rough-legged hawk'
 SPI Qaw qilriq 'rough-legged hawk'
 NAI qil'riq
 WCI qilriq
 ECI —
 GRI —

PY-S qilu 'intestine' [the relat., if any, to qii(q)luq- is
 obscure]

AAV qiluq 'intestine'
 CAY qiluq 'intestine' [for qətuq 'colon' see eqlu]
 NSY qilu 'intestine'
 CSY qilu
 Sir qila 'intestine' [and qilunaX 'dried piece of intestines, innards'; Vakh. has qiləryiX 'intestines with fat', also qitəX, qitəkətuX 'guts' from Rub. — influenced by əqlu?]
 Inu [Qaw qilut 'intestine' is probably from Yup]

PE qiluy- 'bark' [cf. Aleut qituy- 'bark']

AAV qiluy- 'bark'

CAY qiluy-

NSY —

CSY qiluy-

Sir —

SPI qiluk-

NAI qil'uk-

WCI qiluk-

ECI qiluk-

GRI qiluy-

PE qitə- 'tie' [cf. Aleut qisaXtaX 'tied', qisat- 'tie', EA qisa- 'be tied up (kayak)', but also qilə-, qiləi-X 'umbilical cord', qiləi- 'coil, bend']

AAV qitəXtə- 'tie'

CAY qitəXtə-

NSY qitəXtə-

CSY qitəXtə-

Sir qitəXqarətə- 'tie', qitəXtəX 'knot'

SPI qiliq- 'tie'

NAI qil'iq- 'tie' [and qil'iqšuq- 'tie knots in']

WCI qiliq- 'tie'

ECI [note qillaq 'place where sack is laced together, umbilical cord', qilirmik 'two kayaks lashed together to make a raft' — also verbal for travelling this way] →

GRI qilir- 'tie' [and qiləq* 'string around sealing dart, weft or threads of material', qilirmiy-, qilimmiy- 'lash two kayaks together to make a raft', qiliršur- 'tie up (e.g. by hands or feet)']

PI qiləqtə 'woman's top-knot (hair)' [cf. ḏar or ḏə?]

SPI — [but qiliqtat 'bundles tied together']

NAI — [but note qil'iqtat 'things lashed together, bundle of five ducks tied together', with ḏar]

WCI Car? qiliqtat 'tuft of hair' [Schn. 'adg'; compare qiliqtat 'things lashed together, bundles']

ECI qiliqtat 'traditional woman's chignon'

GRI qilirti(t) '(woman's) top-knot' [compare qilirtaq 'bundle']

PE qitərnə 'knot' [cf. nər¹]

AAV qitərnəq 'knot'

CAY qitərnəq*

NSY qitərnəq

CSY qitərnəq*

Sir —

SPI qilirniq 'knot'

NAI qil'irniq*

WCI qilirniq

ECI qilirniq

GRI qilirniq*

PE qitərutarir- 'untie' [cf. utə, ḏar and ḡir-]

AAV —

CAY qitXutair- 'untie' [qitXutaq 'rope or string for tying']

NSY [note qitərutaq 's.th. to tie with']

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qilirutaiq- 'untie'

NAI qil'irutaiq- 'untie, become untied' [and note qil'irutik 'handcuffs', PH qil'irun 'string holding drum skin to frame' with un]

WCI qilirutaiq- 'untie'

ECI [qilayuyai(q)- 'untie']

GRI qiliruššaar-, EG qilirtaar- 'loosen, open' [and note qilirut 's.th. to tie with']

PE qimay- 'run away'

AAV qimay- 'run away'

CAY qimay-

NSY qimay-

CSY qimay-

Sir [Men. has kimawə- 'turn from, flee' — for qimay-?]

SPI qimak- 'run away' [also qimaa-]

NAI qimak- 'flee, leave behind' [and qimatci- 'leave part of load behind when travelling']

WCI qimak- 'leave behind', qimaa- 'flee'

ECI qimak- 'leave behind', qimaa- 'flee' [and qimats- 'run away from']

GRI qimay- 'leave, go away', qimaa- 'flee' [and qimat- 'leave behind', half-trans. qimatsi- 'leave s.th. for s.o.']

PI qimatu(t) '(winter) cache or stores'

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI qimatu 's.th. left in storage', qimatuli- 'make a storage cache'

GRI qimatut 'winter stores', qimatuli- 'lay in winter stores' [and note qimatu- 'be left behind']

PI qimmuk- 'go beyond (so s.th. is no longer even)?' [or qəmmuk-]

SPI —

NAI qimmuktit- 'pucker, sew two pieces together so that one side is puckered up'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI qimmut- 'go beyond (e.g. one's goal), put oar alongside boat when one has finished rowing', qimmut(i)- 'be past' [Kl. has 'put behind one what should be alongside, go further than one should have' for the former]

PE qimuy- 'pull (sled)'

AAV AP qimuy- 'pull heavy object, tow'

CAY qimuy- 'pull vigorously (of dogs) [qimulvak 'big dog']

NSY qimuy- 'train (dog or reindeer) to pull a sled'

CSY qimuy- 'train to pull sled' [and qimuk 'game animal']

Sir [Vakh. has qəmpəṭərar- 'leave by sled' from Rub.'s texts]

SPI →

NAI qimuk- 'tow, pull (esp. of dogs) [compare qamuk- 'pull, tow (of humans)' under qamur-]
 WCI qimuk- 'pull a sled'
 ECI qimuk- 'tow'
 GRI qimuy- 'pull (of animal), pull hunting float after it (harpooned seal)' [qimuttuq 'draught animal']

PE qimuycir(-) 'travel by dog team' [cf. qimuytə below and lir-]

AAY —

CAY qimuxcir- 'run dogs'

NSY qimuxsiq 'dog team', qimuxsiXtə 'rider (on sled)'

CSY qimuxsir- 'travel by dog team', qimuxsiq 'dog team'

Sir [Vakh. has qəmcəṭəraX 'dog team']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI qimutsi(q)- 'travel by dog sled', qimutsiq 'dog team, sled with man on'

GRI qimussir- 'travel on a sled', qimussiq 'sled (with man on)', qimussit 'sled (with dogs and passengers)' [EG qamutsiq 'sled' is influenced by qamur-]

PE qimuytə 'draught dog (or other animal)' [cf. ḏə]

AAY —

CAY qimuxta 'dog' [base qimuxtə-]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qimukti, qimuyin, Qaw qimuyun 'dog'

NAI qimukti 'reindeer trained to pull sled'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI qimutsiyi- 'have or use as draught animal'

PE qinəṛ- 'look around or through s.th.' [cf. old Atkan Aleut qinaamu- 'keep, observe']

AAY qinəXtə- 'look in through s.th.'

CAY qinəXtə- 'sight (e.g. with binoculars), look out through window, etc.' [and qinrun 'binoculars'; for qinikə-, qinixtə- 'watch s.th. closely and critically' see qinir-]

NSY —

CSY qinəXtə- 'look through s.th., sight' [and qiinrutə- 'aim at']

Sir —

SPI qiniq- 'look at, watch' [and qiniraq- 'look through binoculars', qiniraun, Qaw qinrutik 'binoculars']

NAI qin'iq- 'look at, watch' [and qin'n'yaq* 'appearance', qin'iraun 'camera', Nu 'telescope', Nu, PH qin'iraq- 'look at with binoculars']

WCI qiniq- 'look around for' [qiniraq- 'look through binoculars']

ECI qiniq- 'look around for, ask for s.th. (as loan or gift), check nets or traps' [and qiniruti, qiruti 'telescope']

GRI qinir- 'look around for s.th., choose, elect', NG qiniq- 'look through binoculars' [and SWG qirnut(it), NWG qinjut(it) 'binoculars, telescope', qinnarissaar- 'look good']

PI qinaa- 'search for' [cf. a-]

SPI —

NAI qin'aa- 'search for'

WCI —

ECI qinaa- 'look around for (s.o.)'

GRI qinaari- 'look around for (s.o.)' [intr. qinaaši-]

PY qinki(q) 'kind of sedge'

AAY PWS qinkiaq 'three-cornered sedge used for weaving baskets'

CAY Y qinkiq 'female sedge'

NSY —

CSY —

PI qinluq 'carcass' [the GRI below reflects *qinluq — see the section B. of Principal Sound Changes in Intro.]

SPI qilli- 'find a carcass' [and as noun 'carcass' acc. Jen.]

NAI qil'y'i- 'find a carcass', Nu qil'y'uq* 'remains of dead animal'

WCI qilluq 'carcass'

ECI qilluk 'dead animal that is still flexible, not stiff'

GRI qilluq* [old ortho. qigdluq] 'carcass (of land animal)'

[Fab. kigdlok; note also qilli-, qillur-, qilluli- 'find a carcass']

PI qinjucaa 'knife for whittling'

SPI —

NAI [Murdoch has qin'nusa 'antler chisel' and Jen. has qinusaq 'tool for cutting bone'; note also qinjuusaq- 'tie, fasten with twine?']

WCI Car qinjuusaq 'knife for cutting wood, etc.' [Ras., who also has Cop qinnuhaaq 'implement for cutting horn']

ECI Igl qinjuqaq 'whittling knife' [Math.]

GRI —

PI qinraq- 'utter an incantation' [cf. qinurar- under qinu-?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI qinraq- 'pray' [Ras. has qinraq- 'utter a magic prayer' for Car]

ECI —

GRI qirnar-, NG qirraq- 'summon good weather by incantation'

PE qinu- 'whine or fuss'

AAY →

CAY qinu- 'be upset and fuss (often of child)'

NSY —

CSY qinu- 'be annoyed, disinclined to act'

Sir —

SPI qinu- 'grieve, mourn, die of grief', qinuuq- 'whine, beg, express a desire for'

NAI qin'u- 'mourn, cry fitfully (of baby), search and cry after young (of animal)' [and note qin'n'uaq- 'beg, ask, appeal to someone's sympathy']

WCI qinu- 'ask', Net qinu- 'snarl of dog' [Ras.]

ECI qinu- 'ask, whimper, fuss (of child)', Lab 'beg, ask for, be impatient' [and qinnuaraq- 'yell for']

GRI qinu- 'pray, beg', qinuyi- 'persecute, seek someone's life' [qinnuluur- 'go begging'; note also qirnuala- 'shriek in fear']

PE qinujit- 'be quiet' [cf. *nit-*]
 AAY qinuit- 'be humble, meek, quiet'
 CAY qinuit- 'be quiet (child), calm (weather)'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI qinuit- 'be humble, meek'
 NAI qin'uit-
 WCI —
 ECI qinuit- 'seldom cry (child), never complain or ask for help', Lab, Iti 'be patient'
 GRI —

PE qinurar- 'pester s.o.?' [cf. *ar-*]
 AAY —
 CAY qinuXq- 'pester' [with *rq-*?]
 NSY —
 CSY [note qinunaXq- 'pester, tease, provoke']
 Sir [note qinar- 'bark (dog)']
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI qinuraq- 'whine (of dog)' [and note qinuari- 'ask for a woman's hand in marriage']
 GRI qinuar- 'shriek, give an alarm, say no'

PE qinquy(-) '(get) damaged fingernail'
 AAY KP qinquk 'bruised fingernail'
 CAY —
 NSY —
 CSY qinquyaXt- 'get a hangnail or broken fingernail'
 Sir qinquyaXt- [Orr]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI qissuk [old ortho. qigsuk], qitsuk 'dead flesh below nail' [there may be contam. with *qac(c)uy* in the second form]

PY qinjir- 'watch closely' [the relat. — if any — to *qinər-* and/or *qunyar-* is obscure]
 AAY PWS qinjir- 'watch closely (but not use much)'
 CAY qinixt-, qinik- 'watch closely and critically' [the latter influenced by *qinər-*?]
 NSY —
 CSY — [for *qinxiy-* 'look at sideways' see *qikciy-* under *qikə-1*]

PE qinjar- 'show displeasure' [there may be a second set in AAY and CAY here referring to pregnancy, although the semantic link based on a pregnant woman's shunning certain foods suggests one set as given here]
 AAY qinjar- C 'whelp', K 'dislike'
 CAY qinjar- 'fetus', qinjar- 'be pregnant', Nun, HBC 'dislike certain foods'
 NSY [qināfəq 'aversion' (Em.); Men. has qinaryuy- 'be dissatisfied with guests' — for qinaryuy-? or with contam. from qinu-?]
 CSY qinjar- 'dislike certain foods'
 Sir qinjar(nar)- 'be frightening' [Vakh. from Rub.]
 SPI Imaq qinaryu(k)- 'not want to receive guests', qinjanəq

'disgust' [and Jen. has qingnyarak- 'be angry' for W]
 NAI qinātluak- 'show displeasure by being sullen'
 WCI Sig qinaj- 'have a fierce look'
 ECI —
 GRI qinjar- 'suffer because one has broken the cultic rules, be irritated, call helping spirit (shaman)', qinjar- 'despise, be angry at'

PI qipaluaq 'inner corner of eye' [cf. *qipə-*]
 SPI —
 NAI qipaluaq 'inside corner of eye, steep undercut riverbank, curve'
 WCI Sig qipaluaq 'corner of eye' [Pet.]
 ECI Lab qipaluaq 'corner of eye near nose' [Peck; Boas also for Baf.]
 GRI qipaluaq, EG qipilivaq 'inner corner of eye'

PI qipci- 'be prevented from sleeping' [cf. *qipə-*?]
 SPI qipsi- 'be unable to go to sleep because of disturbances'
 NAI qifsi-, Nu qipsi-
 WCI —
 ECI qitsi- 'be unable to sleep, snore', Aiv qipsi- 'be prevented from sleeping through anger'
 GRI qissi- [old ortho. qivsi-] 'be unable to fall asleep'

PE qipə- 'twist' [cf. Aleut qimaγ- 'be twisted', Atkan also qimu- 'twist, be twisted', EA qimōu- 'be twisted', perhaps also Atkan qiimi- 'whirl, go round']
 AAY qipə- 'twist'
 CAY qipə- 'twist' [and qipsaq, qipsak, Nun qifsaX 'screw']
 NSY qipə- 'twist' [and qipyaq 'screw' (Em.)]
 CSY qipə- 'twist' [and qipur- 'wind (clock, etc.)']
 Sir qipə- 'twist, bind, knit' [Vakh. from Rub.; Men. has qipər-, also qipəstər- 'open', qipətaX 'key'; Em. has qipər- 'wind, unwind']
 SPI qivi- 'twist' [and note qivayluk 'appendix']
 NAI qipi- 'twist, wind, writhe' [and qipit- 'wind around', Mal qipiruq- 'run around, not keep still (children)']
 WCI qipi- 'twist' [and Cop qipiruaq- 'trot here and there trying to find place to cross water (caribou)' — Ras.]
 ECI qipisima- 'be rolled up and tied', Lab qipi- 'turn, twist' [and qipinjuq 'appendix']
 GRI qipi- 'twist, turn' [and qipilua- 'twist and turn, trying to get loose', qippaq* 'twist', qipinjuq 'appendix']

PE qipḏar 'braided sinew' [cf. *ḏar*]
 AAY —
 CAY qippaq 'thick hand-twisted thread'
 NSY qipaq 'thread'
 CSY qipaq 'thread' [note also qipzəq 'fat on intestines of walrus']
 Sir [note qipšay 'fat on intestines']
 SPI qipšaq 'braided sinew'
 NAI qivzaq, Nu qipzəq 'twine'
 WCI qivyat 'caribou sinew thread, tresses in the Indian style'
 ECI qipyaq 'twist of thread or tobacco'
 GRI qiššaq 'thread' [and qiššar- 'twist, get tangled']

PE qipōi- 'twist sinew for thread' [cf. li-¹]

AAV —

CAY qipi- 'make thread'

NSY —

CSY Chap qipitəq* 'making thread'

Sir —

SPI qipši- 'twist sinew for thread'

NAI qivži- 'make thread by twisting, cause to toss and turn in bed' [compare qipci-]

WCI —

ECI —

GRI qišši- 'spin'

PI qipək 'blanket'

SPI qivik 'blanket'

NAI —

WCI Cop qipik 'Eskimo caribou-skin bed, sleeping bag' [Jen.; note also Net qipiyiaq 'deadfall trap' in Ras.]

ECI qipik 'blanket, wrap' [usually in plural]

GRI qipik 'blanket' [qipiy- 'cover with blanket']

PI qipuk- 'scratch'

SPI —

NAI qipuak-, Nu qipuk- 'scratch'

WCI qipuk-, qipuyaq-

ECI qipuqi(C)- 'scratch, mark with a scratch' [and qipuruq- 'clean out interior of pipe with a knife', Lab 'carve' in Peck]

GRI [qipuruq, qipiquq 'furrow, channel', qipirur- 'hol- low out, carve' — influenced by qipə-?; qipuraq 'fur- row on whale's belly' (compare qipuqqar)]

PE qipuqqar 'humpback whale' [cf. qipuk-]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY qipuqaq 'humpback whale'

CSY Chap qipuqaq

Sir qipuqaX

SPI Imaq qivuqaq 'rorqual'

NAI —

WCI —

ECI Baffin qipuqqaq 'fin whale' [Boas]

GRI qipuqqaq 'humpback whale' [for qipuraq 'furrow on belly of whale' see under qipuk-]

PE qirə- or **qiqə-** 'freeze' [cf. qiru-; the second form could be by contam. with qikə-²]

AAV qəXcu- 'get frostbitten' [and qəXcunəq 'frostbite']

CAY qəXcua-, Nun qəXcur- 'get frostbitten' [and qəXpəXtaq 'Eskimo ice cream']

NSY —

CSY — [for qirnar- 'be slippery' see qi(C)ar-] →

Sir qirə- 'shiver, freeze' [Vakh. has qərər-]

SPI qirit-, Di qərət- 'freeze' [with vowel assimilation between the two vowels, as also in Imaq qərətəq 'thin ice'; note also Qaw qiqtiwik 'freezer', qiqšaq 's.th. frozen']

NAI qiqi- 'be frozen', qiqit- 'freeze' [for qiriiluk- 'creak (footsteps in snow)', Nu qiqirrit- 'startle with sound of one's feet in snow' see qikə-²]

WCI qiqi 'the cold', qiqit- 'freeze', Car? qiqi- 'be frozen'

[Schn. 'adg'; Dor. has B. Lake qiqiuhivik 'freezer']

ECI Aiv, NBI qiqi- 'be frozen' [and qiqumaaq 'snow whose surface is refrozen after a first thaw']

GRI qiri- 'be frozen stiff', qirit- 'freeze' [and EG qirsimartiq, qiitsiaq 's.th. frozen']

PI qira(ta)- 'be stiff' [cf. ta-]

Yup — [for CAY qəXa- 'rise up', qəXataXtə- 'lift up' see qərər-]

SPI — [for qirraq- 'make creaking noise walking on dry snow' see qikə-²]

NAI qirata- 'be stiff' [and qirraq- 'have stiff limbs']

WCI qirata- 'be stiff (e.g. frozen)' [qirraq- 'be stiff (limbs)']

ECI qirattatiq- 'stiffen', Lab qiyata- 'be stiff' [and qirra(C)- 'have caused someone to stiffen (death or cold)']

GRI qirata-, EG qaala- 'be stiff'

PI qirətəq- or **qiqətəq-** 'get frostbitten' [cf. tər-]

SPI qiritiq- 'get frostbitten'

NAI qiqitiq-, PH qirittiq-

WCI —

ECI qiqitiq- 'have frozen feet, chillblains'

GRI —

PY qirətrar- or **qiqətrar-** 'form hard crust (snow)' [cf. qirətəq- above and ar-]

AAV XəXar- 'get hard crust (snow)'

CAY qətXar-, NSU qəXətXar- 'form hard ice crust'

NSY —

CSY aXqətXaq 'frozen crust on snow, frozen ground in spring'

Sir [Vakh. has qiriturar- 'freeze' from Men. and Rub.]

PE qirnar- 'be black or dark' [note the considerable contam. with qianraqtuq]

AAV —

CAY ərnəXtur(aq) LI, BB 'blue, grey fox'

NSY — [for qianraqtuq 'blue fox' see qianraqtuq]

CSY [note qənrəXtu 'blue fox' — but this could go directly with the NSY above]

Sir — [but note qətXima 'blue fox?']

SPI W qirniq- 'be dark coloured, black' [Jen.]

NAI qirniq- 'be black, dark', qirniqtaq 'black, silver fox', Nu qirniqtaaluk 'black wolf'

WCI Sig qinriq- 'be dark, black' [Lowe], Cop qirnarik- 'be black', qirniqtaq 'blue fox' [Jen.], Car qirniqtaq 'black' [Dor.; for the Sig form compare WCI pilrak under pirlay, also under mənru-]

ECI qirnitaq 's.th. black', qirnil- 'become dark'

GRI qirni- 'be black' [and note tirianniaq qirniqtaq 'blue fox']

PI qirnarəq 'dark ripple on water'

SPI —

NAI Nu qirniqtaq 'dark ripple on water'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI qirniqtaq 'ripple or breeze over water', EG qirnaak 'medium-sized wave' [but Holm has

qirniṛtaq 'dark ripple on water'; qirniṛaār- 'be dark (sea, owing to wind)', EG qirnaalir- 'be rather stormy sea']

PE qiru- 'freeze to death' [cf. qirə-]

AAY →

CAY qəXu- 'freeze to death'

NSY →

CSY Xuu- 'freeze (to death)'

Sir qirə- [Orr]

SPI qiu- 'freeze to death'

NAI qic̥y>u- 'freeze to death' [probably with spurious y; also qiun̥ju- 'shiver from illness', qiruviak 'refrozen slush']

WCI qiu- 'freeze to death'

ECI qiu-

GRI qiu- 'freeze to death' [and qiun̥juyuur- 'be freezing cold', qirut- 'get frostbite, frost sores']

PY qirutə- 'feel cold' [cf. utə-]

AAY —

CAY qəXutə- 'feel cold'

NSY Xutə- 'shiver from cold, freeze'

CSY Xuutə- 'feel cold'

Sir [note qirəx(tə)- 'feel cold' -- Orr]

PE qiruya- 'feel cold' [cf. ya-; Aleut qirana- 'be cold', EA qirja-X 'cold' is probably unrelated]

AAY Kod quyaXtə- 'be cold (person)' [and Xuuya 'goose-pimple (from cold)', perhaps influenced by qərur-]

CAY qəXuyanaXqə- 'be cold (weather)' [qəXuyaq, qəXuyak 'goose-pimple, air bubble under ice', perhaps influenced by qərur-; for qəXaləryuy- 'get goose-pimples' see qaralər-]

NSY Xuyanaq 'chill'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI qiiya- 'feel cold', qiiyanaq- 'be cold (weather)'

WCI —

ECI Igl qiiya- 'feel cold' [B.-S., who for Baffin has qia- 'be frozen stiff']

GRI qia- 'freeze (of person)' [as possessed plural noun = 'gooseflesh'; qiiānar- 'be cold (weather)']

PY qisiq 'lip' [there may be a link to qitəvə(t)-]

AAY [note qisiXtə- 'be bent out of shape']

CAY Nun qisiX 'lip' [and note HBC qisəXtə- 'pout']

NSY —

CSY qəziq 'lip'

PY qitər- 'beat'

AAY —

CAY —

NSY qitər- 'beat'

CSY qitər- 'beat one's wife'

PE qitəvə(t)- 'speak unintelligibly'

AAY PWS qituxtə- 'speak well, have a way with words'

CAY qitəftə- 'jabber, speak a foreign language, speak

English'

NSY qitəvəq 'Chukchi'

CSY qitəvə- 'jabber, speak a foreign language'

Sir qitəvžukar- [Orr]

SPI qitim̥ja- Di qitəm̥ja- 'speak Chukchi'

NAI Mal qitivit- 'speak Indian'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI qituit-, qitivit- 'twitter (bird), speak unintelligibly, speak Danish'

PE qit̥jir- and **qit̥jar-** and **qit̥jur-** 'dazzle' [the second form may be from *qit̥jirar- with ar- while GRI qit̥jur- has (C)ur- instead; but cf. also qun̥juq for possible source of contam.]

AAY qit̥jir- 'be blinded, dazzled'

CAY qit̥jir- 'dazzle' [and qit̥jiqə- 'be dazzled']

NSY —

CSY qə̃t̥jir- 'dazzle' [and qə̃t̥jiqə- 'be dazzled']

Sir —

SPI qik̥jaq- 'be blinded by light'

NAI qin̥jaq-, Nu qik̥jaq- 'be blinded' and qik̥juq 'ray' [Nu qik̥juaquuun 'telescope' — by contam. with qinər- 'watch' and/or qun̥juq?]

WCI Cop qin̥jaq- 'be dazzled' [and Ow. has qin̥jaq- for qin̥jaq-? 'be bothered by bright light (eyes)']

ECI Lab qin̥jak- 'squint from the sun'

GRI qin̥jur-, qinnur- [old ortho. qingnor-] 'shine', qin̥jurniq 'beam', qin̥juaq, qinnuaq 'ray' [and NWG qin̥jur-, SWG qin̥juar- 'look through binoculars' — compare the Nu form above, also NWG qin̥jutit 'binoculars, telescope' under qinər-; for in̥ja(suy)- 'be dazzled' see in̥ja(suk)-]

PE qit̥ju(r) 'inner recess (of bay or river or cave)'

AAY [qitək 'head of bay or inlet, house or cave']

CAY —

NSY —

CSY —

Sir qit̥juX 'hall, storage room' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts]

SPI qik̥juq 'corner (inside or outside)', Qaw 'bend in river'

NAI qin̥juq, Nu qit̥juq 'part of lake furthest inside', qin̥juq̥liq* 'hindmost'

WCI Car EP qin̥juq 'west side of lake' [Ow. — for qin̥juq?]

ECI qin̥ju 'end of a fjord or creek, back of room or cave'

GRI qin̥juq 'head of fjord, inner recess of cave, bottom of gun' [for homonym 'root of nose' see qən̥ju(r); also qin̥jir- 'go round bottom of fjord (to cross it)', qin̥jur̥liq* 'innermost']

PI qivaaqi 'male sculpin' [cf. qivə(r)-?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI qivaari 'male sea scorpion'

GRI qivaaqi 'male sea scorpion (sculpin)', EG qivaariq 'sculpin'

PE qivə(r)- 'turn (back)' [cf. Atkan Aleut qim̥ya- 'bent to the side (of fish hook, as it is meant to be)']

AAY qixtə- 'curl (hair)'

CAY *qiivə*- 'tremble, shake, curl (hair)' [the long vowel is unexplained]

NSY *qi(i)və*- 'turn around' [with macron on first vowel, but *qivələq* 'turn' without]

CSY *qiivə*- 'turn body or head', *qiiftə*- 'turn'

Sir *qivar*- 'turn'

SPI *qiwiq*- 'bend backward'

NAI *qivi*- 'lie on back', *qiviq*- 'lean backwards'

WCI →

ECI *qiviq*- 'turn on pivot, outwards or to rear' [and *qivirsinaq*- 'give up, stop']

GRI *qivir*- 'lean backwards, throw self on back (of stubborn child)'

PI *qiviaq*- 'turn to look back' [cf. *yar(tur)*-?]

SPI —

NAI *qiviaq*- 'turn head and look'

WCI *qiviaq*- 'turn head back'

ECI *qiviaq*- 'turn to look'

GRI *qiviar*-

PY *qivir*- 'add to (food)'

AAV *qiwir*- 'add to (food)'

CAY *qivir*-

NSY —

CSY —

PE *qivru*- 'grieve or be sorry' [there may be a link to *qiyuk*-, but cf. also *qivə(r)*- — contam.?]

AAV —

CAY *qivru*- 'be heartbroken, mourn'

NSY —

CSY *qivru*- 'be sorry, grieve, regret'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI PH *qivru*-, Nu *qivuru*- 'mourn, grieve'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE *qivyu(r)* 'down' [or *qinavyur*? — this form could be the earliest one, but could also be by contam. with some other source — note in particular *təjayuy* under *təjay*; there may be a link to *qivə(r)*]

AAV [*qinuk*, *qinuyyuk*, *qinuyyak* 'underhair, down']

CAY *qivyuq*, NS *qivzuq*, Nun *qinavyuX*, LI *qənavyuq* 'underhair, down'

NSY — [for *qinuq* 'long animal 'hair' see *qiyur*-]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw *qiwu* 'down, underfeather, muskox wool'

NAI *qiviu* 'down (of waterfowl), wool (of muskox)'

WCI *qiviu* 'down'

ECI *qiviuq* 'little short curled hair' [compare *quniyuq* (usually pl.) 'bird down', Lab *quniyuk* 'feather, caribou down' — Schn. also has *qunittut* for 'adg' in the latter sense]

GRI *qiviu* 'down, woolly animal hair (below fur proper), down on a plant'

PE *qiyu(γ)*- '(become) blue (esp. berry)' [compare *piyuy*- for the *s* in Inu; the *γ* in CSY by assimilation to the final velar?]

AAV *qiu*- 'become ripe', *qiuq* 'color', C *qiyuir*-, K *qəsuir*- 'lose color, fade' [and *qiułraaq* 'fruit, vegetable', AP *qiułriaq* 'berry', C *qiułcəstaak* 'blue jeans']

CAY *qiu*-, HBC *qəyu*- 'become bluish, bruised', *qiuq** 'blueberry, bluish reflection in sky from open water' [for homonym of the latter meaning 'bluish-grey rock' see *qiyur*; and *qiułliq*, *qiuyluq*, *qəzuqliq*, HBC *qəyułliq* 'blue colour or thing', Nun *qəXsuryax* 'blue thing']

NSY *qəyuk* 'green', *qəyuXqə*- 'appear green (land) or blue (person)' [and *qəyułrałjuq* 'light blue', *qəyułqəXtaq* 'blue'; Av. has *qəyulria* 'blue']

CSY *qiyuk* 'reflection of open water shown by dark sky', Chap *qiyuraaq*, *qiyurməłjuq* 'green' [and *qiyuržuk* 'smoke, smog']

Sir —

SPI *qizuk*- 'be a dark cloud over open water'

NAI *qisuk* 'dark cloud over open water' [also verbal]

WCI *qisuk*

ECI *qisuk* 'vapor given off by sea during intense cold' [also verbal]

GRI *qisuk* 'darkness in sky which shows open water'

PE *qu(C)ayđuy* 'ridge or edge' [cf. *quyđar*- and Aleut *quyđu-X* 'edge, ridge']

AAV →

CAY *quayuk* 'ridge'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *quayžuk* 'groove, edge'

NAI *quayžuk* 'ridge'

WCI *quayyuk* 'edge'

ECI *quayyuk* 'facet', Lab 'point of land' [Bourq. has 'angle, corner' for Lab]

GRI *quaššuk* 'ridge'

PE *qu(C)ayđuləy* 'three-edged needle' [cf. *ləy*]

AAV AP *qua'ulək* 'three-edged needle'

CAY *quayulək*

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI KI *quayžuilik* 'three-edged needle', Imaq *quayžulək* 'beluga' [from fatty ridges on back; note also *quayžuiləq* 'needle']

NAI *quayžulik* 'three-edged needle'

WCI *quayyulik*

ECI *quayyulik* 'three-edged needle' [Bourq. has 'any object with corners, e.g. timber' for Lab]

GRI *quaššulik* 'three-edged needle'

PI *quaqcaaq*- 'get a shock' [cf. *quyluy*-2]

Yup [for AAV *quŋcuXtə*-, *quŋcuxtə*- 'make a grimace of dislike', and CAY HBC, Nun *quxcuaqə*- 'be startled' see *quyluy*-]

SPI *quaqsaq*-, *quaqsiaq*- 'tingle, feel pins and needles', Qaw *quaqsa*- 'get a shock' [note also Qaw *quksalaq*- 'be startled']

NAI quaqsaq- 'get an electric or emotional shock'
 WCI quaqsa(a)q- 'get a shock in one's bones' [and quaqsa(a)rautit 'batteries']
 ECI quarsaa(q)- 'be surprised, start, jump', Lab quatsaaC- 'be startled' [and note qutsalak- 'jump in surprise']
 GRI quarsaar- 'be frightened,' [Kl. has 'be startled from a sudden fright']

PE qu(C)ar 'frozen meat'

AAY —

CAY quaq 'frozen meat or fish to be eaten raw' [and note quarnaq 'larch, tamarack']

NSY quaq 'frozen meat or fish to be eaten raw' [Orr]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI quaq 'raw frozen meat or fish', qužži- 'make frozen meat or fish'

NAI qu<ž>aq 'raw frozen meat or fish' [and verbal for eating it]

WCI quaq 'frozen meat or fish' [Lowe; and note Car quarnaq 'hard wood' acc. Ras.]

ECI quaq 'anything frozen stiff' [verbal = 'freeze (also weather)'; note qurraq 'frostbite' and Lab quannatuk 'sub-zero weather']

GRI quaq 'raw frozen meat' [and note quaasi- (old ortho. quaisi-) 'store meat', also perhaps qui(k) 'shed for provisions', quiršuaq 'warehouse', Up quirsawaq 'blubber depot']

PI quaraq 'dwarf willow leaf? [there may be a link to quəłŋjir]

SPI —

NAI quaraq, Nu quaruq 'sour dock, wild spinach, edible willow leaf'

WCI quaraq 'willow leaf'

ECI quaraq 'dwarf willow, osier'

GRI quaraq 'bunch of flowers or seeds' [Kl. has 'catkin'], EG quāraq 'angelica root', quāralik 'flowering angelica' [Ras. has quaatsut 'angelica' for EG]

PY quacay 'be messy or dissatisfied?'

AAY quacay(yuy)- 'feel one hasn't received enough'

CAY quacay- 'be messy' [qucak 'messy person']

NSY —

CSY —

PI qucuŋŋaq 'outer fur parka'

Yup — [but Ras. has qutjooyax 'caribou skin jacket' for CAY]

SPI quzuŋŋaq 'heavy reindeer parka', Qaw qusuŋŋaq 'outer fur parka'

NAI qusuŋŋaq

WCI Sig qusuŋŋaq

ECI —

GRI —

PE quđu- 'close in' [cf. Aleut quđu-X EA 'valley, cleft', Atkan and old EA quđuy- 'narrow (e.g. door)']

AAY →

CAY quu- 'close in (e.g. hole in ice or eyelids swelling shut)' [and quutaar- 'wink']

NSY —

CSY quusqə- 'pull head down and shoulders up' [and quunqar-, qunqatəy- 'wink, blink', also perhaps qunar-, qunə- 'close eyes (post. root)']

Sir quəsəvəy- 'pull head down and shoulders up' [Orr; Vakh. and Orr have qunar- 'close eyes' — from the CSY?]

SPI quut-, Qaw quu- 'be closing in'

NAI quu- 'be closing in, turn feet inwards', quut- 'become, make narrow' [and note qurruti- 'close in and block path']

WCI quuyi- 'the throat contracts (in pain)', quuyli- 'passage gets narrower', Net quuk- [for quut-?] 'close in' [Ras.; Met. also has quukilruq 'narrowest part of way or strait']

ECI quut- 'make narrower', quukit- 'have small opening', Wakeham Bay qut- 'have reduced opening, be angry', Lab quut- 'get angry' [and note quki 'narrowing of valley or river', NBI qukinniq 'strait', quyuŋayuy 'something diminished in size such as a frosted-in hole in the ice, also said of a person who is angry']

GRI quut-, quy- 'make narrower, shrink' [and quuqqa(a)q 'larynx']

PE quđumiŋ- 'squeeze together' [cf. miŋ-]

AAY quumiŋ- 'grasp with sticks, tongs (e.g. hot rocks)'

CAY quumiŋ- 'squeeze legs together'

NSY —

CSY qumsəytə- 'close legs, scissors, door, wink'

Sir —

SPI quumik- 'squeeze legs together', quumiŋa- 'be knock-kneed'

NAI quumik- 'squeeze legs together' [for qumik- 'put (e.g. arms) inside one's parka' see qumiŋ-]

WCI Car? quumik- 'take with pincers or the like' [Schn. 'adg']

ECI quummik- 'close legs, scissors, etc., dance opening and closing legs'

GRI quummir- 'bring legs together'

PE quđuqur 'valley' [cf. qur]

AAY PWS quuquuk 'ravine', KP ququuq 'steep incline' [and note AP quuqiya<ŋ>aq 'animal path']

CAY NS quuruq 'valley' [and note Eg quuqat 'narrows']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI kuuruq 'valley, furrow' [probably by contamination with kuuk 'river']

WCI Net kuuruq 'valley' [B.-S.]

ECI kuuruq [Bourq. quuruq] 'valley, groove'

GRI quuruq, NWG, NG kuuruq 'valley, furrow' [and kuuqqir- 'make a furrow or groove in']

PI quunruq 'narrow place' [cf. nə¹ and qur?]

SPI —

NAI Nu quunrut 'canyon'

WCI —

ECI quurnuq 'narrows (between island and mainland, two lakes or two islands)
GRI quurnuq 'narrow part of fjord (esp. as place name)'

PI qu(C)ək 'narrow bone in hind flipper of seal or walrus' [cf. Aleut quḍyuma-X 'shinbone', EA also 'instep', and quḍy- 'top, backside']

Yup [Jen. has NSY kuyiq 'thigh bone' — for quyəq?]

SPI quiivak 'set of bones in seal's hind flipper', Imaq quyəq 'thigh bone' [and Jen. has W quik 'thin bone in hind leg of seal' but also kui 'thigh']

NAI quik 'seal bone next to hind flipper'

WCI [Ras. has Cop quinia 'seal's hind limb']

ECI quik 'femur, thighbone — esp. of seal' [Ras. has quuvik 'thigh bone' for Igl]

GRI quuik 'narrow bone in hind flipper of seal', NG quyit 'femural pieces of walrus carcass' [Holt.]

PE quyarta(r) 'anal itch'

AA Y quaXtaq 'pinworms, anal itch'

CAY quaXta 'anal itch' [verbal = 'have anal itch']

NSY —

CSY quyaXtaq 'anal itch' [for homonym meaning 'type of small fish' see quyḍarutnar under quyḍar-]

Sir — [for qumaXtaX 'anal itch' see quma(r)]

SPI quaqta 'anal itch' [also verbal]

NAI quaqta [also verbal]

WCI quaqta(q) 'anal itch'

ECI quaqtaq [also verbal]

GRI quartaq 'anal itch' [and verbal quarta-]

PE quyḍar- 'split with wedge' [cf. quyḍuy and qu(y)ayḍuy and Aleut quxsu-X 'wedge', quxsu- 'chop'; there is varying suffixation to root *quy- here]

AA Y C qu(u)yuutaq 'wedge'

CAY [quxcuun 'wedge, canine tooth' also əquxcuun, influenced by əquk, quuk 'wood'; HBC qucxutaq 'story knife' may belong here too]

NSY quyan, quwataq 'chisel, sledgehammer' [quwa(r)- (for quyar-?) 'chisel, knock in']

CSY quyaXsiir- 'chop wood' [and quyar- 'hit hard, club']

Sir —

SPI quyḗaq- 'chisel, knock in' [and quyḗaun 'chisel']

NAI Nu quyḗaqtuq- 'drive in a wedge', quyḗautaq 'wooden wedge'

WCI Car EP quyḗauknaq 'eel' [Ow. — for quyḗau'naq?]

ECI Iti quyḗataq 'place for splitting wood', Lab quyḗaatak 'wedge'

GRI quḗsar- 'split with a wedge' [and quḗsaat 'wedge' (old ortho. quvssaut with non-historical v due to qupə- 'split'), quḗsaataq 'chisel']

PE quyḍarutnar 'eel or wolf fish?' [cf. un and nar]

AA Y KP quyḗutnaq 'eel'

CAY Nun, NI quyḗutnaq 'wolf fish' [and note quaXuuk 'stickleback']

NSY —

CSY [note quyaXtaq 'type of small fish']

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Caar EP quyḗauknaq 'eel' [Ow.]

ECI Iti quyḗaunaq 'fish like an eel'

GRI quḗsaannaq 'butterfish, gunnel'

PE quyḍuy 'swan' [cf. quyḍar- and Atkan Aleut qukinri-X, quqinri-X, EA qunki-X, qunqi-X 'swan', though the exact relat. is problematic]

AA Y quyḗyuk 'swan'

CAY quyḗyuk

NSY —

CSY quuk 'whistling swan'

Sir —

SPI quyḗžuk 'swan' [but Men. has Imaq 'white goose']

NAI quyḗžuk 'swan'

WCI quyḗyuk

ECI quyḗyuk 'swan' [also 'white dog with black head']

GRI quḗššuk [old ortho. qugssuk] 'swan'

PY-S quyələr- 'be sour' [quyəlḗr and EA quyali- 'eat s.th. sour', quyalina-, quyl(i)na-, quyilna-, Atkan quyḗulina- 'be or taste sour']

AA Y K quuləxtə- 'besoured' [and C quunarliq 'sourdock', quunar-, K quunar- 'be sour']

CAY quuləXtə- 'be sour', quuləciraq, Y, HBC quuləq* 'sourdough, homebrew' [also Y quunaq 'sourdock']

NSY qu(u)lənalkria 'sour'

CSY [note quyaak 'sour flavour'; also Chap. quyəlrii 'sour' — evidently from a base quya(y/r)-]

Sir quyḗtəranəḗuX 'sour' [Em. has quwəḗtaləḗX]

PE quyəlḗr 'sorrel or sourdock' [cf. quyələr- and EA Aleut quḗyulnaaḗa-X 'sourgrass', Nikolski quḗyulaaḗa-X 'wild rhubarb']

AA Y —

CAY —

NSY qu(u)ḗriq 'sorrel'

CSY quyəlḗriq 'sourdock'

Sir quyəlḗriX 'sorrel'

SPI quḗuliq

NAI quḗulliq* 'mountain sorrel', Nu quḗuliq 'caribou intestine mixed with liver, etc.'

WCI quḗuliq 'sorrel' [Jen.]

ECI quḗuliq 'sorrel' [and Lab quḗuliuyaq 'cochlearia'; note also quḗuq 'white liquid from certain plants, sperm', though this is more likely to refer to dandelion than sorrel]

GRI quḗuliq*, Up quḗuliq 'scurvy grass (cochlearia), cabbage' [Ras. has quulit 'sorrel' for EG]

PE quy-i- 'be fat' [cf. quyinaq-?]

AA Y K quili- 'be fat, of person'

CAY —

NSY —

CSY quyinaq 'fat, blubber', Chap quyili- 'become fat or strong'

Sir quyinaX 'fat' [Vakh.; Men. has quvənar- 'get fat']

SPI quiktit-, Qaw quini-, Imaq quyiqtiq- 'be fat'

NAI quini-, quivsit- 'be fat' [and quinnak- 'get fat']

WCI quini-

ECI quini- 'be fat' [and Ras. has quittit- 'become thick, broad, fat' for Igl]

GRI [quini- 'be fat (of terrestrial animals, esp. caribou)' is mentioned by Ras. for WG in his Igl word-list — a mistake?]

PE quyinay- 'be ticklish or squeamish' [cf. quiliqta-?]

AAV —

CAY Y, HBC, NS quinaŷ(yuŷ)- 'be disgusted by s.th.'

NSY quinaŷsar- 'tickle'

CSY quŷina(yuŷ)- 'be ticklish' [and note quŷinaŷ(yuŷ)- 'be terrified']

Sir —

SPI quinaŷtaaq- 'tickle'

NAI quinaŷnʷak-, PH quinaŷak- 'feel tickling sensation' [PH also 'be squeamish, scared of mice']

WCI quinaŷ- 'tickle' [emot. root], quinaŷi- 'be disgusted by', Net 'feel touchy about, be afraid of (esp. insects)' [Ras.]

ECI quinaŷ- 'be ticklish', quinaŷi- 'be disgusted by'

GRI quinaŷ-, EG quaaŷ- 'be ticklish, tickled', NG quinaŷnaŷ- 'feel nasty'

PI quŷluk- 'fold or pleat' [cf. quŷcur-]

SPI [Jen. has quŷluk- 'fold over'] →

NAI quŷluk- 'fold, pleat'

WCI quŷluk- 'fold'

ECI quŷlu(k)- 'fold, tear in two'

GRI quŷluŷ- 'fold up, tuck, hemstitch'

PI quŷluŷiaŷ 'caterpillar or similar creature' [cf. yar]

SPI Qaw quŷluŷiaŷ 'centipede'

NAI Nu quŷluŷiaŷ 'small water worm (that moves by twisting itself)' [for Mal quŷluŷiaŷ '10-legged mythical polar bear', see quŷquŷiaŷ]

WCI Car? quŷluŷiaŷ [for quŷluŷiaŷ?] 'worm, snake' [Schn. 'adg']

ECI quŷluŷiaŷ 'white, hairless caterpillar', Lab 'worm'

GRI quŷluŷiaŷ 'caterpillar, leech'

PE quŷluŷ- 'wince or jump in surprise' [cf. quaqcaaq-]

AAV C quŷcuŷtə-, K quŷcuxtə- 'make a grimace of dislike' [poss. contam. with quŷcur-]

CAY HBC, Nun quŷcuŷaqər- 'be startled' [poss. contam. with quŷcur-]

NSY quŷluŷ- 'be startled'

CSY quŷluŷ- 'dive (seal, walrus)'

Sir —

SPI quŷluk- 'be startled'

NAI quŷluk- 'wince when startled or suddenly frightened'

WCI quŷluk- 'jump in surprise, quiver'

ECI quŷlu(k)- 'jump in surprise'

GRI —

PY quŷ(ə)nəŷ 'calm weather' [cf. nəŷ¹]

AAV —

CAY quunəŷ* 'calm weather'

NSY quŷnəŷ 'calm'

CSY —

PE quŷtuŷaq 'thigh'

AAV quŷtuŷaq 'ham of moose, etc.'

CAY quŷtuŷaq 'thighbone'

NSY quŷtuŷaq 'thigh'

CSY quŷtuŷaq

Sir quŷtəŷəŷ 'thigh' [influenced by quŷcur-?]

SPI Imaŷ quŷtuŷaq 'thigh'

NAI quŷtuŷaq, Mal quŷtuŷaq

WCI quŷtuŷaq [Lowe; Met. has quŷtuŷaq]

ECI quŷtuŷaq 'thigh'

GRI quŷtuŷaq [old ortho. quŷtuŷaq], EG quŷtuŷaq

PI quiliqta- 'tremble?' [there may be a link to quŷinaŷ- and or quŷi-]

SPI — [but note quivlaŷa- 'fidget']

NAI quiliqta- 'tremble with happiness'

WCI Cop quiliqta- 'think uncanny' [Ras.]

ECI quiliqta(suk)- 'be scared' [emot. root]

GRI quiliqta- 'fear suffering damage'

PI qukaaŷ- 'be indistinct' [cf. qukaaŷ?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Car? qukaaŷ- 'be pale, unclear' [Schn. 'adg']

ECI qukaaŷ- 'blend into distant surroundings, be indistinct'

GRI qukaaŷ 'reflection of land in water' [and note quqaŷŷi- 'sneak up on?']

PY-S qukaaŷ 'middle (of back)'

AAV qukaaŷ 'middle, waist'

CAY qukaaŷ

NSY qukaaŷ 'middle, small of back, axis'

CSY qukaaŷ 'middle, lower back'

Sir qukəŷ 'middle, small of back' [Vakh.; Men. has quxəŷ 'small of back' on his comp. list]

PY qukaaŷliŷ 'middle one' [cf. qliŷ]

AAV qukaaŷliŷ 'middle one'

CAY qukaaŷliŷ*

NSY qukaaŷliŷ

CSY Chap qukaaŷliŷ*

Sir [note qukəŷəŷ 'middle one' — with l(l)ŷ rather]

PI qukəŷə- 'feel cowed before s.o. better than oneself?' [cf. kə⁻¹; the relat. (if any) to qikə⁻¹ and/or quḏu- is obscure — contam.?]

SPI —

NAI qukiŷi- 'feel s.o. is too clean and orderly so hesitate to do anything' [qukiŷuŷ- 'feel unworthy, not clean enough']

WCI [Ras. has Car quxxanaŷ- 'be silly', adding that it really means 'be ashamed of s.th.'; Ow. has quxxahuk- 'be nervous, hesitate', quxxallaŷ- 'be suddenly aware' — but compare under kukḏay-]

ECI [Peck has kotsoalak- 'be downcast' for Lab]

GRI [note quqiri- 'like (s.o.)', also qussala- (old ortho. qugsala-) 'be worried, timid', qussuŷ- (old ortho. qugsuŷ-) 'stoop, try to make oneself small, pull chin into hood, abate (wind)', qussuŷa- 'be bent over in cold or humiliation' — contam. with quŷcur- and/or kutḏuŷ-?]

PE qukiŷ- 'be deafened by a loud noise'

AAV qukiŷ- 'be bothered by noise'

CAY qukiŷ- 'hurt or be hurt in ears by loud noise'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI quyiḡ- 'be deafened, have ears hurt by noise'

NAI qukiq-

WCI qukiṛnaq- 'be dizzying, tiring (of noise)' [and Net qukiut 'gun' — Ras.]

ECI qukiq- 'fire on with a gun' [and qukiṛvaluk 'gun detonation, sound of gunshot', qukiṛnatuq 'something fired from a gun which makes one's ears buzz', qukiut 'gun']

GRI quqir-, NG qukiq- 'become stunned, deafened (with noise)'

PY qukvir- 'part hair' [cf. qukaq]

AAY [qurwiy- 'part hair' — contam. with qurpə- and viy]—?

CAY qukfir- 'part hair'

NSY —

CSY qukfir- 'remove hair from ears'

PI qulaq- 'doubt'

SPI —

NAI qularnaq- 'be incomprehensible'

WCI qulari- 'suspect', qularnaq- 'probably be so', Cop qulaq- 'doubt' [Ras.]

ECI qulaq- 'doubt'

GRI qular-, trans. qulari- 'doubt' [qularnar- 'be doubtful']

PE qulə- 'area above' [positional root; cf. qutə and Aleut qul- plus ablative 'for the sake of, because of'; for Aleut quḏy- 'upside, backside' see qu(C)ək, but it could also be related to this set from a deep root *qu-]

AAY qulə- 'area above'

CAY qulə-

NSY qulə-

CSY qula 'upper part, gunwale'

Sir qulə- 'area above' [Vakh.; also qulmənu 'upwards']

SPI quli- 'area above'

NAI quli- 'area above' [and PH 'gunwale', Mal 'mukluk top trim']

WCI quli- 'area above'

ECI quli- 'area above' [and as verb 'put roof on, be overcast (sky)', qulisima- 'have put the last block on dome of snow house']

GRI quli- 'area above' [and qulisima- 'be overcast (weather)']

PI qulautə- 'pass over' [cf. utə-]

SPI qulaut(i)- 'pass over, overshoot'

NAI qulaut(i)- 'pass overhead, shoot high, jump an obstacle'

WCI qulaut(i)- 'shoot high, pass over (bullet)'

ECI qulaut(i)- 'pass or fly over'

GRI qulaat(i)- 'go over, shoot over'

PE qulḏiy- 'be high up' [cf. ḏiy-]

AAY K qussiḡ-, C qussəy- 'be high up'

CAY quyiḡ-, Nun qusiḡ-

NSY —

CSY [note quyiḡək 'Chukchi' — i.e. one living inland — compare qutliq under qutə]

Sir —

SPI qussik- 'be high up'

NAI qutcik-

WCI Sig qutsik-

ECI Lab qutsik- 'be above'

GRI qutsiy- 'be high up'

PE qulə(t) 'ten' [same as qulə- above but usually in the plural, referring to the ten fingers extended upwards in counting; the final n in AAY, CAY is found on all the basic numeral bases above two]

AAY qula, qulən 'ten'

CAY qula, qulən

NSY qulə, qulət

CSY qula, qulət

Sir —

SPI qulit

NAI qulit

WCI qulit

ECI qulit

GRI qulit 'ten' [and qulinat 'tenth']

PE quləmcirun 'cooking pot' [cf. un]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY qulumsin 'pot'

CSY qulməsiin 'small cooking pot with handle, sea urchin'

Sir qulməsirətaX 'pot' [Orr and Em.]

SPI qulipsiun

NAI PH qulipsiun 'old style cooking pot used with lamp, wooden rack where ice and snow are placed to give water by dripping'

WCI —

ECI qulitsiut 'oil stove with a wick' [qulitsi(q)- 'cook (over lamp)', Lab qul(l)ipsiut 'vessel to put over lamp to cook in' Peck]

GRI qulissiut 'pot, kettle in which food is cooked over lamp', NG 'pan' [old ortho. qulivsiut; qulissir- 'cook over lamp']

PE qulənjir- 'be or pass over' [cf. njir-]

AAY qulair- 'go by or over'

CAY qulair- 'pass over'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir qulinəṛətə- 'fly over, hang over' [Em.]

SPI qulanjir- 'be above, overhead'

NAI qulanjir- 'hover over, become parallel or level with boat or person'

WCI —

ECI qulanjaq- 'overhang, jut out over', NBI qulanjiqsi- 'hunt at seal breathing hole'

GRI qulanjir- 'hover over, take up position above'

PE qulənjurutəjit- 'nine' [cf. nj(ṛ)ur-, utə- and njit-; there may be more than one independent derivation here]

AAY qulḡuyan 'nine'

CAY qulḡunritaraan, qulḡunrita'ar, BB, LI qulḡuyan, NSU qulḡurutailḡuut 'nine'

NSY qulḡurutḡilḡuq

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qulinuutailat

NAI qulinḡurutailʸat

WCI Sig qulinḡiluat [Lowe], Car qulinḡiluaqtut [Dor.]

ECI [qulinḡḡiyaqtut, Iḡl quliqanḡituinnaqtut 'nine'
— Dor.]

GRI qulinḡiluat, qulaaluaqtut 'nine'

PE qulir 'upper part' [cf. l(l)ir and compare qullir below; this may be an earlier derivation, on an underlying *qu-?]

AAV —

CAY quliq 'upper side rail of sled', NSY qulik, HBC quliit 'back'

NSY qulik 'spine, back' [Av.]

CSY [qulirnaq* 'upper part']

Sir qulixpiyaX 'high place'

SPI quliq 'gunwale, upper sled rail'

NAI Nu quliit 'back (of man, animal or fish)' [Jen. has quliq 'back of man' for B]

WCI —

ECI quliiq 'back'

GRI SWG qulit 'knee pieces of trousers'

PI quliruaq 'shelf?' [cf. qulir above and ḡ(ḡ)u(C)ar]
SPI —

NAI PH quliruaq 'first level of ice cellar'

WCI Car EP quliruaq 'shelf' [Ow.]

ECI quliruaq

GRI quliruaq 'gunwale'

PE qulit- 'wash hair' [cf. lit-?]

AAV qulitā- 'wash hair'

CAY qulitā-

NSY —

CSY qulitā-

Sir —

SPI qulit-

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI qulit-

PE qullir 'uppermost one' [cf. l(l)ir and compare qulir above]

AAV quḡḡiq* 'upper part'

CAY quḡḡiq* 'topmost one, attic' [compare qatḡiq under qadḡir and note that the productive form of l(l)ir in CAY is qḡiq]

NSY —

CSY — [for qutḡiyāk 'pants' see qar(u)ḡiy]

Sir —

SPI qulliq 'highest' [for quḡḡiq 'Siberia' see qutā]

NAI qulliq* 'uppermost, lamp' [the uppermost oil lamp in the trad. house, contrasting with alliq (see atḡir)]

WCI qulliq 'lamp'

ECI qulliq

GRI quḡḡiq* 'uppermost, lamp'

PY qulqin 'raised platform or shelf' [cf. qar, li- (1) and un?]

AAV —

CAY qulqin 'shelf'

NSY —

CSY quuḡqin 'loft in a semi-subterranean house'

PE qulvar- 'rise or raise' [cf. var-]

AAV qulwar- 'rise'

CAY qulvar- 'elevate' [and qulvani 'high up']

NSY —

CSY qulvar- 'raise, go up', Chap qulvaq 'top'

Sir qulvanir- 'raise, rise, go up' [Vakh. and Em.]

SPI quvlaq- 'ascend, rise'

NAI qulvaq-, quḡvaq- 'move up into room further from door, roll sleeves up' [and qulvasik- 'be high up']

WCI —

ECI quvva(q)- 'raise' [quvvasik- 'be situated higher up']

GRI quḡḡar- 'raise (e.g. on line), be hung up'

PY quliy- 'crack from drying'

AAV K quliy-, qulixtā-, C quləxtā-, quləXqə- 'split, crack (esp. from drying)'

CAY quliy- 'crack from drying'

NSY —

CSY —

PI quliktaq 'outer caribou skin coat' [cf. quliy- and ḡar?]

SPI —

NAI quliksaak 'caribou skin pants with fur outside' [Tein has qultat 'woman's fur pants']

WCI Cop qulittaq 'outer caribou skin parka', Car B. Lake quliktaq 'parka with long fur' [Dor.]

ECI qulittaq 'caribou skin overcoat with fur outside'

GRI qulitsaq, NG qulittaq 'outer (caribou) skin parka'

PE qulirar- 'tell about'

AAV qulirar- 'tell about'

CAY qulirar 'story, legend' [quliraXta 'storyteller, Protestant minister']

NSY quliramsuk 'story, account'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI quliaq- 'tell about'

NAI quliaq- 'tell about' [and quliaqtuaq 'story, life experience']

WCI quliaq 'story, esp. a true one' [also verbal]

ECI —

GRI —

PI qulliquliaq 'plover' [cf. qullir under qulə-?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Sig qul(l)ililquliarluk 'semipalmated plover' [Jen.; Ras. has qutlequliaq for Net, also qublequliaq 'ringed plover' for Car; Pet. has Sig qobleqolearluk 'turnstone']

ECI qulliquliaq 'crested plover'

GRI —

PE qulucuy 'back (of bird)' [cf. qulə- and cuy]
 AAY qulucuk 'occipital bump'
 CAY [note quluxtə- 'be hunchbacked or stooped']
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI qulusuk 'back part of bird'
 NAI qulusuk, qulutuk
 WCI —
 ECI qulusuk
 GRI qulusuk 'back of bird'

PY quluk 'aged fish'
 AAY PWS quluṇuaq 'aged fish or fish eggs'
 CAY Nun qulux 'aged fish made in fall for winter consumption', NS quluṇnaq 'aged blackfish'
 NSY —
 CSY —

PI quluk- 'rumble (stomach)'
 SPI quluuk(taq)- 'rumble (stomach)'
 NAI quluk-, quluula-
 WCI —
 ECI quluaraq-, Lab quluuaq-
 GRI qulua- 'rumble (stomach)' [and note qulussuy- 'gulp food down']

PI qulumiq- 'hold athletic or song festival?'
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI Cop qulumiq- 'hold athletic or song festival' [Ras.]
 ECI Igl qulumiqutut 'a game' [Ras.; Peck has kullumer- 'sing against each other' for Lab]
 GRI —

PE quma(ṛ) 'intestinal worm' [cf. qumaq-?]
 AAY —
 CAY qumaq 'tapeworm in fish or seal'
 NSY qumaq 'tapeworm', qumaq- 'wither, dry up'
 CSY quma 'intestinal worm'
 Sir qumaX, pl. qumariy or qumay [Orr; also qumaXtaX 'anal itch']
 SPI qumaq 'intestinal worm'
 NAI PH qumak 'worm in bearded seal intestine'
 WCI —
 ECI qumaq 'intestinal worm' [qumaruaq 'water insect']
 GRI qumaq 'tapeworm'

PI qumaq- 'be hunched over' [cf. quma(ṛ); there may be a link to quvə-]
 SPI —
 NAI qumaq- 'bend forwards, crouch'
 WCI qumaṇa- 'be hunchbacked'
 ECI qumaq- 'pull one's head down between one's shoulders, bend down', qumaṇa- 'be hunched over'
 GRI qumar- 'become shorter when pushed together (e.g. a person with his head pulled down)'

PY qumci(ṛ) 'feel ticklish'
 AAY qumcaa(yuy)- 'feel ticklish'
 CAY Nun qumciṛ(yuy)-

NSY qumsiar- 'become numb'
 CSY —

PE qumiy- 'put object or arms inside parka sleeves' [compare quḍumiy- under quḍu-]
 AAY qumiy- 'put something inside clothing, be pregnant'
 CAY qumik 'enclosed thing, thing inside, fetus', qumiy- 'put something inside clothing'
 NSY —
 CSY qumik 'thing carried inside parka' [and qumiy- 'put something inside parka']
 Sir [quyməx 'fetus' acc. Orr, 's.th. carried inside front of clothing' acc. Em., and Vakh. (from Rub.'s texts) and Em. have quyməy- 'hold against chest inside clothing, put s.th. inside front of clothing' from Rub.'s texts]
 SPI qumik- 'put arms or s.th. else inside one's parka', Qaw qumi 'human fetus'
 NAI qumik- 'put arms inside parka' [and qumiik- 'keep arms inside parka']
 WCI qumik- 'put arms inside one's parka'
 ECI qumi 'something carried under parka', qumik- 'carry something under parka'
 GRI qumiy- 'put arms in sleeves' [and qumiina- 'have pulled arms up inside sleeves']

PI qumiu- 'bring or keep back food for s.o.' [cf. qumiy-?]
 SPI —
 NAI qumiu- 'bring food to (s.o.)'
 WCI —
 ECI NBI, SB qumiu- 'reserve (food) for (s.o.)' [and cf. Tar qumiliuq- 'put a part aside for (s.o.)']
 GRI EG qumii- 'keep s.th. back for (s.o.)'

PE quniy and **qulvi** 'tear(drop)' [these may actually be two sets unless the Inu is by contam. with the PE source of PY aluvik]
 AAY qunik, quṇik 'matter in eye'
 CAY Nun, Eg qunik
 NSY —
 CSY quni 'teardrop'
 Sir qulva 'tear' [Orr has qulvi]
 SPI qulvi 'teardrop', qulvi- 'weep'
 NAI qulvi 'teardrop', qulvi- 'weep'
 WCI Cop qulvik, Sig qulvi 'teardrop'
 ECI quvvik
 GRI quṭṭi(q) [old ortho. quvdle]

PE qunu- 'be reluctant to part with s.th.'
 AAY —
 CAY qunu- 'be reluctant to part with one's possessions'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI qunu- 'feel the absence of, miss', qunuyi- 'cherish'
 NAI qunu- 'coo to a baby, sing a dirge, mourn a dead person'
 WCI qunu- 'pout'
 ECI qunu- 'refuse to do s.th., e.g. participate in sexual acts' [and qunuyi- 'refuse in this way']
 GRI qunu- 'acknowledge oneself to be powerless, offer no resistance, be afraid' [qunuyi- 'be afraid of']

PY qun̄at̄a- 'pack away' [cf. qun̄ur(-)]

AAy qun̄at̄a- 'dress (s.o.), pack away'

CAY qun̄at̄a- 'pack away'

NSY —

CSY [note qun̄a (base qun̄ə-) 'middle, center, main idea']

Sir [note qun̄ə- 'between' — Vakh. from Men.'s texts]

PE qun̄cur- 'bend (legs)' [cf. quyluk- and perhaps qun̄ur(-)]

AAy qun̄cur- 'sit on one's heels', qun̄cuXt̄a- 'flex knees'

[for qun̄cuXt̄a-, qun̄cuxt̄a- 'make a grimace of dislike' see quyluy-]

CAY qun̄cur- 'have knees flexed and legs folded towards body' [qun̄cuq 'back of knee', qun̄t̄a- 'fold one's legs'; for quxcuaq̄ar- 'be startled' see quyluy-]

NSY —

CSY qun̄sur- 'rest after giving birth with one's legs flexed and upper body bent over them'

Sir [Em. has qun̄sur- 'be in a certain position after giving birth']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Car Baker Lake quxxu(C)- 'be bent, arched in two' [Schn.]

ECI [note qutsu(C)-, qutsun̄a- 'be flattened or warped', Iti 'crinkle, plait, warp']

GRI [for qussuy- 'stoop, make oneself small, put chin into hood' see qukəȳə-]

PE qun̄ər 'neck' [cf. Aleut qun̄, qun̄i-X 'hump, hump-back', EA also qun̄tu-X 'humpbacked']

AAy —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY qun̄uq 'scruff of neck, top of back' [and qun̄uXt̄a- 'hang one's head']

Sir [qun̄uX(t̄ə)- 'hang one's head' — Orr]

SPI qun̄usiq 'neck'

NAI qun̄usiq, Mal qun̄isiq 'neck', qun̄iaq 'caribou neck skin'

WCI Sig qun̄isiq, Cop qun̄uhiq 'neck' [and note Net qun̄iaruklik 'white dog with black neck' in Ras., who also has it for Igl — for Car he has qun̄iuq 'unhaired caribou neck skin (and thongs made from this)']

ECI qun̄asiq, qun̄isiq 'neck' [and cf. Lab qun̄iarulik 'dog with white neck' — Peck]

GRI qun̄asiq 'neck', Up Kullorsuaq qūasiq, NG qun̄iaq 'throat skin of bear (for trousers)' [Holt.]

PE qun̄ur(-) 'bury or grave' [also 'corpse'; there may be a relat. with qun̄cur- if not qun̄at̄a-]

AAy qun̄uq 'grave', qun̄ur- 'bury'

CAY qun̄uq 'grave, coffin', qun̄it̄a-, Nun qun̄i- 'bury'

NSY qun̄uq 'corpse' [Jen. has 'grave']

CSY qun̄ur- 'bury' [for qun̄a 'middle, core, source' see qun̄at̄a-]

Sir qun̄əX 'grave' [Vakh. has qun̄uX, also qun̄uXturvəx 'burial', qun̄irət̄ə- 'put down' from Men.'s texts]

SPI qun̄uq 'grave', Imaq 'corpse' [Men. also mentions qun̄a 'the grave' as a place name in Imaq]

NAI Nu qun̄uq 'corpse'

WCI —

ECI [for qun̄uq 'white liquid from certain plants, semen' see qun̄uliq under quȳəln̄ir]

GRI —

PY qun̄utur̄aq 'pet (animal in house)' [cf. qun̄ur-]

AAy qun̄utu<R>aq 'pet (not dog) kept in house'

CAY qun̄utur̄aq

NSY —

CSY —

PE qun̄uyuy- 'smile'

AAy —

CAY quuyurni- 'smile'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qun̄uyun̄aaq-

NAI qun̄uyuk-

WCI qun̄uyuk-

ECI qun̄at- 'smile' [and qun̄a- Iti 'smile about', Lab 'smile at or about' — Bourq.]

GRI qun̄uyuy-, Up Kullorsuaq qūuyuy- 'smile'

PE qun̄yar- 'observe jealously?' [there may be a relat. to qin̄ir- here]

AAy qun̄yar-, qun̄uyuy- 'be jealous (man of woman or v.v.)'

CAY qun̄yar-

NSY qun̄yar- 'be jealous' [Em.]

CSY qun̄yar- 'be jealous (man of woman or v.v.)'

Sir qun̄yər- 'be jealous' [Em.]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI qun̄iaq- [for qun̄iaq-?] 'look at (pictures, etc.)' [Pet. has 'observe' for Sig; Ras. has Cop, Net qun̄iar- 'take pleasure in looking at' and Jen. has Cop qun̄iaq- 'watch a distant object']

ECI Lab qun̄iaq- 'look at' [Peck]

GRI qun̄iar- 'observe (at a distance)', EG qun̄iar- 'observe closely'

PE qupay 'fancy trim'

AAy —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY qupak 'girl's hair beads'

Sir qupax [Orr]

SPI quvak 'fancy trim' [and as verb 'trim, decorate']

NAI qupak 'fancy trim' [also verbal]

WCI qupait 'fancy trim'

ECI —

GRI —

PE qupanuy(ar) 'bunting (or other small bird)' [cf. qupay]

AAy C qupanua'aq 'small bird, e.g. bunting', PWS qupankicuaq 'sparrow' [and AP qupalaq 'kind of bird']

CAY qupanuar(aq*) 'grey jay'

NSY —

CSY [note qupšuraq 'black puffin']

Sir [note quvəxsipayux 'snow bunting' and qupšurəX 'black puffin', qupəqšaX 'eider']

SPI quvanuaq 'arctic goose', quvanuauṣaq [Imaq also quvanṣuaq] 'snow bunting'
 NAI [qupaṭuk 'Lapland longspur']
 WCI Cop qupanuaq 'sparrow' [EP 'bird'; note Sig, Cop qupanuaqpak 'eagle']
 ECI qupanuaq 'sparrow', qupanuaqpak 'big sparrow — northern horned skylark?', Igl qupanuvarṣuk 'bunting' [B.-S.]
 GRI qupannaq, qupannavarṣuk, SWG qupalu(ṛa)arṣuk, NG qupanuk 'snow bunting'

PE qupə- 'split (lengthwise)'
 AAY qupə- 'split, crack' [quppaq 'crack']
 CAY qupə-
 NSY qupə- 'cut in half'
 CSY quupə- 'split in two lengthwise'
 Sir qupə- 'cut in half' [Vakh. also has quvə- and quvəḷmi 'in half'; Men. has qupət(ə)-, also qupəqar- 'crack']
 SPI qupi- 'crack'
 NAI qupi- 'split lengthwise'
 WCI qupi-
 ECI qupi-
 GRI qupi- 'split lengthwise' [and SWG quṣṣaq 'animal cut in half']

PI qupcik- 'split easily'
 SPI qupsik- 'split easily'
 NAI qufsik-
 WCI qupsik-
 ECI qutsi(k)-
 GRI qussiṣ-

PE qupḍar 's.th. split in two' [cf. ḍar]
 AAY PWS 'dried split fish'
 CAY Nun quppayayaX 'fish cut in half to hang'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI SWG quṣṣaq 'animal cut in half'

PI qupluq- 'split into pieces' [cf. lur-]
 SPI quṭluq- 'split into pieces'
 NAI quvluq- 'split in many places lengthwise' [quvluula- 'crack repeatedly (ice)']
 WCI quvluq- 'be split'
 ECI qullu(q)-, qulluu(q)- 'split lengthwise (in several places)'
 GRI quṭṭur- 'split (several times)', quṭṭuur- 'crack repeatedly' [and quṭṭui- 'split, cut into strips']

PE qupnəṛ 'crack or split' [cf. nəṛ¹]
 AAY C, AP qupnəq 'crack'
 CAY qupnəq* 'crack, fissure'
 NSY qupnəq 's.th. cut off'
 CSY qupnəq* 'whitefish'
 Sir qupnəX 'half, part cut off' [also 'whitefish' acc. Krup.]

SPI qupnīq 'crack'
 NAI qumniq* 'crack in rock' [also qurriq]
 WCI qumniq 'deep and dangerous crack'
 ECI qunniq 'crack in ice' [compare qupiniq 'split in wood']
 GRI qunniq* 'cleft in rock', NG quṇniq 'crack in rock or ice'

PE quppar 's.th. cracked in two' [cf. q under nəṛ¹ and compare qupnəṛ above]
 AAY qupa 'half' [base qupə- — compare kupa under kuppar (kupə-); note also PWS quparṇəq, C qupaṇəq 'crack, crevice' with further nəṛ¹]
 CAY qqupa 'half' [base qupə-, probably a back formation]
 NSY [note qupaxṭəq 'crack, fissure' with ṭəṛ¹]
 CSY —
 Sir [Vakh. has qupəṛ(ə)nu 'in the middle']
 SPI quppaq 'crack'
 NAI quppaq*
 WCI quppaq
 ECI quppaq 'crack, half a year, last quarter of moon', Iti 'half (lengthwise)'
 GRI quppaq* 'crack, half (lengthwise)'

PI quppirṇəq 'parting' [cf. quppar above and lir- and nəṛ¹]
 Yup — [but note PWS qupəṛṇəq 'length of finger joint?']
 SPI quppaniq 'parting (in hair)'
 NAI quppirṇiq* 'parting (in hair)'
 WCI —
 ECI quppiniq 'aisle between benches in snow house', Iti 'parting'
 GRI quppirṇiq* 'page, parting' [and note quppir- 'part hair, look up (in book)']

PE qupəḷruṛ 'maggot or worm' [cf. qupə- and qur]
 AAY qəpəlluq, AP qaṭluq 'maggot, grub'
 CAY qupluq, Nun quvluX
 NSY qəpəḷruṛ 'worm' [Av. has qəpəḷruq]
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI quvarluq, Qaw qupalruq
 NAI qupīruq 'maggot, grub, worm' [qupīruq- 'be infested with worms']
 WCI qupīruq 'worm'
 ECI qupīruq 'insect'
 GRI qupīṛluq 'maggot' [qupīṛtur- 'have maggots (in s.th.)']

PI qupquriaq 'legendary giant polar bear'
 Yup — [CSY and Sir quXsatku, NSY qoqsatku 'giant polar bear' is from Chukchi К'оѣатко (qocatko)]
 SPI ququyayak 'legendary giant polar bear'
 NAI qupquriaq, Mal quyluyiaq 'mythical ten-legged polar bear' [the latter influenced by quyluyiaq under quyluk-²]
 WCI ququuriaq 'sort of dragon in legends'
 ECI —
 GRI —

PY-Sir ququṇaq 'leaf'

AAy —

CAY —

NSY ququṇaq 'leaf' [Av.]

CSY ququṇaq

Sir ququṇaX

PE ququr- 'call'

AAy —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY —

Sir ququr- 'call, beckon'

SPI quruaq- 'call to, hail from a distance'

NAI ququq- 'entreat, summon supernatural forces', PH 'call to', ququa- 'call by name'

WCI ququa- 'call loudly', Sig ququa- 'call by name from a distance'

ECI ququq- 'call, make an articulate cry, shout', ququa- 'make the sound of a siren, shout'

GRI —

PE qura(yaqit)- 'slip'

AAy KAP quasqitə-, Kod wasqitə- 'slip, slide', quasqinar- 'be slippery'

CAY quXasqitə-, HBC qurasqitə-, UK, UY, LI wasqitə-, Nun, NI, Eg quasqitə-, quasqiaXtə- 'slip' [and quXasqinaXqə-, HBC qurayarnaXqə- 'be slippery']

NSY [for qiarnaq 'treacherous ice' see qi(C)ar-]

CSY [for qiiirnitə- 'slip on ice', qiiirnar- 'be slippery' see qi(C)ar-]

Sir —

SPI quayarit- [Qaw also quwait-] 'slip, slide', quaya(r)naq- 'be slippery'

NAI quayaqit- 'slip and slide'

WCI Sig quayaqit- 'slip and fall' [and Ras. has Net, Cop quatsiaq 'child' as a shaman's word]

ECI quayaqit- 'slip and fall repeatedly', NBI quat- 'slip' [and quitaarnaq- 'be slippery']

GRI quaat-, quaaqqi(t)-, NG quayaqqit- 'slip' [and quayaat 'slimy moss or seaweed (to tread on)', EG quayasiiq 'green seaweed']

PI quacak 'slippery place'

SPI —

NAI quasa, quasiṣaq 'bare, smooth ice where you slide' [and quasiṣaaq- 'skate, slide along swiftly']

WCI Cop quahak 'new ice without snow' [Ras.; EP quahaq 'ice on lake']

ECI quasaq 'slippery ice', quasaq- 'slip', Iti 'skate on ice'

GRI quasaq, EG quasaq, NG quahaq 'slippery place' [Holt.], quasaq-, EG quasar- 'be slippery', NG quihahaaq-, quahahaaq- 'slide, skate' [and quasasiur- 'be out on slippery ice', quasi- 'drop s.th. slippery, slip and fall', NG quihi- 'let harpoon line run out', NG quihaaqqit- 'slip and fall']

PE qurə- 'urinate'

AAy quXə- 'urinate'

CAY quXə- [and quXsuun 'penis']

NSY →

CSY uXə- 'urinate'

Sir [Vakh. has quxtəqə- 'urinate' (for quXtəqə-?) from Rub.'s texts]

SPI qui- 'urinate'

NAI qu<R>i- 'urinate' [and note qurrivik 'penis']

WCI qui- 'urinate' [and note quiqivik 'penis']

ECI qui- 'urinate'

GRI qui- 'urinate' [and note EG quuququq 'penis']

PI quqcuq- or **quqcuk-** 'be yellowish' [cf. qurə below and compare tuṇuyuq- under tuṇu- and CSY cuṇayyuk under cuṇay- (cuṇa(r)) — this could contain p.b. yuy, in which case it should be quqsuk-, but compare qakcur- under qakə(r)-]

SPI quqsuq- 'be yellow'

NAI quqsuq- 'be yellow, stained', PH 'be brown'

WCI Sig quqsuilraq 'old bear skin, yellow with age', Car quqsuqtuq 'yellow' [Dor.]

ECI qursutaq, NBI, SB qursuqtuq 'yellow' [Peck has qursuktaq 'yellow thing' and qursuk- 'be yellow' for Lab]

GRI qursuk, EG qursuq 'green', NWG qursuq 'yellow' [and Up qursurpalittuq 'green', NG quXqupaluktuq 'yellow']

PE qurə- 'urine'

AAy quXəq 'urine'

CAY [Lantis has Nun quX 'urine']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI quq 'urine'

NAI quq

WCI quq [Ras. has quuq]

ECI quik

GRI quuq 'urine'

PI qurvik 'chamber pot' [cf. p.b. ḏviṽ]

SPI qurvik 'chamber pot'

NAI qurvik

WCI qurvik

ECI NBI, SSB qurvik

GRI qurvik, EG quppik

PI quržinəq 'urine stain' [cf. ḏi- and nər¹]

SPI [quržiq 'stain as from hard water or urine' — also verbal]

NAI quržin^yiq* 'urine stain' [verbal = 'become stained with urine']

WCI —

ECI —

GRI quršiniq*, quššiniq* 'yellow patch of urine on snow or ice'

PY-S qurun 'chamber pot' [cf. p.b. un]

AAy —

CAY quXun 'chamber pot'

NSY quXun

CSY Xuta, X^wuta

Sir [qurəsaX 'chamber pot']

PE qurli(C)ar 'slobber or sap?' [cf. qurə- and liaq under li(C)ar]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY qurlaa 'commercial corn or similar syrup' [perhaps a loan from Inu]

Sir qurla, pl qurlay 'syrup' [Orr — from the CSY; note quXləx 'residue of oil from lamp, container for drips from oil lamp' — Em.]

SPI qurliaq 'slobber' [also as verb]

NAI qurliaq 'slobber, sap, resin' [also as verb]

WCI qurliaq 'soft tree sap'

ECI qurliaq 'sap' [as verb = 'slobber']

GRI NWG qurliar- 'slobber'

PE qurlur- 'stream or flow' [cf. qurə- and lur-]

AAY quXlur- 'fall, cascade (water)'

CAY quXlur- 'cascade'

NSY —

CSY uqłuxlə- 'drip'

Sir qurlur- 'drip' [Vakh. has qurluxlə-]

SPI qurluq- 'cascade'

NAI qurluq- 'sound of falling water' [and qurluula- 'drip extensively']

WCI qurluq 'waterfall' [also verbal]

ECI qurluq- 'drip, flow (e.g. waterfall)'

GRI qurlur- 'stream, flow', qurluq 'spout' [and EG qurturniq 'drop'; qurluula- 'drip a lot'; Ras. has qurtuq 'bladder' for EG]

PE qurlurtar and qurlurtur 'waterfall' [cf. ḏar- and ḏur?]

AAY quXluxtə, quXluxtəq 'waterfall'

CAY quXluxtəq

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI qurluqtaq

NAI qurluqtaq

WCI —

ECI qurluqtaq 'waterfall'

GRI qurlurtuq

PE qutə' (steep) shore' [there may be a relat. to qulə- (with p.b. tə on underlying *qu-?)]

AAY quta 'shore, beach'

CAY —

NSY —

CSY quta 'land seen from sea, landmass, Siberia'

Sir quta '(dry) land'

SPI —

NAI qutait- 'be steep' [and qužvaq 'highlands']

WCI EP qutailruq 'cliff above water' [Ow.]

ECI quti 'flat terrain at the foot of steep rock, natural plain at the foot of a cliff', qutirruluk 'rough cliff'

GRI qutaarłuk 'steep cliff', NG qutairluq 'cliff or promontary going straight into the sea with no beach'

PI qutəruq- 'follow boat along shore'

SPI —

NAI qutiruq- 'walk to same destination as others going by boat'

WCI —

ECI qutiruq- 'follow on shore at foot of cliff'

GRI qutirur- 'follow boat along shore of land'

PI qutliq 'Siberia(n)' [cf. l(l)ir]

Yup — [NSU qutliq* 'Chukchi peninsula' — from SPI?; for CSY quyilək 'Chukchi' see qulḏiy- under qulə-]

SPI qutliq 'Siberia, Siberian Eskimo'

NAI Mal qutliq 'Siberia, Siberian Eskimo'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PI qutṇuq 'gleam of light' [the relat. — if any — to qitṇir- is obscure]

SPI qutṇuq 'brightness on horizon indicating presence of ice on ocean'

NAI qunṇuq

WCI —

ECI —

GRI qunṇuq 'gleam of light' [qunṇur- 'peep out, begin to shine (sun)']

PY qutṇur- 'hump shoulders or bend forward?' [cf. quḏu-?; EA qutṇu-X 'whale shoulder' in Joch. is probably borrowed from the AAY]

AAY qutṇuq 'hump on back of salmon that has gone upstream' [and note qutəxtə-, qucəxtə- 'become crest-fallen']

CAY [note Nun qutṇuX 'sealskin parka', also qutəxtə- 'gloat, boast'; for quluxtə- 'be hunchbacked' see qulucuk]

NSY — [but note qutəxtə- 'wrap around, surround']

CSY qutṇur- 'bend over forward with head down while sitting' [postural root; qutṇuržuk 'upper back of animal or person']

PE qutu(y) 'collarbone' [cf. western EA qutuynu- 'bird's breast']

AAY KP, Kod qutuk 'collarbone'

CAY qutuk

NSY qutuq

CSY qutuq

Sir qutəX [Orr]

SPI qutuk

NAI qutuk

WCI qutuk

ECI qutu

GRI qutuk

PI qutuyžuk 'constellation of four stars seen in winter' [cf. yuy]

SPI —

NAI qutuyžuk 'constellation of four stars seen in winter'

WCI [Jen. has constellation kuttoryk for Cop]

ECI [Peck has kuttorsuk 'the 4 stars Castor, Pollux, Sectatrix and Capella for Lab, for which MacDonald

reports qutugyuk elsewhere, with Menkalinan as the third star]

GRI — [but Crantze mentions a constellation killab (qilaap) kuttuk (sic)]

PY-S qutuγ- 'snore' [cf. Aleut qunṭuγ- 'snore', with secondary η?]

AAγ qutuγ- 'snore'

CAY qutuγ-

NSY qutuk 'Adam's apple, snore' [Av.]

CSY qutuγ-

Sir qutəγ- 'snore' [Vakh. from Rub.]

PE quvə- 'stoop (e.g. in humiliation)?' [cf. qumaq- and / or quḏu-]

AAγ —

CAY —

NSY quvə- 'be angry' [Enm. et al.]

CSY quuvə- 'decrease in size, feel sad, insecure or insignificant' [Chap also quuvyuy- 'feel sad or humble' with yuy-]

Sir quv(ə)- 'be sad, lose heart' [Em.]

SPI —

NAI qufsuk- 'kneel', Mal qupsunauṣaq- 'be crouching'

WCI — [for Baker Lake quxxu(C)- 'be bent, arched in two' see quṇcur-]

ECI [note Wakeham Bay qusu- 'have head drawn down between shoulders, be in a bad mood', Iti 'be boastful' [note also qutta(q)- 'draw chin into parka, hunch because of cold', though these could go with qukəγə- rather]

GRI [for qussuy- 'stoop, try to make oneself small' see qukəγə-]

PY quvəγci(q) 'sourdock?'

AAγ C qauxcaayuaq 'skunk cabbage'

CAY quaxciq 'sourdock'

NSY —

CSY quvəxsi '*Polygonum tripterocarpum* (sour plant)'

Sir [note quvəxsələṇ '(I) going for plants' — Vakh. from Rub.]

PI quvəq- 'catch off guard'

SPI quiq- 'catch off guard, surprise'

NAI quviq-

WCI quvi(q)-

ECI —

GRI —

PE quvəxtə 'cataract (in eye)'

AAγ —

CAY quaxta, Nun quvəxta 'cataract in eye'

NSY quvəxtə [Av.]

CSY quvəxta

Sir quvəxta [Orr]

SPI quiqti 'cataract'

NAI quviqti

WCI quviqti 'cataract' [and note quvirsaq 'white of eye']

ECI quviqti 'white spot on eye, cataract' [and quviqsaq 'white of eye']

GRI quixtiq 'cataract' [and note quixsaq 'white of eye']

PE quvya(yuy)- 'be happy' [cf. Atkan Aleut qumyuxta- 'love' (as nom. = qumyux, both biblical), Att quvyux 'sadness, grief', quvyuxta- 'mourn, miss' — compare the 'love' sense of naṇtəγ-]

AAγ K quswayuy- 'be happy'

CAY Y, Nun, NS quzva(yuy)-, HBC quvya(yuy)- 'be happy' [emot. root]

NSY —

CSY [note qəsuy(yuy)- 'be happy, excited' — influenced by qəc(c)uy-?]

Sir [Em. has qəsuyyuy- 'be excited' — from CSY?]

SPI quya(suk)-, Qaw quwia(suk)-

NAI quvia(suk)- 'be happy' [quviit- 'be unhappy']

WCI quvia(suk)- 'be happy'

ECI quvia(suk)-

GRI quia(suy)- 'be amused' [emot. root; also quiaγ- 'take pleasure in', quiiṛ- 'no longer be interested in amusements']

PE quya- 'be thankful'

AAγ quya-, PWS qua- 'be thankful'

CAY quya- 'be thankful, glad'

NSY quya- 'be happy', quyaqə- 'thank'

CSY quya- 'be happy'

Sir —

SPI quya- 'be thankful'

NAI quya-

WCI quya- 'thank', Baker Lake 'have sexual intercourse' [Schn. also has qua- in the latter meaning for 'adg'; Dor. has quyahuk- 'be in a good mood' for Net]

ECI quyalli-, quyaγi- 'thank' [and quyamaC- 'be happy, thankful'; Dor. has Tar quya(C)-, NBI quyaq- 'be happy'; Schn. has quva- 'have sexual intercourse', probably influenced by quvya-; note also qutsasiq- 'give s.th. in gratitude']

GRI quya- 'thank' [quyamasuy- 'be thankful', qutsasir- 'dance around for joy (old woman)']

PE quyanar 'thank you' [cf. nar-]

AAγ quyanaa, PWS quanaa 'thank you'

CAY quyana

NSY —

CSY quyanatun 'happily'

Sir —

SPI Qaw quyaana 'thank you'

NAI quyanaq

WCI Sig quyanainni [Lowe], quyanagtutin [Met.], Cop quana, Net quyanaq

ECI quyana(q) 'it doesn't matter, so much the better', NBI, SB quyanamik 'thank you'

GRI quyanaq 'thank you'

PE quyar- 'cough' [cf. Aleut quyxi- 'cough']

AAγ quir- 'cough' [and nom. quyəq, quṣəq, quiq 'cough']

CAY quyar-, quzər- 'cough' [nom. = quyəq*, quzəq*]

NSY quyəq 'tuberculosis' [Av. adds meaning 'cough']

CSY qiiṛ^w- 'cough' [nom. = qiiq^w 'cough']

Sir quyar- [Orr]

SPI quiq- 'cough'

NAI quiq-, quxiq-, quiqsuq-, quxik-

WCI quiqtuq-

NSY —

CSY —

Inu [note NAI taptayuraq 'rib cartilage, ensiform appendage between floating ribs', and GRI tattak (old ortho. tavtak) 'fish scale']

PE taci(y)- 'stretch' [cf. tacir; there may be a further relat. to tatyur-]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY tasik, tasiq 'short piece of rope used for carrying something', Chap also tasiy- 'attach strap to shoulder bag'

Sir tasəx 'strap over shoulder' [and Vakh. has tasicəraXtitu '(going) fishing' from Men.'s texts]

SPI tazi-, Qaw tasit- 'stretch, extend' [the former also intr.; tazik 'wooden rack on which skin boats are stored']

NAI tasi- 'stretch (intr.)' [trans. tasit-]

WCI tasik- 'stretch, be stretched' [and B. Lake tasit 'scaffolding for drying clothes or meat' — Schn.; EP tahiit, acc. Ow.]

ECI tasi- 'stretch, extend, be stretched or lengthened' [and tasiC- 'carry a kayak between several people']

GRI tasi- 'stretch, extend' [and tasit- 'extend by pulling (several times)', tasitsaat, EG tasiit 'implement for softening skin']

PI tacižuk- 'stretch (be elastic)'

SPI [note taziuq- 'stretch']

NAI tasižuk- 'make bigger by stretching' [and tasižara(a)q 'rubber band']

WCI [note tasiuraq 'rubber band']

ECI tasiyuaq 'body garment of stretchable material', tasiuayuuq 'rubber band, elastic'

GRI tasišua- 'stretch, be elastic' [NWG tasišuaartuq 'rubber band']

PE tacir 'spit or sand bar' [also 'narrow inlet'; cf. taci-]

AAY —

CAY taciq 'sandspit and bay formed by it'

NSY —

CSY — [for tasiq, tasik 'rope for carrying' see taci-]

Sir —

SPI taziq 'point of land', Qaw tasiq 'bay, lagoon'

NAI tasiq 'lagoon, inlet'

WCI tasiq 'lake'

ECI tasiq, SB also sasiq 'lake' [and tasiyuaq 'almost closed bay, interior tidal lake']

GRI tasiq 'lake' [tasiužaq 'narrow bay or inlet from the sea']

PE taðim(m)a 'there or thus' [dem. adv. imma preceded by anaphoric/out-of-field prefix ta(ð)-]

AAY taima 'then, apparently, what if, (it's) gone'

CAY tayima, Y taima 'elsewhere, gone'

NSY tayima 'somewhere near'

CSY Chap tazimavək 'to somewhere or other, at random'

Sir —

SPI taima 'long ago', taimau- 'take a long time' [and Jen. has W taima 'it is ended']

NAI taimma 'there, then', taima 'that's it, stop!' [and note

tainna, Mal taatna, Nu taitna, taimanna 'thus' (compare under imma), taimain'yaq 'suddenly', taimmalikii 'so what?'; Jen. has taimani 'at that time']

WCI taima, taimani 'at that time' [and Ras. has taipsumani 'long ago' for Net]

ECI taima 'is it ready?, I've stopped, then, it's certain', taimaak 'thus' [Ras. has taamak for Igl and B.-S. has taissumani 'long ago']

GRI taama 'thus, stop!', taamak 'thus, it's gone!' [and taamaaħaat 'only', taamari 'at that time', taamannak, EG taaminna 'thus, always']

PI taimait- 'be thus' [cf. ət-, here fused with preceding taðim(m)a]

Yup [compare CSY tawatəṭə- 'be that way' under tay^watən (taðva)]

SPI —

NAI taimait- 'be thus' [also tainnait- from tainna; taimailli, tainnailli 'leave it alone!']

WCI taimailiuq- 'act thus'

ECI taimait- 'be or treat thus' [taimaili- 'do or say thus', taimailiuq- 'do or say thus (several things)']

GRI taamaat- 'be thus' [taamaali-, taamaasi- 'have become thus', taamaaliur- 'do thus', taamaaħi 'stop, enough!', taamaattuq 'however, enough!']

PI taimuṇaaq- 'do s.th. blindly?' [cf. q-, here with the all. case of taðim-; compare CSY tazimavək under taðim(m)a above]

SPI —

NAI taimuṇaaq- 'recite from memory' [note taimuṇa 'for ever, to that time']

WCI —

ECI taimuṇaaqta(q)- 'grope around, talk without really knowing'

GRI [taamuṇa, taamuṇaannaq 'at random, into the blue']

PE taðva 'there (you are)' [from deictic prefix ta(ð)- plus demonstrative root uv-, taking oblique case endings like other such roots used adverbially; cf. Aleut tacim '(not) yet', also tataam 'again' with 4s rel. case ending; note the semantic differences that have arisen between the metathesized and non-metathesized forms in Cop and GRI]

AAY tawa, tua 'there (you are), that's enough'

CAY tua-i, HBC, NS tawa-i 'well then, that's enough' [and tuaX 'like', tay^waam 'however']

NSY tawa 'there, ready'

CSY taawa 'there, enough' [talwa 'even yet, not yet, in addition' is from Chukchi talv- 'quite' = Vakh.'s tal^ywa for Sir]

Sir tava 'there, enough' [also tavənarit- 'be there', also in Vakh. — from CSY?; Vakh. also has tacəkamənu 'to there']

SPI tavža, Qaw tažža 'that's it, enough'

NAI tavža, tažva, PH talva, Mal tažža 'that's it, enough' [and Mal taža 'that's right!']

WCI Sig tayva, Net tavža, Cop talva 'there (you are)' [and Cop tayya 'now' (Lowe); Schn. has tayvatuq 'if only I could' for B. Lake]

ECI tavva [older Baffin, Aiv tayva], Tar, Lake Harbour, Cape Dorset tayya 'there, then' [also (alongside tavva) in NBI, Aiv acc. Dor., who has tayya for Iti; tavva is 'here, then' in Tar and tava 'see over there', Lab taffa 'then, because'; note also NBI, C. Dorset, tayvauvutit, Iti tavvavusi, taavavusi 'goodbye']
 GRI tašša 'there (you are), that's enough', taava 'then', NG taaya, EG taava 'there, then, stop, enough' [and tašsuuyu 'in a while', NG tassayu 'now']

PE taðvanjinnar- 'only or right away' [cf. njinnar- and compare tažvakjinnag below]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY tawaninaq 'right away'

CSY Chap taawaninaq 'only'

Sir tavənjinaX 'only'

SPI tavžainaq 'suddenly', Imaq 'only' [Imaq also tazžaniinaq 'suddenly']

NAI —

WCI Sig tayvainnaq 'suddenly' [and Schn has Car? tayvain(n)aq 'immediately' for 'adg']

ECI Lab taffainak 'right away'

GRI taššaannaq 'just now'

PY tay^wakən 'from then on?' [abl. case]

AAY tawakən

CAY tawkən 'even though, however' [compare regular taukən 'from there']

NSY taaxkən 'then, from here'

CSY taaxkən 'from here, from then on, then'

Sir [Em. has tavəknəŋ 'from here, from then on, then', with abl. knəŋ]

PY tay^watən 'thus' [aeq. case]

AAY tawatən 'that way'

CAY tuatən, HBC, NS tawatən 'like that' [and note tuatna- 'act that way']

NSY tawatən 'like that' [tawatəŋuXta(r)- 'do thus']

CSY tawatən 'like that' [and tawatətə- 'be that way' with ət-]

Sir [tavətən 'like that' and tavətəŋuX 'thus' — from CSY?]

PI tažvakjainnaq 'suddenly' [cf. njinnar and taðvanjinnar above; the present forms have the ablative of the demon. adverbial]

Sir [note tavənjinaX 'only']

SPI tavžainaq, Qaw tažžakjainnaq 'suddenly' [and Imaq tavžainaq 'only', tavžaniinaq 'suddenly']

NAI [note tavžanjatciaq, tažvanjatciaq 'suddenly']

WCI Sig tayvainnaq 'suddenly', tayvanjatciaq- 'happen suddenly' [and Schn. has Car? tayvain(n)aq 'immediately' — 'adg']

ECI Lab taffainak 'right away'

GRI taššanjaannaq 'suddenly', taššaannaq 'just now'

PE tayci- 'win s.th.' [cf. tayə-?]

AAY —

CAY taxci- 'win' [taxtaq 'winnings in a game']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI taksi- 'win s.th.'

NAI PH taksi- 'bring home meat from site of kill'

WCI tak(s)i- 'win, esp. at gambling or cards'

ECI —

GRI —

PE tayə- 'go up (on shore)' [cf. Aleut taaya-X 'breaker, rip tide', also tayətuŋ-, tayi- and tay(ŋ)iq-; compare nayət- for the vowel in Inu]

AAY tayə- 'go up'

CAY tayə- 'go up (from shore or up a slope), move back from center of attention'

NSY tayə- 'go up' [Av.]

CSY taylar- 'go up from shore' [and tayyuqa- 'come slowly towards shore (boat)', tayura- 'come in over shallow part of beach (surf)', Chap tayluŋutə- 'pull whale ashore']

Sir — [tayluŋut(ə)- 'pull whale ashore' — Em., prob. from CSY]

SPI taat- 'move up, climb ashore, go north, return from hunting', Qaw also 'bring up from shore'

NAI Nu takšuq- 'come up to land or village' [and note taksarnaq 'ocean current flowing towards shore']

WCI →

ECI taaC- 'carry into house or up from beach'

GRI taat- 'bring home or up from beach' [Fab.]

PE taycir- 'get to come (up)' [cf. c(c)ir-]

AAY —

CAY taxcir- 'beckon to come up'

NSY taxiŋaq 'calling a dog' [Av.]

CSY taxisir- 'beckon or call to come'

Sir —

SPI taksatuq- 'call upon for help, name s.o. for a dead person'

NAI taksiŋsuq- 'call to make it come (animal)'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI NG taxxiq- 'make (another person) come towards one by sorcery'

PE tayðar(-) 'come up on shore (waves)' [cf. ðar-]

AAY —

CAY tayŋaq 'surf, tide bringing things ashore'

NSY tayža 'surf'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Imaq tayžara(q)- 'come to shore (wave)'

NAI tayžaq- 'go up river'

WCI Sig tayŋaq- 'go upstream' [Lowe, who spells it tayiaq-; EP tayyaaraqtuq 'surf' — Ow.]

ECI Aiv tayŋaq- 'go inland'

GRI [tassaar- (old ortho. tagsâr-) 'break against shore (waves)', NG taxxaaq 'surf' may be with p.b. car- instead, like NAI taksarnaq under tayə- above]

PE tayətuŋ 'fog' [cf. tayə-]

AAY taituk 'mountain fog'

CAY taituk 'fog'

NSY tiatuk
 CSY tayituk
 Sir tayətax
 SPI taktuk 'fog bank in distance' [and taksiq-, Di taitu(k)-
 'be foggy', the latter presumably from Yup]
 NAI taktuk 'fog'
 WCI taktuk 'fog' [B.-S. has taxxiq for Car]
 ECI tattuk, tatsiq, F. Bay saksik 'fog' [and tatsi(q)- 'be
 foggy']
 GRI —

PY tayituyi(C)aq 'murrelet' [cf. p.b. (C)ir and ar]
 AAY C taituuyak, taituiyaq 'marbled murrelet'
 CAY —
 NSY —
 CSY tayituyiiq 'murrelet'

PY-S tayi- 'come (towards speaker)' [the relat. to tayə-
 and ta(γ)i- and tayγiq- is obscure; cf. Aleut tayə- 'alight']
 AAY tai- 'come to speaker'
 CAY tai-, Nun taa- 'come to speaker' [and taikanir- 'bring
 closer, explain, clarify'; taitai 'come here! (esp. to chil-
 dren)']
 NSY tiatə- 'carry' [(Em.); and tayqə- 'call to come to one,
 call back', tiasiyqə- 'call (s.o.)']
 CSY tayi- 'come (to speaker)'
 Sir [Vakh. has tayi- 'come', which he marks as probably
 being from CSY]

PI tay(γ)iq- 'go from place to place' [cf. tayə- and com-
 pare ayγir- under ayə- and anəγir- under anə-]
 SPI —
 NAI tayiq- 'go (calling) from place to place', tayiqsuaq-
 'continually move from place to place'
 WCI tayiq- 'go from place to place, go visiting'
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE tayi(C)ur- 'sneeze'
 AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY tayiir^w- 'sneeze'
 CSY —
 Sir [tayəsaqə(s)- 'sneeze']
 SPI tayuuq- 'sneeze'
 NAI tayiuq- 'sneeze' [nom. = 'larva of throat botfly, worm
 in nasal cavity of caribou'; tayik-, tayiuqtuq- 'sneeze
 repeatedly']
 WCI tayiuq- 'sneeze' [and tayiuit (for tayuiyit?) 'nasal
 worms of caribou']
 ECI tayiuq- 'sneeze' [and tayiuk 'worm in nose, turbinate
 bones of nose, olfactory nerve']
 GRI tanayur-, EG tanjiirtur-, NG tayiuq- 'sneeze'

PI ta(γ)i- 'name' [there may be a relat. with tayi- and/or
 tayə- (the latter becoming regularly tayi- in Inu) — note
 especially the GRI 'messenger' senses below]
 Yup — [for NSY tayqə- 'call', CAY taikanir- 'bring closer,
 explain' see tayi- and for CAY taxcir- 'call to come' see
 taycir- under tayə-]
 SPI tai- 'utter (name)'

NAI ta<γ>i- 'utter'
 WCI tai- 'name' [and note Car? tailaq 'name, nominal' —
 Schn. 'adg']
 ECI tai- 'mention'
 GRI taa- 'name, mention, call, vote for, send with a
 message' [and taašaq 'messenger', taašaq 'poem' and
 taxxartuy- 'mispronounce']

PI tayγin 'name' [cf. un]
 SPI tayγin 'name'
 NAI tayγin^y
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI taxxit 'name (of s.th.), noun'

PI taiyuq- 'name one after another' [cf. (C)ur-]
 SPI —
 NAI taiyuq- 'call names out' [taiyuaq- 'read']
 WCI taiyuaq- 'read, call by name'
 ECI taiyuq- 'tell about (in story)'
 GRI taayur- 'name one after another'

PY ta(C)ivkar- 'approach (e.g. storm)?' [cf. tayi- and
 vkar-?]
 AAY taixk^wautə- 'have labor pains'
 CAY taifkar- 'be stormy (weather), be closing in (stormy
 weather)'
 NSY —
 CSY —

PY takar⁻¹ 'be placed) crosswise or at an angle?' [cf. takə-]
 AAY takaq 'stick to hang kettle over fire on'
 CAY takanəq* 'stick placed into ground at an angle to
 hold pot over fire'
 NSY —
 CSY takar- 'be crosswise, be caught in the opening and
 not be able to pass'
 Sir [for takaXtə- 'be long' see takə-]

PY takar⁻² 'be shy or inhibited' [cf. takar⁻¹?]
 AAY PWS takaXtə- 'stiffen up, become rigid'
 CAY takar(yuy)- 'be shy, intimidated or respectful'
 NSY —
 CSY takar(yuy)- 'feel inhibited'

PE takə- 'be long'
 AAY takə- 'be long'
 CAY takə- 'be long' [taktaciq 'length']
 NSY takə- 'be long, tall' [takətalja '(its) length']
 CSY taakə- 'be long' [taxtala 'length'; note also takəstaaq,
 takəstaaXaq 'short thing' and takəstaaXaa- 'be short',
 with njit- before p.b. tarəq]
 Sir takəvalaX 'long' [takula 'length'; Vakh. has takaXtə-
 'be long' from Men.'s texts, also takutəqəpəyəX 'long'
 from Rub.'s, and takətarələrəX 'short']
 SPI tayisaq, Qaw takšuaq 's.th. long'
 NAI taki- 'be long'
 WCI taki-
 ECI taki-
 GRI taki- 'be long' [and takisuuq 's.th. long']

PE takəli- ‘become or make longer’ [cf. li-²]

AAV takli- ‘get or make long’

CAY takli- ‘get or make long’

NSY —

CSY takəli- ‘shorten’

Sir —

SPI takli- ‘become or make long’

NAI takli- [also takisi-]

WCI takli-

ECI takili-

GRI takli-, EG tatsi-

PY-S taklar- ‘stretch out’

AAV KP taklaXtə- ‘straighten out’

CAY taklar- ‘lie down, be bedridden’

NSY —

CSY taklar- ‘stretch out’ [post. root]

Sir taklaXqə- ‘stretch out’ [Vakh.]

PY takšu(k) ‘kind of large whale’ [cf. takə- and ðuy?]

AAV taksukx^wak, taksuxpak, taksukaq ‘type of large whale’

CAY —

NSY takšutaq ‘fin whale’

CSY takəškak ‘blue or fin whale’

Sir [Orr has takəškax ‘blue or fin whale’, probably borrowed from CSY]

PE taku- ‘see or check on’ [cf. takviy-]

AAV taku- ‘check out’

CAY taku- ‘check net, trap or snare’

NSY taku- ‘visit’

CSY taku- ‘go somewhere for a specific purpose’

Sir takə- ‘find’ [Vakh. has it as ‘come to’, also takuti- ‘find’ from Men. and Rub.]

SPI tayu- ‘check’

NAI taku- ‘visit, check on’ [and note takkun ‘pupil of eye’]

WCI taku- ‘see’ [and takuman ‘pupil’]

ECI taku- ‘see’ [takurniu(q)- ‘be happy to see again, be proud of’]

GRI taku- ‘see’ [half-trans. takunniy-, EG tayisi-; takurniur- ‘show joy at seeing again’, takkut(i)- ‘show up’]

PE takku(r) ‘presence’ [cf. q under nə¹]

AAV taku(q)- ‘presence, place in view, before’ [used only with oblique case possessed endings]

CAY taku- ‘presence’ [used only with locative possessed endings]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI takku- [with poss. endings] ‘presence’

NAI takku-

WCI —

ECI takku- ‘presence, sight’

GRI takku- [with poss. endings]

PE takumcuγ- ‘feel pity’ [cf. mcuγ-?]

AAV C takumcu-, takumcuγ- ‘have pity, compassion’

CAY takumcu(yuγ)-

NSY —

CSY Chap takumsunalrui ‘tender’ [and note SLI takumsuγ- ‘go somewhere for pleasure’]

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

WCI takutsuγusuk- ‘feel pity for, love’

GRI takussuγi- [old ortho. takuvsuγi-] ‘find ugly to look at’, takussunar- ‘look pitiful’

PI takuminaq- ‘be attractive’ [cf. umi- and nar-?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI takuminaq- ‘be attractive’

ECI takuminaq- ‘be beautiful to look at’ [and cf. Iti takumiγi- ‘find beautiful’]

GRI takuminar- ‘be handsome, impressive’ [but compare takuyuminar- ‘be good to look at’ with yuminaq-; takumiγi- ‘think handsome’]

PI takunnaq- ‘stare at’

SPI —

NAI takunnaq- ‘stare at’

WCI takun(n)aq- ‘stare at’

ECI takunna(q)-, SB, NBI takunnaaq- ‘look at’ [takunnati ‘pupil of eye’]

GRI [takunnat ‘pupil of eye’]

PI takunraq- ‘see for first time’ [cf. n(ə)rar(ar)(-)]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Sig takunraq- ‘see for first time’

ECI takurnja(q)- ‘be afraid of seeing s.o. for first time or after a long time’ [trans. takurnjari-]

GRI takurnar- ‘see s.th. for first time’, takurnari- ‘see for first time, not recognize’ [and takurnartaq ‘stranger’, takurnarniar- ‘come as a stranger, come to see s.th. new’]

PI takurannaaq- ‘take pleasure in looking at’ [cf. n(n)ir-]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI takurannaa(q)- ‘take pleasure in looking at’

GRI takurannar- ‘take pleasure in looking at’ [and takurannir- ‘be pretty, fascinating’, takurannari- ‘find pretty or fascinating’]

PE takuyar- ‘(turn and) look at’ [cf. yar(tur)-?]

AAV takuyar- ‘take a look at’

CAY takuyar- ‘look (at) sideways or over shoulder’

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Sig takusaq- ‘stare at’

ECI takusaq- ‘turn or rise to see’

GRI takusar- ‘keep an eye on, go to see’

PE takviy- 'see well' [from *takuviy-? — cf. taku-, also the ECI form takuvik below if it is not a reformulation based on taku- directly]

AAY takx^wiy- 'have good eyesight'

CAY takfik 'pupil of eye', takfixtu- 'have good eyesight'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI takpik- 'have good vision'

NAI takpik- 'have good vision'

WCI takpik- 'have good vision'

ECI tappi(k)- 'have good vision' [and note takuvik 'pupil of eye']

GRI tappiy- 'see well' [and EG tappiilaa 'pupil']

PE takvinjit- 'see badly' [cf. nit-, also for the variant (y)atə- in the Yup forms]

AAY takx^wiatə- 'have bad eyesight'

CAY takfiatə- 'have bad eyesight'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI takpiit- 'have poor vision'

NAI takpiit-

WCI takpiit- 'be blind'

ECI tappii(t)- 'have bad vision'

GRI tappiit- 'have bad vision, be blind'

PE tala(t)- 'be asphyxiated or intoxicated'

AAY tala-, talatə- 'be drunk, act crazy'

CAY —

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI talat- 'be asphyxiated (by gas vapors or when eating s.th. intoxicating)'

GRI [note NWG talakkat- 'be careless, untidy']

talaarə 'kind of trout' [an Athabaskan loan — cf. Upper Inlet Tanaina təla:rə 'rainbow trout']

AAY PWS talaa'ik 'cutthroat trout'

CAY talaariq 'rainbow trout' [compare talayaq, nalayaq 'spawning salmon' also an Athabaskan loanword — cf. Ingalik nalay 'chum salmon']

NSY —

CSY [talaritar- 'jump up from surface of water (fish)' may not be related]

PI taləyvak 'killdeer (or similar kind of bird)' [or taliyvik; cf. vay]

SPI —

NAI taliyvak 'northern killdeer'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI taliffak [old ortho. talivfak] 'snipe'

PE talu(-) 'screen or partition'

AAY talu- 'be overcast'

CAY talu 'partition between two family areas in house'

NSY —

CSY →

Sir —

SPI talu 'shooting screen', Qaw 'tent flap'

NAI talu- 'cover', Nu 'close door', talu 'shooting screen, covering', Nu 'door (originally of caribou skin)', Nu taalu 'shelter'

WCI talu- 'cover', talu(k), Net taluaq [Dor.] 'hunting screen', Car 'stone hide for caribou hunters' [Ras.; Net taluk is 'stone or snow blind' acc. Dor.]

ECI NBI talu 'curtain', Tar taalu 'hunting screen', Aiv, NBI, SB taluaq 'screen for hunting seal on ice' [also 'curtain' in 'adg' acc. Schn.; B.- S. has talut 'caribou fence' for Igl, Dor. has taluk 'stone or snow blind' for NBI, Aiv and SB]

GRI talu- 'put up partition', NG 'cordon off', talu 'shooting screen, partition on sleeping platform' [EG talivat, NG taluq 'fence' and NG talut 'shooting screen of stone for hunting caribou' (Holt.)]

PY talinəq 'shade' [cf. li-¹ and nə¹?]

AAY talinəq 'shadow, shade, hunting blind'

CAY talinəq* 'shadow, shade'

NSY —

CSY —

PE talit- 'go out of sight (behind shelter)' [cf. lit-]

AAY talitə- 'go out of sight, behind shelter, become obscured (also of sun)' [and taliyutaq 'screen'; for taliXtə- 'go out of sight' see talurXtə- below]

CAY talitə- 'shelter from elements'

NSY —

CSY talitə- 'go out of sight behind s.th.'

Sir —

SPI talit- 'disappear from view (also of sun)'

NAI talit-

WCI talit-

ECI —

GRI talit- 'dock, lean up against s.th.' [and note taaltit- 'shade, stand in s.o.'s light' — by contam. with tarrit- under tarə?]

PY talurXtə- 'move out of sight'

AAY taliXtə-, taluXtə- 'go out of sight, block one's sight of' [the first form by contam. with talit-above?]

CAY taluXtə- 'go out of sight' [and note Nun talirəX 'back of head']

NSY tažuxXtə- 'move out of view' [Av.]

CSY taluXtə- 'move out of view'

PI ta(a)lutaq 'screen or curtain' [the forms with long aa have been influenced by tarə — see taarutaq below it]

SPI talutaq, taalutaq 'curtain' [verbal = 'close curtain']

NAI taalutaq 's.th. blocking one's view'

WCI [note Cop talutaq 'headband']

ECI taalutaq 'blind, curtain, protection from sun'

GRI taalutaq 'shooting sail on kayak' [for taalutaar- 'get out of s.o.'s light' see taarutaq under tarə]

PY talur- or **taṭu(r)-** 'split sinew'

AAY PWS talur- 'split sinew'

CAY K talur-, Nun, NI talu-

NSY —

CSY taṭu-, taṭaar-

Sir [Orr has taṭar- 'split sinew', probably borrowed from CSY]

PE taluyar 'fish trap' [cf. talu(-) and yar; this may, however, be PY, borrowed into Qaw and Nu]

AAY taluyaq 'fish trap'

CAY taluyaq

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw taluyat

NAI Nu taluyaq

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE taṭir 'arm' [pre-Eskimo *tatir? — cf. tatə-, tatyur-, tayar and tallimat, also Aleut taṭri-X 'branch, tentacle'; Aleut taṭiX, EA taṭi-X 'knot in wood, barb of harpoon' is probably not related acc. Berg., but note also talir- 'dance' (in old Atkan with masks, the men with drums and the women with dancing shawls), probably borrowed from Esk]

AAY taṭiq 'arm'

CAY taṭiq 'arm' [and Y talir- 'engage in Inupiaq-style dancing' — from Inu]

NSY taṭiq 'arm'

CSY taṭiq

Sir [taṭər- 'lead by hand' — Em.]

SPI taṭiq 'arm' [and taṭiq- 'do bench dance (seated women)']

NAI taṭiq 'arm' [and taṭiq- 'dance in sitting position gesturing with arms and hands', talliaq- 'break arm']

WCI taṭiq 'arm'

ECI taṭiq 'arm' [taliaq- 'hurt arm']

GRI taṭiq 'arm'

PE taṭiqur 'foreflipper' [cf. qur]

AAY —

CAY taṭiquq 'flipper of seal, foreleg of animal'

NSY taṭiquq 'flipper'

CSY taṭiquq 'back fin'

Sir —

SPI talirurq 'foreflipper'

NAI talirurq

WCI talirurq

ECI talirurq

GRI talirurq

PE taṭirpiy 'right arm or side' [cf. piy]

AAY taṭiXpik 'right side, right arm'

CAY taṭiXpik

NSY taṭiXpik

CSY taṭiXpik

Sir —

SPI taliqpik

NAI taliqpik

WCI taliqpik

ECI taliqpik

GRI taliqpik

PE taṭimat 'five' [cf. taṭir, li-¹ and pl. marker t (to n in all number words above two in Alaskan Yup), also perhaps CSY (u)man under (u)mar(ar)-; compare ətəmay and probably unrelated Aleut caaŋ 'five' from ca-X 'hand']

AAY taṭiman 'five'

CAY taṭiman

NSY taṭimat

CSY taṭimat

Sir tasiməŋiy 'five' [and note tasixta 'ten']

SPI tallimat 'five'

NAI tallimat

WCI tallimat

ECI tallimat

GRI taṭimat

PE taṭur- 'be intimidated by s.o.' [emot. root]

AAY taṭur(yuy)- 'want to be in with others'

CAY taṭur(yuy)- 'be respectful, shy, inhibited' [taṭuqə- 'be inhibited, etc., by']

NSY taṭurnaq 'importance', taṭurnakria 'respected, honored, severe' and taṭuryuk 'shyness' [Av.]

CSY taṭur(yuy)- 'feel timid, intimidated'

Sir taṭurni- 'be honorable, distinguished' [Em. has taṭuryuy- 'be shy' — from CSY?]

SPI taluri- 'be wary of, fear s.o.'

NAI taluri- 'feel submissive toward, find s.o. unapproachable'

WCI taluri- 'be intimidated by s.o.'

ECI —

GRI taluri- 'keep back from, dare not approach s.o.'

PE tamar- 'all' [quantifier/qualifier root; cf. Aleut tamaḏax 'every (one)']

AAY tamar- 'all, both, whole'

CAY tamar-, tamaṭkur- 'all, both, whole' [tamat 'all kinds']

NSY tamaXar- 'all, both, whole'

CSY tamaXar-

Sir [note tatəkəṭaX 'all, every' on Men. p. 58, for taməkəṭaX?]

SPI tamaq- 'all, every' [Jen. has W tamat — for tamaat? — 'all kinds of thing']

NAI tamaq- 'all, both, whole'

WCI tamaq- 'all, both, whole'

ECI tama(q)-

GRI tama(r)-

PI tamala- 'be scattered' [cf. la(r)-]

SPI tamalak- 'be scattered (e.g. sea ice)'

NAI tamala- 'be scattered, loosely woven', tamallaq- 'scatter'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI tamaḥar-, tamaḥay- 'scatter' [and tamalaat 'all sorts']

PY-S tamarani 'everywhere' [3s poss. locative case]
 AAY tamiini 'everywhere'
 CAY tamiini
 NSY tama(a)ni
 CSY tamarani
 Sir taməŋəni
 Inu [note GRI tamayinni 'everywhere', also tamani tamaani, the second element apparently based on dem. root mað-]

PI tamatkiq- 'do or take all'
 Sir — [but note tamənkəX 'skin, hide' — Vakh.]
 SPI —
 NAI tamatkiq- 'take all'
 WCI tamatkiq- 'do or take all'
 ECI tamakki(q)- 'do two together'
 GRI tamakki- 'do entirely'

PY-S tamlay- '(come to) land' [the relat. — if any — to tulay- is obscure, perhaps with contam. from təmə?]
 AAY —
 CAY Nun talmay- 'spawn (fish)'
 NSY —
 CSY tamlay- 'land (boat)'
 Sir tamcəy- 'approach, land'

PY-S ta(a)młək 'darkness' [cf. tarə(-) and ləy-; the Sib. Yup forms may be by contam. with the source of NAI maŋaq- 'be black']
 AAY K tamlək 'darkness'
 CAY taamlək 'darkness', K 'dwelling place of spirits' [and taamləxcətə- 'become dark'; for mamlək 'skin boot' see mamələy under mamə]
 NSY [note mamžuk 'darkness' — compare tažuq under tarə(-)]
 CSY mamlək 'darkness' [and mamləy- 'be dark']
 Sir mamləy- 'be black, dark' [and mamləkətkəX 'darkness']
 Inu — [for NAI mamilik 'caribou skin boots with fur inside' see mamələy under mamə]

PE tamlu 'chin' [cf. lu(r) and Aleut camlu-X 'chin' — with *t₂]
 AAY tamlu(q) 'chin'
 CAY tamluq
 NSY tamlu
 CSY tamlu
 Sir tamla
 SPI tavlu
 NAI tavlu
 WCI tavlu
 ECI tallu
 GRI taflu

PE tamlurun 'chin tattoo' [cf. q(q)un?]
 AAY K tamlu<R>un 'tattoo' [on old lists]
 CAY tamlurun 'chin tattoo'
 NSY tamlurutət
 CSY tamlurun
 Sir —
 SPI tavluun
 NAI tavlurun

WCI tavlurutit
 ECI talluruti
 GRI taflu- 'chin tattoo, chin strap'

PE tammar- 'lose or be lost'
 AAY tamar- 'lose, be lost'
 CAY tamar-
 NSY tamar-
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI tamma(q)-
 NAI tammaq-
 WCI tammaq- 'lose' [Jen.]
 ECI tamma(q)- 'lose, make moral error of judgement', NBI, SB 'be wrong' [tammai- 'lose by wandering off or putting on wrong path']
 GRI tammar- 'be lost, lose way, make a mistake' [tammaa- 'have lost'; for tavaŋ- 'wander about (e.g. at night)' see tavaŋ-]

PE tamur- 'chew' [cf. Aleut taamu- 'lick']
 AAY [tamuq 'dried fish']
 CAY tamu- 'chew once', tamua- 'chew (repet.)'
 NSY tamuar- 'chew'
 CSY tamaa-
 Sir tamər- 'eat' [Vakh. also tamur-; note also tamuqət- 'give food to' — Vakh. also tamərət-]
 SPI tamuq 's.th. chewed', tamuq- 'eat greens raw, chew food for another', tamua- 'chew'
 NAI tamuq- 'chew' [tamuluk- 'snack, eat a little']
 WCI tamuq-, Car, Cop, Net tamua- 'chew'
 ECI tamua- 'chew'
 GRI tamur- 'chew' [and tamua- 'chew (cud)' — Ras. has 'eat' for EG; tamuluy- 'chew, make chewing motions']

PE tamurar 'mouthful' [cf. ar]
 AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY tamua 'mouthful'
 CSY Chap tamaak 's.th. being chewed'
 Sir —
 SPI tamuaq 's.th. being chewed'
 NAI tamuaq 'single bite of food'
 WCI tamuaq 'mouthful'
 ECI tamuaq 'mouthful' [and tamuattuaq 'chewing gum'; compare tamuraq 's.th. held in mouth']
 GRI tamuaq, tamuaaq 'mouthful' [and tamurasaaq 'taste of freshly caught game', NG tamuattaq 'chewing gum']

PE tanəy- or **tanə(t)-** 'wash' [cf. Atkan Aleut canikōa- (with a p.b. kōa-) 'skin (seal or reindeer) by cutting along the belly (and take the blubber off)']
 AAY [PWS tanutaq 'washcloth']
 CAY Nun, NS tanə-, HBC tanəxtə-, NI tanukar- 'scrub, wash one's hands' [contin. taniuq-]
 NSY tanə- 'wash, scrub (floor)'
 CSY taanə- 'scrub' [and tanuXqə- 'scrub a floor']
 Sir —
 SPI tanit- 'wash, scrub'
 NAI —

WCI Sig tanik- 'wash clean' [Pet.]

ECI [Peck has tan(n)ik-, tan(n)iq- 'make a bone clean, take off meat' for Lab]

GRI tanit- 'grease, salve, put ointment on' [tarnut 'ointment', tarnut(i)- 'smear (ointment, etc.) on (s.o.)'; for tayiar-, tanjar- 'rub' see ayiy-]

PY-S tanəm 'again'

AAY tanəm '- on earth' [as in 'why on earth ...?'; also takəq]

CAY tanəm '- on earth'

NSY tanəm 'again'

CSY tanəm 'finally, once again'

Sir tanəm 'again' [Vakh.]

Inu [SPI tani 'again' — also enclitic — is probably from the Yup]

PE tanər- 'forbid'

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY —

Sir tanər- 'forbid'

SPI —

NAI —

WCI taniqtiq- 'tell not to do'

ECI tanirsa(q)- 'warn, caution, forbid'

GRI tanir- 'forbid', tanirtar- 'warn, forbid' [and NG taqqit 'command?']

PY-S tanyuraq 'child' [there could be a relat. to tanjət; cf. rurluq and rarar for the p.b.'s here]

AAY tanyuXaq, tannuXaq, tanyuXaq, K tanəqnaq 'boy, lad'

CAY tanyuXaq*, tanyaurluq*, NI tanəkcitayaq*, HBC tanəksaxłuyaq* 'boy', Nun tanyuXaX* 'child'

NSY tanjuraq 'jack in cards' [Em.]

CSY tannuXaq* 'child'

Sir tanjaX '(one's own) child, baby' [and tanjasaX 'doll'; Orr has tanarnəka 'my child']

tanjət 'strangers' [a borrowing from Chukchi by back formation from pl. тaнн ыт (tanjət) 'strangers, Koryaks, members of a different tribe, Europeans'; the natural Yup. back formation for a singular would be as in CSY and the natural Inu. back formation would be as in NAI (with i as shown); the Chukchi singular is тaнн ытaн (tanjətan), and therefore cannot be the source of the Esk.); there could be a further relat. to tanyuraq]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY tanja 'raider'

Sir tanjiy 'enemies' [Vakh.]

SPI —

NAI B tanik 'Caucasian, White' [note also Nu taniktaaluk 'dog with hanging ears' — 'white or spotted dog' acc. Berg.]

WCI Sig tanik 'white man'

ECI —

GRI —

PE tanqir or tanqiy 'light or moon'

AAY tanqik 'moon, light', tanqiy- 'be bright'

CAY tanqiy- 'be bright', Nun tanqix 'moon'

NSY tanqiq 'light (day or moon)' [and tanqir- 'illuminate']

CSY tanqiq 'moon'

Sir —

SPI taqqiq

NAI tatqiq 'moon' [and tatqik- 'adjust lamp wick']

WCI tatqiq 'moon'

ECI taqqiq 'moon' [and taqqisuq- 'adjust lamp wick']

GRI taqqiy-, taqqišsur- 'make it (the lamp) burn brightly'

PE tanjər 'solid part of blubber left after rendering oil'

AAY —

CAY tanəq*, tanviaq, tanviaXłuk, NI tanəfkayak 'fatty material left when seal oil is rendered'

NSY [note perhaps tanəsalria 'prosperous']

CSY tanəq* 'solid part of something' [for homonym meaning 'reason behind something' see tanjər-]

Sir [tanəXtəvalaX 'firm']

SPI tanjīq 'strip of blubber remaining after oil renders' [also 'greens and/or blubber eaten along with meat or fish' — and verbal for that activity]

NAI tanjīq* 'strip of blubber remaining after oil renders' [for homonym meaning 'evidence' see tanjər-]

WCI tanjīq 'strip of blubber remaining after oil renders'

ECI tanjīq 'solid part of blubber after oil has run out of it, anything that remains good in the midst of spoilage' [and tanjinnaq 'that which has no oil, is solid or good']

GRI tanjīq* 'strength, nourishment, piece of blubber (from blubber sack)', tanjikut 'coffee grounds'

PE tanjər- 'see'

AAY tanjəX- [for some KP tanjər-] 'see', tanjəXniqə- 'watch out for'

CAY tanjəX- [from *tanjərar-?] 'see', tanjXu- 'be visible', tanjvaY-, Y, NS tanjkə- 'look at, watch' [and tanj 'look!']

NSY —

CSY tanjəq* 'reason behind s.th.' [also 'ancestor' — by contam. with kanjər?]

Sir —

SPI Qaw tanjīq 'truth, evidence'

NAI tanjīq* 'evidence, proof' [tanjīq- 'become reality', tanjirit- 'be false']

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE tanjlur 'snowshoe' [cf. lu(r)]

AAY tanjlūq 'snowshoe'

CAY tanjlūq

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI taylu

WCI taylu

ECI tallu

GRI —

PI taŋmaq- 'camp'

SPI taŋmak- 'come ashore to camp,' Qaw 'make camp'

NAI taŋmaq- [for taŋmaq-?] 'stop to camp' [Jen.]

WCI taŋmar- 'camp'

ECI tammaa(q)- 'occupy a new house', Lab 'pitch tent' [Peck]

GRI tammaar- 'camp, tent'

PI taŋmik- 'graze or ricochet off'

SPI —

NAI taŋmik- 'swerve, turn aside, ricochet, be deflected'

WCI taŋmiluqit- 'have been grazed by hunter (animal)' [and taŋmiyaq 'piece of wood on which boat slides into water?']

ECI tammik- 'ricochet, rebound'

GRI tammiy- 'rebound, jump (thing)'

PI tapak- 'show off or be unruly?'

SPI —

NAI PH tapayi- 'enjoy the company of'

WCI —

ECI tapaC- 'show off, try catching others off guard, make fools of others', Lab 'disobey, be bad-tempered'

GRI tapay- 'be dirty', SWG tapar- 'dance'

PE tapər(-) 'add to' [cf. taprar¹ and taprar² and EA tam- 'bind in sheafs, hoop (barrel), finish edge (of basket), wrap or wind up', tami-X 'hoop, bundle, sinew binding frame of drum', Atkan taŋiiyasi-x (du.) 'bootstrings, garters']

AAAY C tapəq 's.th. put alongside', K tapir- [with lir-] 'reinforce, add', tapəqə- 'hem, put together with s.th. else'

CAY tapəq* 's.th. given along with s.th. else', tapir- 'give s.th. along with'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI taviq 's.th. added'

NAI tapiq* 's.th. added' [verbal = 'widen by adding a piece, lie alongside, parallel with'; tappiq- 'side with', Nu 'enlarge by adding, be a friend to']

WCI tap(p)iq- 'add, fold'

ECI tapiq 's.th. added to widen a garment, partner, ally' [verbal = 'add cloth to widen, add a second layer']

GRI tapiq* 'addition, supplement', tapir- 'add to'

PE tapət-¹ 'fold over or do double' [cf. t-¹]

AAAY tap<ə>tə- 'double over, fold'

CAY tap<ə>tə-

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI tavit- 'fold over', Qaw tapit- 'line up, double up, shoot with a single bullet' [and tapšun, tapšutaq 'strip of skin added between body and sole of mukluk']

NAI tapit- 'be folded over, walk side by side, shoot with one arrow or bullet (animal)'

WCI —

ECI tapitaak 'two killed by one shot or cast of net'

GRI tapit- 'get with one shot' [tassutaq 'extra piece patched on', tapitalixiiy- 'be double', NG tapitalixiik- also 'get with one shot', NG tassuttariik- 'place together (e.g. skins upon each other)', EG tattulaq 'woman's parka with hood for child']

PI taputə- 'include' [cf. utə-]

SPI tavuti- 'include'

NAI taput(i)- 'include, influence'

WCI [tap(p)ut(i)- 'side with, follow']

ECI taputta(C)- 'hit after having crossed s.th. else (projectile)'

GRI taput(i)- 'take together with s.th. else'

PE tapət-² 'permeate' [there may be a link to tapər(-)]

AAAY tap<ə>tə- 'permeate, soak through'

CAY —

NSY tapətə-, tapuXtutə- 'seep, soak through'

CSY taapə-, taaputə- 'seep through'

Sir — [but Vakh. has tapə- 'get stuck (somewhere)' from Rub. — for tatə-? (see tatə-)]

SPI →

NAI PH tapit- 'soak (of wet clothing against the skin)'

WCI —

ECI →

GRI tapit- 'soak, seep through' [and tapinnar- 'be insufficient (thin clothing)']

PI taplək- 'penetrate or get soaked' [cf. ləy-?]

SPI taplik- 'get soaked', Imaq taplaq- 'soak, seep'

NAI tavlik- 'penetrate', PH 'get soaked'

WCI —

ECI talli(k)- 'penetrate (needle through skin), scrape a skin to soften it'

GRI taŋiiy- [old ortho. tavidlig-] 'penetrate (needle through skin, light through opening), influence, put pressure on (s.o.)'

PE taprar¹ 'skin rope or strap' [cf. tapər(-), p.b. ar and Aleut taamXaaX 'cross strap on kayak deck']

AAAY PWS tapXaq 'skin rope'

CAY tapXaq(*) 'skin or root rope'

NSY tapXaq 'strap, cord'

CSY tapXaq 'rope'

Sir tapəraX 'strap, cord'

SPI tapqaq 'heavy rawhide rope'

NAI Nu tapqaq 'place (cross-strap?) on kayak where ropes are attached in front and back'

WCI —

ECI taqqaq 'cross strap on deck of kayak'

GRI taqqaq*

PY tap(ə)rarnaq 'kind of grass on seashore' [cf. nar]

AAAY K tapərnaq, AP tapəXnaq 'basket grass'

CAY tapəXnaq 'coarse seashore grass'

NSY —

CSY —

Inu [SPI tapqa(r)naq 'beach grass' — from the Yup?]

PE taprar² 'isthmus or sand bank' [cf. tapər(-) and ar — a parallel derivation to taprar¹?]

AAY —

CAY tapXaq(*) 'spit, isthmus' [and Jen. and Lantis have tapXaX 'tundra' for Nun]

NSY tapXaq 'isthmus'

CSY tapXaq 'isthmus, long sandy beach'

Sir tapXaX 'spit, cape' [Vakh.]

SPI tapqaaq 'tundra, coastal flat land, beach'

NAI tapqaaq 'small island, sand bar off shore'

WCI tapqaaq 'mud or sand bank'

ECI —

GRI —

PI taqammuq- 'fall into water'

SPI taruumaaq-, ittaruumaaq-, FRcaqamuuq-, caramuuq- 'fall noiselessly into water' [perhaps with contam. from ciqær- in Qaw; the second (KI) form is by contam. with ætə — compare NAI itiqquužži- 'cause to sink immediately, without splashing']

NAI taXammuq-, taXammuk-, Nu taqammuq- 'sink or cause to sink without a big splash, fall into water with a plop'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI taqammur- 'fall into water with a splash' [and taqammi- 'strike water with flat of oar']

PE taqar and taqær 'vein'

AAY taqæq 'vein'

CAY taqæq*

NSY taqik

CSY taqæq*

Sir —

SPI tarak

NAI taqak

WCI taqaaq

ECI taqaaq

GRI taqaaq

PE taqə- 'stop or give up'

AAY C taqə- 'finish'

CAY taqə- 'quit, finish' [and taqsuqə- 'be tired', taqə-, taqmixtə- 'be fully grown']

NSY ta(a)qə- 'finish'

CSY taqə- 'finish, quit' [and taqmanpak 'adult (strong but small)']

Sir tāqə- 'finish' [Orr has taqəmə- 'have finished']

SPI —

NAI taqit- 'give up'

WCI Net taqa- 'be tired' [Ras.]

ECI taqa- 'be tired' [taqaya- 'tire easily']

GRI [note taqayak 'foolish person?']

PE taqiy- 'be secretive about s.th.?' [there may be a relat. to təqi- or təriy]

AAY —

CAY HBC taqiy- 'have sexual intercourse (of humans)' [and taqik 'genitalia', taqilək 'clam']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI taqiy-, taqima- 'be reserved, shy, not want to go along, shrink back (of game animal)' [the former also 'be huddled up (bird)'; Fab. also has 'have a bad conscience because of one's behaviour'; note also taqiššur- 'steal up on (of game)' and taqassiyi- 'be disgusted by']

PY taqmak 'dress'

AAY taqmaq 'dress'

CAY taqmaq

NSY —

CSY —

Inu [Imaq taqmaq 'dress' presumably from the Yup]

PE taqu(C)ar 'provisions for a journey'

AAY taquaq 'provisions for a journey'

CAY taquaq

NSY taquaq

CSY —

Sir —

SPI taruaq

NAI taquaq 'provisions for a journey' [and taqužžit- 'supply with provisions']

WCI taquaq 'provisions for a journey'

ECI taquaq

GRI taquaq

PY taqukaq 'brown bear' [there may be a link to taqiy-]

AAY takuka'aq 'brown bear, grizzly'

CAY taqukaq 'brown bear, grizzly' [but Nun, NI, HBC 'seal']

NSY —

CSY —

Inu [SPI KI tayuraq 'polar bear' probably from Yup]

PY-S taquq 'braid'

AAY KP, AP taquṭquq 'cheek'

CAY taquq 'braid'

NSY taqu [Orr]

CSY taquq 'side of face', taquXtə- 'braid hair'

Sir taquXta 'braid' [Em. has taqəX 'side of face, side part of hood or ear-flap of hat']

Inu — [but note ECI taqulik 'white mark over eyes of some dogs', NG taquliktuuq 'black dog with white mark over eyes']

PY-S tarar- 'wander about' [there could be a link to tayə- — compare arar-]

AAY —

CAY taXaXtə-, taXitə-, taXiXtə- 'wander around' [also taXanqəx(tə)- 'be active' and taXXu 'go away! (to dogs, etc.)']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir tarar- 'wander about' [Vakh.]

Inu [note GRI tavay-, SWG tarfi- 'drift about aimlessly (esp. at night)', the former also 'have disappeared, not amount to much', probably by contam. with some other source — compare under tu(C)avə(t)-]

PE **tarər(-)** ' (be) dark' [cf. **tar(ə)nər**, **ta(a)mlək**, **taru** and Atkan Aleut **taXt-** 'get dark', **tarula-** 'be the eve of'; 'deep root' **tar-?**]

AAY →

CAY Nun **taaləx** 'darkness' [with **ləy** — Jen. has **taaX** and Lantis has **taaləxpax** 'very dark place'; for **taamlək** 'darkness or dark place' see **ta(a)mlək**]

NSY [note **tažuq** 'darkness', **tažur-** 'get dark'] →

CSY →

Sir — [but note **tara** 'soot' written with macron over final vowel]

SPI **taaq** 'darkness' [verbal = 'be black, dark'; **tarrumi** 'in the dark' — based on rel. case **tarrum?**]

NAI **taaq** 'darkness' [as verb = 'be dark', Nu 'be black']

WCI **taaq** 'darkness' [as verb = 'be dark'; Schn. has **taɣyalaq**, **taɣyaliq** 'total darkness' for B. Lake]

ECI **taaq** 'darkness' [as verb = 'be dark, make a shadow, darken, hide'; and note **taɣyaturyuinaq-** 'be very dark']

GRI **taaq** 'darkness' [rel. sing. **taXXup**; **taar-** 'be dark', **taxxariy-** 'be pitch dark', NG **taXXiq-** 'shade, get in s.o.'s light', and EG **taartaq** 'helping spirit' with **tar**; for EG **taaq** 'human being' see **taru**]

PI **taaqsi-** 'get dark' [cf. **si-** under **li-2**]

Yup [CAY **taaqsipak** 'black person' is probably borrowed from Inu]

SPI **taaqsi-** 'get dark'

NAI **taaqsi-**

WCI **taaqsi-**

ECI **taarsi-** 'be nightfall'

GRI **taarsi-** 'get dark'

PI **taaq̄tət-** 'faint' [cf. **tət-**]

SPI Qaw **taaq̄tipkaq-** 'faint'

NAI **taaq̄tipkaq-**

WCI [taaq̄sipkai- 'lose consciousness' — influenced by **taaqsi-** above?]

ECI **taaq̄tit-** 'put in shadow or dark, hide, see only blue — from dazzlement or fainting' [and **taarsit-** 'faint', influenced by **taaqsi-** above?]

GRI **taartit-** 'faint'

PI **taarutaq** 'shade (s.th. blocking view)' [cf. **un**]

SPI —

NAI **taarutaq** 'lampshade', Nu 'curtain' [for **taalutaq** 's.th. blocking view' see **ta(a)lutaq** under **talū(-)**, with which this set has become entangled]

WCI —

ECI —

GRI **taarutaar-** [old ortho. **tārutaer-**], NG **tautaiq-** 'get out of (s.o.'s) light' [WG also **taalutaar-** by contam. with **ta(a)lutaq** under **talū(-)**]

PI **taq̄saq** 'dark place'

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI **tarsaq** 'isolated mark on skin or fur, tattoo, decoration on clothing, sign indicating a route' [and **Iti tarsi(C)-** 'be underlined', **tarsapalla(C)-** 'appear to have a visible mark']

GRI **tar̄saq**, **tar̄sak** 'dark spot', NG **taXXaq** 'shooting screen (for hunting)' [and **tar̄say-** 'lie in half-darkness, have a dark shadow above it', **tar̄siaŋay-** 'appear and disappear again at once (so one sees only s.th. dark moving quickly or jumping up in distance)']

PE **tarər̄nər** 'darkness or dark thing' [cf. **nər¹** and compare **tar(ə)nər**; there appears to be taboo deformation in Yup (but note NSY **məɣnur-** under **mər̄nur-**); cf. also Aleut **tanraaX** 'bear' — from the Yup?]

AAY C **tannəq** 'darkness', **tannər-** 'be dark' [and note C **tannərliq** 'black bear']

CAY **tan̄yəq*** 'darkness', **tan̄ər-** 'be dark' [and note **tan̄yərliq** 'black bear']

NSY **tan̄yəq** 'black thing' [and **tan̄nəraq** 'shadow', for which compare **tar(ə)nər**, also **tan̄yəlria** 'becoming black' — Jen. has **tan̄jur-** (for **tan̄yur-**?) 'be black']

CSY **tan̄yənq*** 'darkness, dark thing', **tan̄nər-** 'be black'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI **taarniq*** 'darkness'

WCI —

ECI **taarniq** 'darkness', in possessed form 'part of s.th. in shadow'

GRI **taarniq*** 'darkness'

PI **tarraq** 'shadow' [cf. **q** under **nər¹**]

SPI **tarraq** 'shadow'

NAI **tarraq***

WCI **tarraq** 'shadow' [Cop also 'apparition (of a spirit)']

ECI **tarraq** 'shadow, image in mirror, shady or north side, shooting screen' [and **tarraliniq** 'reflected image in water, shadow cast, north side'; Ras. has **tarr̄iyuq** 'shaman' (with **li-1**) in Igl shaman language — compare **tuyənri-** under **tuyənraar**]

GRI **taXXaq(*)** 'shadow, image' [and NG **tarraliniq** 'shady side'; Kroeber has NG **tarraq** 'north', also in shaman's language for WG, and Fab. has WG **tar'ak** 'shade, (part of) soul' — from Egede]

PI **tarrit-** 'move into shade (and be lost from view)' [cf. **tarraq** above and **tit-**]

SPI **tarrit-** 'move into shade, become shaded'

NAI **tarrit-** 'move into shade, be thin like paper, disappear from view, cast a shadow' [the latter may rather be a homonym with **p.b. lit-**]

WCI —

ECI **tarrit-** 'vanish (behind hill), hide'

GRI **taXXit-** 'disappear behind s.th., set (sun), lose from view'

tar(a)nəq 'plant (cow parsley?)' [from Aleut **taaranyi-s**, earlier Atkan **taaranri-s** 'lateral stalks of cow parsnip']

AAY C **tar(a)niŋuasayət** 'plant — *Ligusticum hultenii*'

CAY **tarnaq**, HBC, Y **tarvaq** 'cow parsley, wild celery'

NSY —

CSY —

PE tar(ə)nər 'soul or shadow' [cf. tarər(-) and nər¹ and compare tarərnər and tarraq under tarər; this base may be directly from 'deep root' *tar-]

AAy C tannaq, Kod tarraq, tarənraraq, Afog. taanəq 'shadow'

CAY tarənəq* 'soul', tarənraraq 'shadow, image'

NSY [for taɣnəraq 'shadow' see tarərnər under tarər]

CSY tarənəraq 'shadow, image, ghost'

Sir tarəncaX 'shadow'

SPI —

NAI Nu tarəniq* 'soul, life force'

WCI tarəniq 'soul'

ECI tarəniq, tarənik

GRI tarəniq*, tarənik

PE tarpər- 'open out or flare'

AAy —

CAY [for Nun, HBC taXpəraq 'drawstring of boot or outer clothing' see partə]

NSY —

CSY taXpər- 'open, enlarge'

Sir —

SPI taqpaq- 'be funnel-shaped' [as noun 'nostril' — Jen.]

NAI taqpaq- 'open wide', taqpak 'nostril', PH 'flare of nostril'

WCI taqpak 'nostril'

ECI taqpa(C)- 'be funnel-shaped' [compare talavaaq 'utensil which becomes narrow at one end like a funnel or skirt', talaviq- 'be enlarged (sleeve, nostrils)', which seem to go rather with GRI talartiq below]

GRI tarpər- 'widen into a funnel shape', NG taqpak '(flare of) nostrils' [Holt.; WG talartiq 'funnel' is an early Scandinavian loan-word — compare Danish tragt of that meaning]

PE tartu 'kidney' [cf. Aleut ḏaXtu-X 'kidney', influenced by ḏaX 'eye' acc. Berg. — compare CSY iiskak 'kidney' (and Sir iskəx, probably borrowed from it), from əḏə]

AAy taXtu(q) 'kidney'

CAY taXtuq

NSY taXtu

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw taqtu 'kidney'

NAI taqtu

WCI taqtu

ECI taqtuq

GRI tartu

PI taqtunaq 'area around kidneys' [cf. nar]

SPI Qaw taqtuniq 'area around kidneys'

NAI taqtunak 'side of body towards front, above hip'

WCI taqtunaq 'groin (?) or midriff'

ECI —

GRI tartunaq 'small of back, broadside of boat'

PE taru 'human being (shamanistic term)' [cf. tarər(-) and tar(ə)nər; the gloss of the EG form below suggests that p.b. ruq- under ɲ(ɲ)ur- may be involved here]

AAy AP taru 'human being'

CAY Eg taru(q) 'human being' [known but little used

elsewhere in CAY; note also taruyamaarun 'dance fan?']

NSY —

CSY taru 'human being' [shaman's language according to Bogoraz]

Sir taru 'human being' [shaman's language — Orr]

SPI —

NAI tarutu- 'be fat, wide' [compare CAY cuxtu-/suxtu- 'tall' from yuk/cuk/suk 'human being' under ɲuɣ]

WCI Cop tauq 'man (shaman's language)' [Ras.]

ECI Igl tau 'man (shaman's language)' [Ras., who adds tauyaq 'white man'; tau is also known by older Iti speakers acc. Dor.]

GRI EG taaq 'man' [corresponding to older WG taušaq in shaman's language according to Egede — Ras. has EG taaq 'person whose name has left him after death', Holm just 'human being']

PE taryaqvay 'king salmon' [cf. vay]

AAy —

CAY taryaqqak, NSU taXsaqqak 'king salmon'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI tarya.vak, Qaw taryaqqak

NAI Nu taryaqqak

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE tar(ə)yur 'salt' [cf. Atkan Aleut tarayu-X 'salt']

AAy taryuq 'salt'

CAY taryuq

NSY taryuq

CSY taryuq

Sir taryəX

SPI tariuq 'salt, sea, sea water'

NAI tariuq 'salt, sea, sea water' [tariuq- 'salt, use salt', PH 'be blue']

WCI tariuq 'sea, salt'

ECI tariuq

GRI tarayuq 'salt water', pl. taratsut, EG taṛayut, Up taṛayit, NG tariuq 'salt' [and tarayur-, etc. 'salt']

PE tatamə(t)- 'be startled or terrified' [there may be a relat. to tatə-]

AAy tatamə- 'become agitated or nervous'

CAY tatamə- 'be startled'

NSY tatamə- 'be alarmed'

CSY tatamə- 'be startled'

Sir —

SPI tatamit- 'become scared, terrified', tatamaa- 'not know where to run or escape to' [tatait- 'feel scared']

NAI tatamit- 'become frightened enough to quit', tatamaa- 'be terrified' [and tataiyi- 'be fearful of']

WCI [tatainaq- 'be afraid'; and taitaisuk-, Cop tatiyivak- 'tremble with fear']

ECI tatamit- 'be astonished' [tataiyi- 'be on the alert because of']

GRI tatamit- 'get violently frightened, die of fright' [and tataiyi- 'be frightened by']

PE tatə 's.th. secure (that one can rely on)' [cf. tatə-?]

AAY →

CAY cacətu-, NS tacəstu-, HBC, Nun castu- 'be unswerving, stable, strong' [opposite = cacəskit-, tacəskit-]

NSY —

CSY →

Sir — [Em. has tatəvali- 'cross, supporting oneself on s.th.']

SPI tatitu- 'be sedentary, not budge' [and note tatiyiaq 'ivory piece on harpoon shaft through which thong is slipped']

NAI tatitu- 'be sensible, level-headed' [and Nu tatmiyiaq- 'use a stick to steady oneself in snow or ice']

WCI tatitursi- 'look after, stay close to'

ECI tati 'protector, s.o. in whom one has confidence', Lab 'faith, love' [and tatituyuq 'one with self confidence, who obeys slowly']

GRI tati 'that which one sets one's confidence in', tatiyi- 'rely on', tatitu- 'be self-confident, stubborn', EG tali- 'shove with shoulder'

PE tatəkə 'support (e.g. for keeping boat off ground)' [cf. kə(-)²?]

AAY tatkiq 'support pole of kayak, forked gun support'

CAY tatkiq 'two pairs of crossed poles used to support a kayak off the ground'

NSY —

CSY taatxət 'intersection of poles at top of trad. house'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI tatiyi 'frame cache for keeping skin boat off ground'

WCI —

ECI tatiyit 'scaffolding to put things out of reach'

GRI —

PE tatə 'jam in' [cf. tatə and Aleut caci- 'cover, close', but also PE taci- and tatyur-; with *t₂]

AAY —

CAY →

NSY —

CSY tatəxtə- 'brake'

Sir [note tatəxtə- 'forbid' — contam. with tanər-?]

SPI tati- 'bump into'

NAI tati- 'be too tight, lean against, jam, squeeze up' [and tažzaq-, Nu tatža- 'brush against (repeatedly)']

WCI tati- 'squeeze up to', tatit- 'squeeze up, jam together'

ECI tati- 'have pushed s.th. away with shoulder' [also tatiyiaq- 'tap or nudge to get attention', tayya(q)- 'push continuously']

GRI tati- 'pinch, jam'

PI tat(t)at- 'be packed full'

SPI —

NAI tattalaužaq- 'be a tight fit'

WCI Cop tatat- 'fill to brim, squeeze into, be full'

ECI NBI, SB tatat- 'be full'

GRI NG tatat- 'have a swelling or boil' [and tattak- 'swell up (boil)'; WG tatay- 'be tender (body part), wince in pain']

PI tattuqun 'wedge' [cf. tat(ə)tur- above and p.b. un]

SPI tatturun 'wedge'

NAI tattuqun 'wedge for supporting'

WCI tattuqusi- 'wedge s.th. in, make fit'

ECI tattuqusi- 'wedge s.th. in (with s.th. else)', Iti tattuqut 's.th. to wedge s.th. else in with'

GRI tattuqut, tatuyut 'wedge'

PE tat(ə)tur- 'be stuck or too big to fit' [cf. tur-²]

AAY —

CAY tastur-, całtur- 'be too big to fit'

NSY —

CSY [əłtur- 'be stuck']

Sir — [but Vakh. has əłtə(r)- 'touch' (?) and əłtəqayuX 'shaman' from Rub.'s texts; for tapə- 'be stuck' see tapət-²]

SPI tattuq- 'be stuck, tight, narrow', tattui- 'be constipated', tattuat(i)- 'be crowded in'

NAI tattuq- 'be stuck', PH tattui- 'be constipated' [and tatumiyaq- 'be in contact with']

WCI —

ECI tattu(q)- 'be too tight, squeeze, be unable to fit', tattui- 'be constipated' [and tattuqit- 'have jammed s.th. in']

GRI tattur- 'be too small or narrow for' [and tattuqit- 'completely fill']

PY-S tatək 'bridge of nose' [cf. tatə- or tatəkə under tatə?]

AAY tatək 'forehead'

CAY UK, UY, HBC tatək, LI [also HBC and NI?] tautək 'forehead' [the latter form could be by contam. with the source of ta(C)utu(k-)]

NSY tatək 'bridge of nose'

CSY tatək 'bridge of nose' [and note tatjułuk 's.th. that impedes visibility']

Sir tatəx 'bridge of nose' [only on Men.'s comparative list]

Inu [Imaq tatəkpałuk 'big-nosed' is probably from NSY]

PE tatəlyar 'crane' [there may be a link to tatə or tatə-]

AAY tatəłxaq 'crane'

CAY NSU tacəłxaq 'crane' [and Lantis has tasiłkax for Nun; compare also quciłxaq, quciłjaq 'sandhill crane' for the ending]

NSY tasiłjaq 'crane' [Enm. et al. and Av.; Men. has tasiłjaq]

CSY satəlyaq 'crane'

Sir —

SPI tatəyža

NAI tatižyaq

WCI Sig tatiyyaq, Cop tatilyaq

ECI tatiyyaq 'heron' [also 'jibe or jeer to s.o. who acts self-confidently', directly related to tatə?]

GRI [Ras. has tatiyyaq 'bird somewhat larger than snipe with fine neck' for EG]

PE tatyur- 'lead by the hand' [cf. tatə- and taci-]

AAY C, Kod tassuqə- 'hold by the hand, give a hand', tassur- 'take by the hand' [and Kod tassuq 'person one is so holding']

CAY tassuqə- 'hold hands with' [compare kasiy- under katə-]

NSY —

CSY *taštur*- 'hold hands with'

Sir — [for *tašar*- 'lead by hand' see *tašir*]

SPI *taziuq*- 'lead by hand'

NAI *tasiuq*- 'lead by hand' [and note *tasikuaq*- 'lead with a leash']

WCI *tasiuq*- 'lead by hand' [*tasikuaq*- 'lead with a leash']

ECI *tasiuq*- 'take or lead by the arm or hand'

GRI *tasiur*- 'hold by hand' [and note *tasiaq* 'handle of kayak paddle', *tasikumiar*- 'lead dog by traces']

PI *taurciq*- 'exchange or trade' [from *ta(C)urtə* as in GRI below plus *lir*-; cf. EA *taayuya*- 'trade, exchange, buy' (with p.b. *ya*-); Atkan *taya*- 'buy', *tayana*-X 'trader' and *tayaru*-X 'man' are probably not related, acc. Berg.]

SPI *tauqsiq*- 'trade'

NAI *tauqsiq*- 'buy'

WCI *Uum tauqsiq*- 'buy'

ECI *taursi(q)*- 'exchange'

GRI *taarti* 'replacement, exchange', *taarsir*- 'exchange, barter for something else'

PI *tautu(k)*- 'look'

SPI —

NAI *tautuk*- 'see', Mal also 'focus on' [*tautturik*- 'look healthy']

WCI *Cop tautuk*- 'have seen' [Met.], Net 'catch sight of' [Ras.; EP *tautuquuq* 'vision']

ECI *tautuk*- 'look', Lab 'be able to see' [*tauttu* 'appearance, colour of face, comportment', Lab *tautuk* 'colour (of face)'; note also Lab *tautuk* 'me too!' in Bourq.]

GRI *taatuq*- 'receive a distinct impression from s.o.'s appearance' [*taattu* 'appearance' (old ortho. *táuto*), *taatturiq*- 'look healthy' — Holm has 'be red' for the latter in EG; note also *taatuuna* 'what a nasty person!']

PE *tavci* 'belt'

AAV K *tauxci*, *tauxciq* 'belt'

CAY NSU *tafci* 'belt' [as verb = 'put belt on']

NSY *tafsi* 'belt'

CSY *tafsi* 'belt' [as verb = 'put belt on']

Sir *tafsa*

SPI *tapsi*

NAI *tafsi*, Nu *tapsi* 'belt' [as verb = 'put belt on']

WCI Sig *tapsi*, Cop *taffi* 'belt'

ECI *tatsiq*

GRI *tassiq*, *tassik* 'waistband, ribbon', NG 'belt' [*tassiy*- 'put belt or band on']

PI *tayaq* 'bracelet' [cf. *tayarnər*]

SPI *tayaat* 'bracelet'

NAI *tayaq*

WCI *tayat* 'kind of cuff'

ECI *tayaq* 'bracelet'

GRI *tayak*, *tayaq*

PE *tayarnər* 'wrist (or bracelet)' [cf. *tayaq* and *nər*¹, also perhaps *tatyur*- and Aleut *ca-X* 'hand, seal's flipper' — with **t₂*?]

AAV *tayanəq* 'wrist'

CAY *tayarnəq**

NSY —

CSY *taɲəq** 'wrist' [and Chap. *taɲərun* 'bracelet']

Sir *taɲəxqar*- 'roll sleeves up' [from CSY?; and, on Men.'s comp. list, *naɲəx* 'wrist', presumably cognate; Vakh. has *taɲəray* 'bracelets' and *nancəqəx* 'wrist' from Men.'s texts]

SPI *tayarniq* 'wrist'

NAI *tayarniq**

WCI *tayarniq*

ECI *tayarniq* 'foreflipper of seal'

GRI *tayarniq** 'wristbone of seal or whale', EG *tiarniq** 'wrist'

PY *tayu(y)*- 'be in a rush' [the relat. — if any — to *tu(C)avə(t)*- is obscure]

AAV *tayu*- 'rush, go (too) fast with work'

CAY —

NSY — [for *tayuxpay*- 'tremble, be alarmed' and *tayuxtə*- 'twitch, kick' see *cayuy*-]

CSY *taayuy(yuy)*- 'be hurried, pressed for time'

PE *təðətə(C)ir* 'kind of (noisy?) bird' [onomatopoeic with duplication? — cf. *təðə(r)*- and *(C)ir*]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY [note *təzataar*- 'creak, squeak' under *təðə(r)*-]

CSY *təzətəziq** 'dunkin, red phalarope, rock sandpiper'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI *taasiɲiq*, *taatiɲiq* 'loon', *taatiɲižaq* 'stale-coloured junco'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI *taatiraaq*, EG *taalaqqaq* 'kittiwake'

PE *təðə(r)*- 'make creaking or crunching noise'

AAV —

CAY —

NSY *təzətaar*- 'creak, crunch, squeak'

CSY Chap *təšqitak* 'creak, crack, bang'

Sir —

SPI *tižiniq*- 'creak (e.g. door)' [Jen.]

NAI *tižiq*- 'make rubbing sound, gnash teeth'

WCI *tiyitquyluyaq*- 'gnash teeth'

ECI —

GRI *titiqqur*-, *titiqquluy*- 'creak, gnash teeth'

PY *təyalquq* 'rock (in water)' [cf. *təyəy*- and *qur*?]

AAV C *təxalquq* 'rock or reef in water'

CAY *təxalquq*, HBC *təyalquq* 'rock'

NSY —

CSY —

PE *təyəy*- 'be hard or stiff' [cf. *təyay* and EA *txa*- 'be tight (rope)']

AAV *təxə*- 'be stiff, tough' [and note KP *təxxiXtə*- 'get uneasy, nervous']

CAY *təxə*- 'be hard, tough' [and *təxxi*- 'get hard, harden', *təxxia*- 'become tense, hard in parts', *təxqaq*, Nun *təxsax* 'hard wood']

NSY —

CSY təxəq* 'hard wood' [and təxmək 's.th. stiff', təkşuqaq 'lump or hard spot in flesh']

Sir təyarəvalaX 'hard, resilient, unbending' [Em.]

SPI Qaw tiik- 'be hard (e.g. wood)', tiyyak- 'be stiff'

NAI tiyyaq- 'be stiff'

WCI —

ECI titsa- 'stiffen (penis)'

GRI tiiy-, tiija- 'feel randy' [and tiššay- 'have an erection', tiššar- (old ortho. tigssar-) 'have lascivious thoughts']

PE tək(k)kar- 'have an erection' [cf. k(k)ar-]

AAV —

CAY təkkar- 'have an erection'

NSY —

CSY tək-

PI tiipak- 'be promiscuous or randy' [cf. vay]

SPI —

NAI tiipak 'flirt', tiipaŋa- 'be coquettish, promiscuous' [and note tiiqatala- 'move about excitedly']

WCI —

ECI —

GRI tiipakusuy-, tiipakusuy-, tiiqila- 'be exuberantly happy', tipay- 'be wanton, frisky' [the latter in this form in Kl. and Oqaatsit, but (probably spurious) tipa- in S.-L.; note also piitaat- 'be wanton, unchaste' and tipaatsuy- 'be happy, gay', apparently influenced by təpə]

PE təyyay 'rutting seal' [cf. təyəy-]

AAV —

CAY Y, Nun təyak 'rutting seal' [compare also təxanəq*, Y, Nun, HBC təxəq* 'elder person']

NSY —

CSY təyak 'rutting seal'

Sir təyax [Orr]

SPI tiyyak

NAI tiyyak

WCI tiyyak

ECI tiyyaq 'rutting seal' [Spald. has 'male jar seal' for NBI]

GRI tixxak, NG tiyyaŋnitsaq [Holt.] 'male seal (esp. old, stinking one)', EG tikka(q) 'man', NG tiyyak 'large male narwhale, walrus or other mammal']

PE təyləy- 'steal' [cf. Aleut cxa- 'steal' with *t₂]

AAV təyləy- 'steal'

CAY təyləy-

NSY təyləy-

CSY təyləy-

Sir təyləy- [Orr]

SPI tiylik- 'steal'

NAI tiylik-

WCI tiylik-

ECI tiyli(k)-

GRI tihiy-

PI təyləq- 'throb' [cf. təyluy?]

SPI tiyliq- 'beat, throb (of pulse, heart)'

NAI tiyliq-

WCI tiyliq-

ECI tilli(q)- 'beat, throb' [and tillitaaq 'pulse']

GRI tihiir- 'beat, throb' [and tihiq, NG tiyliqtaaqaq 'pulse']

PE təyu- 'take' [cf. Aleut su- 'take?']

AAV tuu-, təyu- 'take'

CAY təyu- 'take' [half-trans. təyutə-]

NSY tuyu- 'take'

CSY tuyu- 'take' [half-trans. tuyutə-]

Sir təyə- 'take'

SPI tiu-

NAI tiyu- 'take' [half-trans. tiyusi-]

WCI tiyu-

ECI tiyu- 'take' [half-trans. tiyusi-]

GRI tiyu-, EG tii- 'take' [half-trans. tiyusi-]

PE təyyun 'hook (for lifting)' [cf. un]

AAV —

CAY təyun 'recovery hook for seals'

NSY —

CSY tuyun, tuyutaq 'potholder'

Sir [note təyutəX 'roseroot' — Orr]

SPI tiyyun 'potholder'

NAI tiyyun

WCI —

ECI tiyyuti 'means for lifting s.th. without touching it directly'

GRI NG tiyyut 'boat hook' [and Holm has EG tiyyit 'mitten']

PE təyuðar 'adopted child' [cf. ðar]

AAV PWS təyuaq 'captive, hostage'

CAY təyuaq 'adopted child, s.th. taken, crimp in boot sole'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI tiuaq, Qaw tiyuaq 'adopted child'

NAI tiyuaq 'adopted child' [as verb = 'adopt']

WCI tiyuaq

ECI tiyuaq

GRI [note tiyuar- 'take over, conquer']

PI təyu(r)liq 'handle'

Yup [note CAY təyulitaaq, AAV tuulitaaq 'pot-holder']

SPI tiurliq 'handle'

NAI tiyurliq 'doorknob, hole in bow of kayak used as handle' [compare tiyurliq 'handle, doorknob']

WCI —

ECI tiyuliq 'handle of basket'

GRI tiyuliq 'handle of kayak paddle'

PE təyum(m)i(C)ar 's.th. held in hands' [cf. təyummi- below]

AAV təyumiaq, tuumiaq 's.th. held in hands'

CAY təyumiaq

NSY tuyumiaq

CSY tuyumiiq*

Sir təyəməyəraX 's.th. held in hands' [təyəməqə(s)- 'hold in hands'; for təma 'handle' see təmə]

SPI tiimiaoq 's.th. held in hands' [verbal = 'carry in hands']

NAI tiyummiq 's.th. held in hands' [verbal = 'carry in arms']

WCI tiyummiq 's.th. held in hands' [also verbal]

ECI tiyummiq 's.th. held in hands' [and tiyummiq- 'hold in hands, keep in adoption (child)']

GRI tiyummiq 's.th. held in hands' [and tiyummiar- 'hold in hands, present at font (child to be baptized)', tiyumiššir- 'give s.th. to hold to'; Holm has EG tiyimmiq 'child' and Holt. NG tiimmiq- 'hold']

PI tɔyumi- 'hold on' [cf. umi-?]

SPI —

NAI tiyumi- 'hold on'

WCI —

ECI tiyumi- 'hold tight'

GRI tiyumi- 'grasp'

PI tɔy(ɔ)arun 'handle of dog whip' [cf. tɔy-, ar- and un?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Car tiyarut 'short whip for driving dogs out of house', Net tiaqut 'dog whip' [Ras.; Schn. has tiyarut, tiyaut 'hard part of whip' for B. Lake]

ECI Lab tiyarut 'short dog whip' [Peck]

GRI tiar- 'give (dog) a stroke with whip', tiyarut, tiaqut, 'whip handle', NG tiyarut 'thick part of whip nearest handle'

PI tɔkaayun 'knob on harpoon shaft to prevent hand slipping' [cf. tɔkɔr and un?]

Yup — [but note CSY tɔkɔrmiyun 'knob on harpoon shaft to which line is attached']

SPI —

NAI [note tikirun 'protection for index finger']

WCI —

ECI tikaayuti 'piece of ivory on harpoon to prevent hunter's hand from slipping'

GRI tikaayut 'handle of shaft of harpoon or lance' [and note tikaayutik 'lesser fin whale']

PE tɔkɔɔ(r) 'wax or scales in ears' [compare the odd variation under žiytə, which could be a source of contam. in the CSY here at least]

AAY tɔkiq 'ear wax'

CAY tɔkiq 'ear wax' [also titiq reported for 'ear pus' from Kwethluk]

NSY əziq 'ear wax' [Av.]

CSY žiiq* 'ear wax'

Sir —

SPI tiššiq, Qaw tižži 'ear wax, scales in ear'

NAI sirži, PH tirži 'scales in ear' [verbal = 'remove ear wax from ear']

WCI Cop tixxik, Sig tiksi, Car tikti [Dor.] 'ear wax' [see citciq- for B. Lake tixxiq- 'penetrate']

ECI —

GRI siššik [old ortho. sigssik], pl. siššinjit 'scale in ear, small hard bone in head of fish'

PE tɔkɔr 'index finger' [cf. tɔkkuk- and Aleut tikla-X (EA and late Atkan) 'middle finger', earlier 'ring finger',

tikla- EA 'flip, snap with fingers', Atkan and western EA 'pull fingers']

AAY tɔkɔq 'index finger, thimble'

CAY tɔkɔq*

NSY tɔkɔq 'index finger, thimble' [and note tɔkəšquq 'angle' — compare PI tɔrətquq]

CSY tɔkɔq* 'index finger, thimble' [and note tɔkəšqaq 'point, outer corner']

Sir tɔkəX 'index finger' [and Vakh. has tɔkayuyəX 'thimble' and note tɔkəsiX 'angle, spit']

SPI tikiq 'index finger, thimble'

NAI tikiq* 'index finger, thimble' [and tikkivik 'thimble holder']

WCI tikiq 'index finger, thimble'

ECI tikiq

GRI tikiq* 'index finger, thimble' [and note EG tikkit, tikkiliq 'thumb', NG tikvik 'thimble']

PE tɔkɔrɔr 'point of land' [cf. ar]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY tɔkɔraq 'promontory, point of land'

CSY tɔkɔraq 'point of land'

Sir [for tɔkəšəX 'spit, angle' see above]

SPI —

NAI tikiraq 'point of land'

WCI tikiraq

ECI tikiraq

GRI —

PE tɔkit- 'arrive' [cf. EA tiy- 'land (in boat)'; western Aleut siy- 'go up from shore' probably goes rather with EA siy- 'go up in the bed', a different base, acc. Berg.]

AAY tɔkitə- 'arrive'

CAY tɔkitə-

NSY tɔkitə-

CSY tɔki(i)tə- 'land (s.th. thrown), land on, hit, stop'

Sir tɔkət- 'knock against, appear, show up' [Vakh. from Rub.]

SPI tiyit- 'arrive, reach (goal)'

NAI tikit- 'arrive (at)'

WCI tikit-

ECI tikit- 'arrive (at)'

GRI tikit- 'arrive at'

PI tɔkicaqtuq- 'be nearing one's destination' [cf. yaq(tur)-]

SPI Qaw tikisaq- 'be in a hurry to arrive'

NAI tikisaq-

WCI EP tikihaqtuq- 'be just arriving' [Ow.]

ECI tikisaqtu(q)- 'be nearing one's destination'

GRI tikisartur- 'be completing the last leg of the homeward journey'

PE tɔkiūtə- 'bring' [cf. utə-; probably appears as a predictable combination in other languages/dialects than those indicated below]

AAY tɔki<y>utə- 'arrive with or at same time as, have come (appointed time)'

CAY tɔki(y)utə- 'bring, arrive with'

NSY tɔkiūtə-

CSY —

Sir —

SPI tiyizuti- 'bring, arrive with'

NAI tikiut(i)-, tikižžuti-

WCI tikiyuti- 'bring, (intr.) arrive'

ECI tikiut(i)- 'have brought, have as reason for arriving'

GRI tikiut(i)- 'bring, (intr.) have arrived, take place'

PI tākīraaq- 'arrive from afar' [cf. raq- and ar-?]

SPI tikīraaq 'traveler from afar'

NAI —

WCI —

ECI tikīraaq- 'arrive from afar' [as nominal = 'one who arrives from afar']

GRI tikīraar- 'come on a visit' [tikīraaq 'visitor, guest (travelling from elsewhere)']

PY tākīyaq 'tern' [cf. tākicaqtuq- under tākī-]

AAY AP tākīyaq 'common (arctic?) tern'

CAY tēqīyaar(aq*), Y teqīrayuli, NSU tēqēlquayaq 'arctic or Aleutian tern'

NSY —

CSY tākēyīraq 'arctic tern'

PI tākuk- 'stick out' [cf. tākər]

SPI — →

NAI tikuk- 'bristle, stand out stiffly'

WCI — →

ECI tikku(q)- 'have been stiffened by freezing after being damp (clothing)'

GRI tikkur- 'stand on end (hair, fur)'

PI tākkuq- 'point at' [cf. ar-]

SPI tikkuq- 'point with index finger' [tikkuun 'pointer', Imaq tək(k)uun 'index finger, thimble']

NAI tikkuq- 'point at' [tikkuun 'signpost']

WCI tikkuq- 'point at'

ECI tikku(q)-, tikkuuq-

GRI tikkuar-

PI tākpi- 'kayak rib'

SPI tikpi 'side rib of kayak'

NAI tikpi 'side of rib of kayak' [Ras.; but MacLean has tippiq* 'piece of bent wood across width of kayak, kayak frame rib']

WCI titpi, Net tikpi 'side rib of kayak' [Ras.]

ECI tippī

GRI tippik [old ortho. tigpi] 'kayak rib'

PI tāktaaliq 'burbot'

SPI Qaw tittaaliq 'ling cod, burbot'

NAI tittaaliq, Mal also tiktaaliq

WCI Net tiktaaliq 'ling cod, burbot' [Ras.; Schn. has it as 'kind of fish with flat head and thin tail' for B. Lake]

ECI —

GRI —

PE tālay- 'wipe (dry)' [cf. tāuy-]

AAY —

CAY əlai- 'stroke gently'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir [təlvə- 'smooth, stroke' — Vakh.]

SPI tilaktuq- 'wipe dry'

NAI tilak- 'scrub large surface'

WCI tilak- 'sweep, wipe away water'

ECI — →

GRI —

PI tālar(r)i- or **tālaqqi-** 'sweep'

SPI tilari- 'sweep with broom'

NAI tilarri-, tilai-

WCI tilaqqi-

ECI tillari- 'removes snow from clothing', Lab tillaiyai- 'stroke'

GRI —

PE tāli- 'tell s.o. to do s.th.'

AAY C tiimər- 'order to do s.th.'

CAY əlimər- 'request or order to do a task'

NSY —

CSY lipəxsar- 'send for s.th., send s.o. with or leave instructions' [and Chap əlilatə- 'force, order']

Sir —

SPI tili- 'tell to do s.th., send (s.o.) on an errand'

NAI tili-

WCI tili-

ECI tili-

GRI tili- 'tell s.o. to do s.th., send on an errand' [and note tiliuq 'best friend' in Ordb., SWG tiliaq 'companion' in S.-L.; also NG tilinitsuq 'busybody, fidgety, funny person']

PE tālqiðar 'eyeshade'

AAY —

CAY əlqiaq 'visor, eyeshade'

NSY əlqiaq 'visor, cap'

CSY əlqiik* 'visor'

Sir əlqiyaX [Orr]

SPI titqiaq

NAI titqiaq, tatqiaq [the latter perhaps by contam. with tanqir]

WCI Sig titqiaq 'visor' [Pet.]

ECI tiqqiaq

GRI tiqqiaq

PE tāuy- 'clean off by beating' [cf. tālay-]

AAY —

CAY Y əluXtur-, Nun əuy- 'shake or brush snow or dirt off', HBC əluXtə- 'groom oneself' [for K təlumrun, BB əlumrun 'skin scraper' see pəuy-]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw tiluktuq- 'clean snow, mud off shoes'

NAI tiluk(tuq)- 'clean by beating (snow, dirt) off'

WCI tiluk- 'beat dust, snow from clothes with a stick' [tiluktuun 'stick for beating snow off clothes']

ECI tiluk- 'beat with stick (clothing, rug) [tiluktu(q)- 'beat several times with stick'; for tillu(k)- 'give blow with fist, strike' see tənluq-]

GRI *tiluy-* 'knock on s.th. to make snow, feathers, etc. fall off' [*tiluttur-*, *siluttur-* 'beat (bedding, clothing), beat snow off' the second form by contam. with *ciluk-*?]

PE *təmci-* 'be funny' [cf. Aleut *tumci-* 'copulate with (woman)']

AAV *təmci(kə)-* 'be (find) funny' [emot. root]

CAY *təmci(kə)-*

NSY —

CSY *təmsiyaarar-* 'smile faintly, wanting to laugh but suppressing it'

Sir —

SPI *tipsii-* 'find funny, laugh at'

NAI *tivsi(ʔi)-*, Nu *tipsi(ʔi)-*

WCI Car? *tipsiyi-* 'tease, joke' [Schn. 'adg']

ECI —

GRI *tissiyi-* 'think funny, laughable', *tissinar-*, EG *titsiar-* 'be amusing', NG *tissihuk-* 'laugh'

PE *təmə* 'body or main part' [cf. Aleut *cma-X* 'tail of fish or whale', with **t₂*?]

AAV *təmə* 'torso' [the base is *təmə*]

CAY *təmə* 'body, main part to which s.th. is attached' [the base is *təmə*]

NSY —

CSY *təmə* 'body, close relative' [the base is *təmə*]

Sir [note *təmə* 'handle' — Vakh. has *təməX* from Men.'s texts; by contam. with *təyüm(m)i(C)ar-* under *təyü-*]

SPI *timi* 'body, body of boot'

NAI *timi* 'body, body of boot above sole' [and '(towards) inland' in Jen.]

WCI *timi* 'body, main part of s.th., inland from shore' [3s poss. *timaā* in the latter sense, otherwise *timira*]

ECI *timi* 'body, boot leg, area higher up from shore, upstream' [and *timaani* 'higher up than (s.th.)'; Lab *timiriq* 's.th. situated further inland' — Bourq.]

GRI *timi* 'body, top of boot, inland' [the additional meaning 'marrow' may reflect a separate base **təmi* going rather with EA *tumtu-X*, Atkan *cumtu-X* 'marrow' — Fab. has 3s poss. form *timia* as opposed to *timaā* 'its body'; note also *timiriq** 's.th. situated most inland']

PY *təmkaq* 'type of seal or sealskin' [cf. *kōar*?]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY *təmkaq* 'sealskin'

CSY *təmkaq* 'old spotted or ringed seal'

PI *təvvaq-* 'move inwards or inland' [cf. *var-*; the *ʔ* in NAI and Sig may be by dissimilation via **təvvar-*]

SPI —

NAI *tiyvaq-* 'come in all the way (to room)' [and *tiyvasik-* 'be well inside']

WCI Sig *tiyvaq-* 'go up on land from sea', Car? *tivvaq-* 'bring ashore, inland' [Schn. 'adg'; and Sig *tipsik-*, Cop, Car *tivvahik-* 'be high up on shore, inland']

ECI Lab *tivvaq-* 'bring ashore, inland' [Bourq.]

GRI *tiffar-* [old ortho. *tivfar-*] 'move inland', *tiffasiy-* 'be far inland'

PY *təm(m)ir-* 'make a rumbling noise' [cf. *liṛ-*?]

AAV AP *təmmiXtə-* 'make a rumbling noise'

CAY *təmmiXtə-* 'make a rumbling noise' [nom. *təmmiq*]

NSY —

CSY [note Chap *təməXnar-* 'cure by sorcery'?

Sir [note *təməqnaṇar-* 'cure by sorcery, shamanize' — Vakh. from Rub.'s texts; Em. has *təməṛnar-*]

PY-S *tənəy-* 'press down on or against' [with dissimilation except in NSY; cf. *tənət-* and *tənu-* and compare *əṇiy-*; Aleut *tiy-* 'press down, weigh upon' may not be related acc. Berg.]

AAV *kənəxtə-* 'press (down)'

CAY *nəxtə-*, HBC, Nun *kənəxtə-* 'press down on'

NSY *tənəxtə-* 'press' [Taghyuq and Em.]

CSY *kənəxtə-* 'press'

Sir *kənir-* 'press down against' [Vakh. has *kənixtə-* 'clasp (a stick), stab, prick' for *kənəy-*?; Em. has *kənət-*]

PE *tənət-* 'ebb' [cf. *tənəy-*?; with dissimilation in Yup — compare *tənu-* and *tənnir-*]

AAV *kəntə-* 'go down, ebb (water)'

CAY *əntə-*, HBC, Nun *kəntə-* 'ebb'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *tinit-* 'be low tide'

NAI Nu *tinit-* 'be almost empty of water, be at ebb, low (river)'

WCI *tinit-* 'go out (tide)'

ECI *tinit-* 'go out (tide)' [and *tinuyyaq* 's.th. left high and dry by tide']

GRI *tini* 'ebb tide', *tinit-*, *tiniy-* 'be low tide' [and note *tinut(i)-*, *tinuyut(i)-* 'be exposed at low tide']

PY *tən(n)aq* 'tide flat' [cf. *q* under *nər*]

AAV K, KP *kənnaq*, PWS *kən<ṛ>aq* 'tide flat, beach exposed by ebb tide'

CAY *ənnaq** 'sand bar exposed at low tide'

NSY —

CSY — [kənmaṇqaq 'water behind shoreline caused by high waves' is from Chukchi кынман'кы (kənmaṇqə-)]

PE *tənnir-* 'point or nudge to get attention' [cf. *tənu-*]

AAV *kənir-* 'point'

CAY *ənir-*, *nīir-*, *kənir-*

NSY —

CSY *kənir-*

Sir [for *kənixtə-* 'clasp, prick, stab' see *tənəy-*]

SPI *tinnaktaa-* 'keep touching'

NAI *tinniq-* 'touch or nudge to get s.o.'s attention'

WCI —

ECI *tinniraq-* 'surprise, attract attention by nudging'

GRI *tinnir-* 'touch or nudge to get s.o.'s attention'

PY-S *tənputə-* 'knock against (shore)' [cf. *tənu-*, but also Chukchi тыппы- *tənpə-* 'pierce', borrowed directly into CSY and Sir in this sense — contam.?]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY *tənputa(r)*- 'knock up against s.th., come ashore to'
 CSY Chap *tənputə*- 'knock against s.th.' [also 'stick into s.th.' from the Chukchi; and note *tənpūtutə*- 'pull boat somewhere, take people somewhere (in boat, out to ship)']
 Sir [*tənpūtut(ə)*- 'pull boat somewhere, take people out to ship', also 'stick in' from CSY/Chukchi?; Vakh. has *tənpīzaqar*- 'knock into' and Men. *tənpitə*- 'land from sea']

PE *tənu*- 'push or poke' [cf. *tənnir*-, *tənəy*-, *tənputə*- and perhaps Aleut *nu*- 'reach']

AAV *kənu*- 'poke, push, nudge'

CAY *ənuur*-, HBC, Nun *kənuur*- 'nudge', NSU *ənu*- 'push, shove'

NSY *tənu*- 'push, shove'

CSY *kənu*- 'poke, push with pointed instrument' [and note *kənuk* 'edge, ridge']

Sir [for *tənpīzaqar*- 'knock into' see *tənputə*-]

SPI *tinu*- 'push, shove'

NAI *tinu*-

WCI Sig *tinu*- [Lowe]

ECI *tinu*- 'flatten, pushing down bumps' [and note *tinuyuq* 'half moon']

GRI *tinu*-, *tinupa*- 'swell (like a boil)'

PE *təṇay* or *təṇə* 'pubic hair' [cf. Aleut *ṇa-X* 'fur, body hair' — with **t*₂]

AAV AP *təṇak* 'pubic hair'

CAY *təṇak* 'pubic hair'

NSY *təṇə* 'pubic hair' [Av.]

CSY *təṇa* 'pubic hair' [base *təṇə*-]

Sir —

SPI *tiṇak*

NAI *tiṇak*

WCI *tiṇak*

ECI →

GRI *tiṇi*

PE *təṇayuy* 'throat hair of caribou' [cf. *yuy*]

AAV PWS *təṇa-y>uk* 'down feather'

CAY *təṇayuk* 'throat hair of caribou'

NSY *təṇayuk* 'reindeer beard' [Av.]

CSY *təṇayuk* 'decoration of caribou throat hair (on drum, etc.)'

Sir —

SPI *tiṇayuk* 'throat hair of reindeer'

NAI *tiṇayuy*, Nu *tiṇayuk* 'long white throat hair (beard) of caribou or moose'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI *tiṇayuk* 'caribou beard'

PI *təṇauzaq* 'kind of moss or lichen' [cf. *ṇ(ṇ)uðar*]

SPI —

NAI *tiṇauzaq* 'dried black moss used as tinder', *tiṇauzat* 'lichen'

WCI Car? *tiṇauyaq* 'curly black or white grass' [Schn. 'adg']

ECI *tiṇauyaq* 'thin green curly grass growing on sand in place exposed to wind', Iti 'caribou moss, lichen', Lab 'white moss' [Bourq. for the latter]

GRI *tiṇaašat* 'black lichen'

PE *təṇə* 'fly (up)'

AAV *təṇə* 'fly, take off'

CAY *təṇə*-

NSY *təṇə*-

CSY *təṇə*-

Sir *təṇə*-

SPI *tiṇi*-

NAI *tiṇi*-

WCI *tiṇi*-, Cop *tiṇixxa*- 'take off' [Lowe]

ECI *tiṇi*- 'fly'

GRI *tiṇi*- 'take off' [and note *tiṇṇay*- 'jump out of water (whale)']

PI *təkšaluk*- 'spurt out' [cf. *təṇmikaq*- above, also *ðar*- and *ṭuy?*]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI *titsalukaa*- 'squirt out in a continuous jet'

GRI *tiššaluy*- [old ortho. *tigssalug*-] 'spurt out', *tiššalukaar*- 'squirt'

PI *təkši*- 'frighten into flight' [cf. *ði*-]

SPI *tikši*- 'frighten into flight (bird)'

NAI *tiyži*-

WCI —

ECI *tiyyi*-

GRI *tišši*-

PE *təṇalrar*- 'sail'

AAV —

CAY *təṇalrar*- 'sail' [and nominal *təṇalraq* 'sail']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *tiṇirlaq*- 'sail (a boat)'

NAI *tiṇilrautaq* 'sail'

WCI Sig *tiṇilrautaq* 'sail' [Lowe has *tiṇilraun*]

ECI *tiṇilrautaq* 'sail'

GRI *tiṇirlaat*

PE *təṇət*- 'blow away (wind)' [cf. *t-1*]

AAV *təṇtə*- 'blow away (wind)'

CAY *təṇtə*-

NSY [*təṇtəqə*- 'blow away (wind)']

CSY *təṇtə*- 'blow away (wind)'

Sir *təṇtə*- 'carry out to sea' [Vakh.]

SPI *tiṇit*- 'blow away (wind)'

NAI *tiṇit*- 'be blown away, be caused to drift away' [and *tiksiq*- 'drift in a boat', Nu, PH *tiktaq* 's.o. carried out to sea on an icefloe, s.th. swept out to sea', *tiktau*- 'be carried out to sea, etc.']

WCI [*tiktau*- 'be carried off by wind', *tiktat* 'things carried off by the wind']

ECI [*tittau*- 'be carried off by wind']

GRI *tiṇit*- 'blow away (wind), be blown by the wind' [and *tissikar*- (old ortho. *tigsikar*-), *tissukar*- 'drift with wind', *tissir*-, *tissiataar*- 'sail', NG *tiktaq* 's.th. blown by the wind']

PI tər̥mi- 'be flying' [cf. miy-? — note the Aleut sense there]

SPI t̥m̥mila-, Qaw t̥m̥milra- 'be flying'

NAI t̥m̥mi-

WCI t̥m̥mi-

ECI timmi-

GRI timmi-

PE tər̥mi(C)ar 'bird'

AAV tər̥miaq, t̥m̥niaq 'goose'

CAY tər̥miaq 'bird'

NSY t̥ym̥iaq [Av.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI t̥m̥miaq 'bird', Qaw 'duck' [and Qaw t̥m̥miar̥žuk 'small bird']

NAI t̥m̥miaq 'medium-sized bird', t̥m̥miar̥žuk 'small bird'

WCI t̥m̥miaq Sig 'white-fronted goose', Car 'goose' [and Sig t̥m̥miaryuk 'small bird']

ECI timmiaq 'bird'

GRI timmiaq 'bird, birdskin coat (in Up rather of reindeer skin)' [pl. timmiš̥sat, but note the velar in timmik 'gannet']

PI tər̥mikaq- 'spurt' [cf. tər̥mi- above and k(k)ar-]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI t̥m̥mikaq- 'spurt'

ECI timmikaq-

GRING timmikayaaq- 'spurt' [and note WG timmiy- 'have diarrhea']

PI tər̥mirala- 'flap about' [cf. tər̥mi- above and la(r)-]

SPI [note Qaw F. River t̥m̥miralasuun 'airplane']

NAI t̥m̥mirala- 'fly in all directions'

WCI —

ECI timmiralaaC- 'flap wings (bird on ground)'

GRI timmirala- 'flap about'

PE tər̥qa(r)- 'fly up' [cf. tər̥ə- and k(k)ar-]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY tər̥qaXtə- 'fly up'

CSY tər̥qatuk 'windy wet weather'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI tiqqala- 'be flying around in the air'

WCI —

ECI tiqqalaa- 'flap in wind' [tiqqalaaq 's.th. flapping in the wind', Lab 'wind direction indicator']

GRI tiqqar- 'blow up into the air (wind)', tiqqala-, tiqqakatta(a)r- 'fly around in the air'

PE tər̥luy(-) '(strike with) fist' [cf. t̥yləq-]

AAV t̥r̥luy- 'strike with fist' [t̥r̥luk 'fist']

CAY t̥r̥luy- 'strike with fist' [t̥r̥luk 'fist']

NSY t̥r̥luy- 'strike with fist'

CSY t̥r̥luy-

Sir —

SPI tiyluk-

NAI tiyluk-

WCI tiyluk- 'strike with fist' [tiyluk 'fist']

ECI tillu(k)- 'strike with fist'

GRI ti̥luy-

PY tər̥ru- 'be enthusiastic'

AAV tər̥ru-, t̥r̥ru- 'be confident, sure of oneself'

CAY tər̥ru- 'be enthusiastic, eager'

NSY —

CSY tər̥ru(yuy)- 'be enthusiastic' [t̥r̥runiqə- 'have fun']

PE tər̥uy 'liver'

AAV t̥r̥uk 'liver'

CAY t̥r̥uk

NSY t̥r̥uk

CSY t̥r̥uk

Sir t̥r̥əx

SPI t̥r̥uk

NAI t̥r̥uk

WCI t̥r̥uk

ECI t̥r̥uk

GRI t̥r̥uk

PY tər̥uqə- 'strain'

AAV t̥r̥uqə- 'strain (at stool, etc.)'

CAY t̥r̥uqə-, t̥r̥uqaar- 'show strain by physical expression, as when lifting or defecating' [and note t̥r̥uxtaarun 'tug-of-war' and t̥r̥uyəXtə- 'be unable to breathe because of blow to the solar plexus']

NSY —

CSY t̥r̥uqə- 'strain as when defecating or giving birth' [and note t̥r̥uy- 'box, fight with fists' — contam. with t̥r̥luy-?]

PE t̥əpə 'smell' [cf. Aleut tumi-X 'fart']

AAV t̥əpə 'odor, smell' [base t̥əpə-]

CAY t̥əpə 'odor, smell, fish aged underground as preparation for eating' [base t̥əpə-]

NSY t̥əpə 'odor, smell'

CSY t̥əpə 'odor, smell' [base t̥əpə-]

Sir t̥əpə [base t̥əpə-]

SPI t̥iv̥i, Imaq t̥əv̥ə 'odor, smell'

NAI tip̥i

WCI tip̥i

ECI tip̥a

GRI tip̥i, tipik 'odor, smell' [3s poss. tikka; tipiy- 'smell bad']

PI t̥əppak- 'stink' [cf. nəy-]

SPI —

NAI t̥ippak- 'develop a strong smell' [and tipaaq- 'stink'; note also PH tipaaqpak 'block of tobacco']

WCI tipaaq- 'stink' [and Car? tipaaq 'tobacco' — Schn. 'adg']

ECI tipaay̥vi(C)- 'stink'

GRI t̥ippay- 'have developed a smell, have begun to go off (food)' [and note tipaarnaq 'thyme']

PY t̥əptukuy̥uq or t̥əptukuuy̥aq 'fleabane or similar plant' [cf. tu-¹]

AAV C t̥əptukuuy̥aq, t̥əptukuiy̥aq 'fleabane, aster, arctic daisy'

CAY Y təptukuyuq 'fleabane, valerian'

NSY —

CSY —

Inu [Qaw tipitukuuwik 'wild onion' is presumably a loan from Yup]

PE təpə- 'drift ashore'

AAV təpə- 'drift ashore'

CAY təpə-

NSY təpə-

CSY təpə-

Sir təpə- 'drift ashore' [Vakh. also has təptar- from Rub.'s texts]

SPI tivi-, Qaw tipi- 'drift ashore'

NAI tipi-

WCI tipi- 'drift ashore' [and tivliq 's.th. drifted ashore']

ECI tipiyuq 'flotsam, s.th. washed up on shore' [and tilliq 's.th. situated further up inland' — for Lab timirliq see təmə, with which there is contam. here]

GRI tipi- 'drift ashore' [and NG tippussat 'flotsam'; and also timirliq under təmə]

PE təpðar 'flotsam or jetsam' [cf. ðar]

AAV təppaq 'drift log'

CAY təppaq 'driftwood, s.th. drifted ashore'

NSY təpaq 's.th. drifted ashore'

CSY təpaq 'edible sea creature such as sea cucumber found on beach'

Sir təptarəX 's.th. drifted ashore' [Vakh. from Rub.]

SPI tipšaq 'flotsam'

NAI tivžaq, Mal tipžaq 's.th. washed ashore, driftwood'

WCI tivyat 'driftwood' [Schn. has tipiyaq for 'adg'], tivyak- 'find s.th. washed ashore', Car? tivyarluk 'wreckage washed up on shore' [Schn. 'adg']

ECI tiyyaq 'floating wreck', tiyyaluk Tar 'wreckage thrown up on shore', Lab 'driftwood'

GRI tiššaq, tišarluk 'wreckage washed up on shore'

PE təpli 'food around mouth' [cf. Aleut cimci-X 's.th. caught between teeth' — with *t₂]

AAV təpli-, təpli- 'have food around mouth left from eating'

CAY təpli- 'have particles of food or the like around mouth'

NSY təpli- 'dirty mouth' [Av.]

CSY təfli 'particles of food or the like around mouth'

Sir təfli 'particles of food around mouth' [Orr; Em. has təfici- 'smear food round mouth' and təfliṇər- 'wipe mouth' — from CSY?]

SPI tipliluk

NAI tivli [and Mal tipliiaun 'napkin']

WCI tivlit 'food around mouth' [Met.]

ECI tillit [Lab tivli — Peck]

GRI tiḷi 'grease from food around mouth'

PI təpuk 'whitefish'

Yup — [but note NSU tupuk 'whitefish', probably borrowed from Inu]

SPI Qaw tipuk 'whitefish'

NAI tipuk

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PI təqəturaq 'young animal?' [cf. təriy (esp. təriyluy under it)?]

SPI —

NAI tiqituraq 'young caribou' [tiqittut 'herd of cows and calves']

WCI tiri(t)tuq, Car tirituraq 'young animal' [the latter in Ras. — Dor. has 'adult from 30 to 35' for B. Lake]

ECI tiqituraq 'young seal'

GRI —

PI təqi- or təri- 'refrain from doing for cult reasons' [or təqə-; cf. taqiy-, though the relat. is obscure]

SPI [Jen. has qiyi- 'refrain from mentioning a dead person's name']

NAI —

WCINet tiri- 'refrain because of superstition', tiriṇaq- 'be unclean' [and Schn. has tirinaqtuq 'one who can practice sorcery, what is forbidden by sorcerer', tiri- 'practice sorcery on' for 'adg']

ECI —

GRI tiqiyi- 'dare not mention a dead person who has not yet had s.o. named after him' [and tiqitir- 'fear things will again turn out badly']

PI tərətquq 'angle or corner' [cf. qur, also tərū, though the relat. is obscure; there may be contam. with təkər] Yup — [for CSY təkəšqaq 'point, outer corner' see təkər] SPI tiritquq 'outside corner, right angle', Imaq tərəsquq 'corner, end'

NAI tiritquq, Mal iqižruq 'corner' [the latter form influenced by iqə(r) — compare NAI iqižraq there]

WCI Cop tiritquq 'corner' [for Sig iqiyrq see iqə(r); Dor. has tiriqquq for B. Lake]

ECI tiriqquq 'corner'

GRI tiqiqquq, tikiqquq 'corner' [the first form perhaps influenced by tiqqiaq 'cap peak' under təlqi(C)ar if not iqə(r); note also tiqqiquriy-, EG tiyiqqinjic-, tiriqqittaaC- 'be right-angled' and tiyiqqiq 'corner']

PE təriy 'game animal' [verbally also 'be alert or swift-moving'; cf. tərək- and perhaps also təqəturaq]

AAV [tərikə- 'creep up on']

CAY [note tərīkaXtə- 'stand alert, be proud in a silly way', tərīir- 'react to strange animal by becoming alert and barking (e.g. dog)'] →

NSY tərīk 'sea animal' [and tərīžayaq 'young of sea animal']

CSY tərīk 'game animal' [and tərīkusaq 'animal', tərīir- 'pursue (another animal, of dog)'; note also emot. root tərīy(yuy)- 'have fun, be interested']

Sir tərīx 'sea animal' [tərīkusaX 'land animal'; note also tərīncaraXtə- 'interest', nominal tərīnəṇuṭəX — Em. has tərīnyuxtə-]

SPI Imaq tərīk 'animal' [and note FR tiriyyuk- 'do noiselessly', Imaq tiriayaq- 'stalk game']

NAI [cf. tiri- 'try not to make noise (e.g. when stalking animal)', tiriayaq- 'stalk (animal)'] →

WCI [for tirit(t)uq 'young animal' see təqəturaq] →

ECI Lab tiyik- 'do quietly' [and Tar tirinṡuaq 'small sparrow']

GRI [note tiriṡ- 'be small and narrow', tiriit- 'be soft spoken, slow and careful in speaking'] →

PE tərīyar 'weasel or other small mammal?' [cf. ar]
AAY —

CAY tərīaq 'weasel'

NSY —

CSY tərīyaq 'game animal'

Sir tərīyāX 'white fox' [compare tərīkanni(C)ar below; Vakh. has tərīyāX 'animal' from Men.'s texts]

SPI tiriāq 'weasel'

NAI itiriāq 'weasel, ermine', Mal tiriāq 'ermine' [the former influenced by ətər-?]

WCI tiriāq

ECI tiriāq 'weasel, ermine'

GRI tiriāq 'mouse, lemming, weasel'

PI tərīyḡur- 'stalk or creep up on game' [cf. ḡur-?]

Yup [note CSY tərīXtur- 'stalk, pursue' with tur- (2)]

SPI Qaw tirikṡuq- 'creep up on (game)' [= KI tiriktuq-, going with the CSY above]

NAI tirikṡuq- 'creep up on animal in crouching position'

WCI tiriksuq- 'move in on animal silently' [Schn. has tiriksuq- for B. Lake]

ECI [titirisu(q)- 'come creeping, surreptitiously']

GRI —

PE tərīyluy 'young bearded seal' [cf. ruluk?]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY tərīyluk 'young bearded seal'

Sir tərīylux [Orr]

SPI tiriyluk

NAI —

WCI Car tiriyluk 'young bearded seal' [Ras., who also has Net terikluak 'young fox']

ECI tirillu 'young bearded seal'

GRI NWG tiqitluk 'young bearded seal' [influenced by təqəturaq?]

PY tərīyluyciq 'lunar month in early part of year'

AAY —

CAY —

NSY tərīylusiq [Av.], tərīyluxsiq [Men. article] 'April'

CSY tərīyluxsiq 'February-March', but Sergeeva has tərīylusiq

Inu [Peck has terrigluluit 'April' for Labrador; and other ECI source has tirikluluit for 'April-May']

PE tərīkanni(C)ar 'arctic fox?' [cf. ni(C)ar-]

AAY —

CAY tərīkaniāq 'wolverine'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir [note tərīkāX 'animal' — Vakh. from Men.'s texts; for tərīyāX 'white fox' see tərīyar above]

SPI —

NAI tiriṡanniaq 'white (arctic) fox'

WCI tiriṡanniaq

ECI tiriṡanniaq

GRI tirianniaq, NG tiriṡanniaq 'fox' [old ortho. teriangniaq but Top has terienniāq]

PI tərīkṡaq 'belt' [there may be a link to tərīy — cf. GRI tiriṡ- there]

SPI tirikṡaq 'belt worn under clothing'

NAI tirikṡaq 'belt for pants'

WCI tirikṡaq

ECI [note tiritti 'belt for pants'; Ras. has Igl tirissiq 'waist belt']

GRI —

PI tərīlāk- 'think oneself safe (and thus be easy prey)' [cf. tərīy]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI tirliaq- 'surprise, creep up on' [and tirlima- 'keep under careful observation'; Ras. has tirlaaq- for Cop and Net]

ECI tirlī(C)- 'be an unsuspecting victim', Lab tirlīk- 'feel secure', tirliaq- 'deceive' [Peck; and tirliturnia(q)- 'stalk game that is unaware of being stalked', Iti tirlī 'game unaware of being hunted, tirlīani- 'creep up on']

GRI tirlīk 'seal which lies safely in water and is easy to approach', tirlīy-, tirlīarur- 'feel safe, be unawares, have calmed down' [Top has 'sit still, be sad'; note also tirlīsaar-, tirlījaniir-, tirlīassi- 'creep up on, take by surprise']

PY tərū 's.th. at an angle to s.th. else?' [cf. tərətquq]

AAY tərūq 'fork of tree or river'

CAY tərū 'foot of bed area, bed partner sleeping in opposite or perpendicular direction' [and note NI təruluk 'friend', also nərūvailitaq, LI tərūvailitaq, tərūpailitaq 'great-great-grandchild' (with var- and ṡilitar, the first form influenced by nərūvər-?)]

NSY —

CSY —

PE tətər- 'mark'

AAY cətər- 'mark'

CAY cətər-, HBC citər- 'mark' [nominal cətəq, citəq]

NSY təžər- 'mark' [nom. təžəq]

CSY təžər- 'mark' [nom. təžəq]

Sir təžər- 'mark' [from CSY?]

SPI titir-

NAI titir- 'mark' [and titiq* 'mark, dot']

WCI titir- 'mark'

ECI titir- 'write' [and tittaq 'mark']

GRI tittaq(*) 'line'

PI tətəraq- 'draw or write' [cf. ar-]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI titiraq- 'write' [and Cop titiqqat 'letters']

ECI NBI, Aiv titiraq- 'write' [and Aiv titiqqat 'letters']

GRI titar- 'draw (line)', NG tittaq- 'write' [and NG tittakkat 'letter']

PI tava- 'do a frolicsome dance'

Yup — [but note NSY tǝvakitǝrǝlǝria 'clumsy']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Cop tiva- 'dance frolicsome drum-dance' [Ras.]

ECI Igl tiva- 'dance with masks' [Ras.]

GRI tiva- 'leap about, do drum-dance, flap wings' [for tipay- 'be wanton, fawn upon' see tǝyǝy-]

PY tǝvir- 'set (sun)'

AAV —

CAY tǝvir- 'disappear, set (sun)'

NSY tǝvir- 'set (sun)'

CSY tǝvir- 'set (sun or moon)'

Sir —

PE tǝvvuy- 'spit'

AAV —

CAY tǝfaar- 'spit' [and note Nun tǝpǝuar- 'spit' — influenced by tǝpli?]

NSY —

CSY [note tǝfaay 'expression said at end of story, said to represent spitting']

Sir —

SPI tivvuaq- 'spit'

NAI tivvuk-, tivvuaq- 'spit out', Mal tuvvuq-, tuvvuaq- 'spit'

WCI tivvuaq- 'spit'

ECI tivvuaq-, tivvualuk- 'spit s.th. out'

GRI tiffuy-, tixxuy- [old ortho. tivgug-] 'splash, squirt', tiffuar-, tixxuar- 'spit out', EG tippuyar- 'spit, splutter'

PI tǝža- 'slice for drying (fish or meat)'

SPI tiža- 'slice meat thin for drying', Qaw 'make cross cuts in fish for drying'

NAI tiža- 'cut fish across width for drying, make incision (in human) for bloodletting'

WCI tiya- 'cut fish or meat for drying'

ECI tiyaa- 'cut in thin slices', tiyak- 'cut into slices' [tiyaaq 'slice']

GRI tiša- 'cut meat, fish for drying' [tišaaq 'split fish']

PI tǝžzuq- 'dry out' [there may be a link to tǝža-]

SPI tižzuq- 'run dry, boil dry, have water run out of s.th.'

NAI —

WCI —

ECI tiyyu(C)- 'boil off excess water'

GRI tiššur- 'be dried out, boiled off (water)'

PI tuat- 'be thin'

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Cop tuat- 'thin'

ECI tuat- 'be narrow, oblong, thin'

GRI tuay- 'be thin'

PE tu(C)avə(t)- 'rush about' [cf. tayu(y)-, though the relat. if any — is obscure]

AAV —

CAY HBC, Nun tuaftə- 'be very busy' [and note tavə-, Nun taavə- 'hurry be in a rush' — contam. with tayu(y)-?]

NSY —

CSY [for taayuy- 'hurry' see tayuy-]

Sir —

SPI [note Imaq tavak- 'hurry', which Jen. also has for KI] NAI tuavit- 'cheer, whoop it up at celebration' [and tuakšuit- 'be very calm']

WCI tuavit- 'make lot of noise (household, child)' [and tuavait- 'be quiet' — Met.; Schn. has Car? tuaviuq- 'hurry' for 'adg']

ECI tuaviq- 'hurry' [and tuavi 'hurry!']

GRI tuaviur- 'hurry' [and tuavi 'hurry!', tuavisaar- 'hurry (someone) along']

PE tucar- 'hear or understand' [from *tutyar-? — cf. Aleut tut- 'hear, get to hear', tuta- 'hear, be hearing', Atkan tutni-, EA tuni- 'inform']

AAV —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY tusaqə- 'hear and comprehend' [and tusaqəxǝtuy- 'misunderstand, hear badly']

Sir — [note tunǝrǝr- 'listen, understand']

SPI suzaa- 'understand'

NAI tusaa- 'hear', PH susaa- 'hear news'

WCI tusaq-, tusaa- 'hear' [and Cop sometimes 'understand' acc. Met.]

ECI tusaq- 'hear (once)', tusaa- hear (continually), understand'

GRI tusar- 'hear', tusaa- 'can hear, listen, have understood' [and tutsiut(i)- 'be rumoured, be heard from, be spoken about']

PI tucagliq- 'inform' [cf. lir-?]

SPI suzaqliq- 'tell news to s.o.'

NAI tusaqliraq- 'complain or make offensive remark about s.o. so that they can hear'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI tusarǝir- 'inform, give hint to'

PI tucaqšau- 'be audible' [cf. kǝar and ŋu-]

SPI —

NAI [tusaqšari- 'be able to hear' — with trans. p.b. kǝ⁻¹]

WCI [tusaksau- 'must be heard, listened to' — but Schn. has Car? tusarsau- 'be audible' for 'adg']

ECI tusarsau- 'be audible'

GRI tusaršaa- 'be clear to hear, sound loud and clear'

PI tucarna(a)q- 'listen to s.th. pleasing' [cf. nnaq]

SPI — [suzaanaq- 'be understandable' is with nar-]

NAI — [tusarnaq- 'can be heard' is with nar-]

WCI [Schn. has tusarnaqtut 'pleasant things to listen to', tusarnaruti 'gramophone' for 'adg']

ECI Lab tusarnaq- 'listen to a pleasant tale, like to hear', tusarnaari- 'like to listen to' [Peck]

GRI tusarnaar- 'listen' [tusarnaarut 'gramophone', tusarnari- 'find pleasant to listen to']

PI tutcaq 's.th. heard (news)' [cf. q under nǝr¹]

SPI —

NAI tutcaq* 'oral account, news' [tutcarik- 'be cause

for good news', tutcarluk- 'hear bad news']
 WCI Sig tutsarik- 'hear well', tusarluk- 'hear bad news' [Lowe]
 ECI tutsaluk- 'hear bad news'
 GRI tutsa(r)- [with possessor endings] '(s.o.'s) hearing' [tutsariy- 'hear well, receive good news', tutsarluy- 'not hear well, receive bad news' — compare CSY tusaqnaxluy- under tucar- above]

PE tucilar- 'be deaf' [cf. tucar- and ɲit-?]
 AAY tutlar- 'be deaf'
 CAY [note tuuskayar- 'be disorientated']
 NSY —
 CSY tuustar- 'be hard of hearing, deaf' [and tuustitə- 'hear well']
 Sir tustarməɲuX 'deaf'
 SPI —
 NAI tusilɣɣaq- 'become deaf'
 WCI —
 ECI tusilaaq- 'be hard of hearing or disobedient' [tusilait- 'be obedient']
 GRI tusilar- 'be deaf', tusiɬar-, tusiɬay- 'have become deaf'

PE tucu- 'admire or envy'
 AAY cucukə- 'admire'
 CAY cucu- 'want to emulate'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI suzu- 'covet, envy'
 NAI tusu-
 WCI tusu-
 ECI tusu- 'desire'
 GRI tusu- 'desire', NG tuhu-, tuhuyi- 'admire, envy' [and note tutsuriyi- 'trust, rely on']

PE tuɖiy 'snipe or plover (or similar shore bird)' [compare aɖir for the forms with l here; cf. tuuyuk under tuyər- and tu(C)utləy, with which there seems to be some entanglement]
 AAY [Ras. has tuikaxnigil'guk 'heron']
 CAY tuuziik, tuuyiik, HBC tuliik 'plover, sandpiper', Nun, HBC tuyək 'snipe' [and note tuiɣ(aq) 'tree sparrow', BB tulikaq 'dowitcher']
 NSY tužiik 'snipe'
 CSY tužiik 'snipe, golden plover'
 Sir tužix, tulix 'snipe' [the former on Men.'s comp. list, the latter also Vakh. from Rub.]
 SPI Qaw tullik 'golden plover', Imaq tužik 'snipe'
 NAI tulliyınaq 'ruddy turnstone', Nu, Mal tullik 'golden plover' [and tužzaatužaq 'godwit']
 WCI Cop tullıyaq 'golden plover' [Ras. has Net tutlik 'black-billed plover' and tuituaq 'little plover'; EP tullik 'golden plover' acc. Ow.]
 ECI Lab tullik 'kind of snipe' [Peck; Schn. has tullirunniq 'marsh bird (woodcock or harlequin duck?)' and Peck has Lab tuylırunik 'black duck' — by contam. with tuylırunnaq?]
 GRI —

PE tuyəkar '(toggle) harpoon head' [cf. tuyət- and kar; the apparent relat. to tuyəkar(ar) under tuyər(-) may be coincidental]
 AAY [B.-S. has tuqxik 'harpoon line']
 CAY —
 NSY tuxkaiXsi- 'remove harpoon head'
 CSY tuuxkaq, tuuXqaq 'harpoon head' [Rub. only has the first for Chap — the second may be by contam. with tuyər-]
 Sir [note tukəxta 'harpoon line']
 SPI tuukaq 'harpoon toggle head'
 NAI tuukkaq*
 WCI [note Cop tuuk(k)aXXiaq 'harpoon line of plaited caribou sinew' — Ras.; Met. has tuyaqsiaq 'line connecting harpoon head with rest of harpoon']
 ECI tukkak 'barbed detachable head of walrus harpoon', NBI, Aiv tuukaq 'tip of walrus harpoon', Igl tuukkaq 'harpoon head' [and tukkarsiaq 'harpoon line' acc. B.-S.]
 GRI tuukkaq(*) 'harpoon head'

PE tuyənɣar 'shaman's helping spirit' [cf. tuyət- and n(ə)ɣar(ar)- lit. 'one that has been secured?']
 AAY K tunraq 'evil spirit, devil'
 CAY tuunraq, Nun tuunɣ(aX*) 'helping spirit, devil' [Nun tuunram ciutii 'toadstool' (lit. 'devil's ear'); note Al quyam tutuca or quyam tutusii 'toad stool, mushroom' lit. 'devil's or demon's ear']
 NSY tunraq 'devil'
 CSY turnəraq* [tuurnəram siyutɲa 'toadstool' (literally, 'devil's ear') — the occurrence of this idiom here and in CAY Nun may be from diffusion]
 Sir tuyənəɣX 'evil spirit'
 SPI tuurnaq 'shaman's helping spirit, devil' [Qaw has tuunraq]
 NAI tuunraq* 'shaman's helping spirit, devil' [as verb = 'frighten, pretending to be a devil']
 WCI tu(u)nraq 'shaman's helping spirit, devil'
 ECI tuurnaq 'helping spirit, devil'
 GRI tuurnaq 'shaman's helping spirit' [tuurnar-, tuurnat- 'terrify (helping spirit appearing before s.o.)']

PE tuyənri- 'traffic with spirits' [cf. li-1]

AAY —
 CAY tuunri- 'use spirit power, traffic with spirits'
 NSY tunriatkutat 'amulets' [Tein]
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI tuurni-
 GRI tuurni-

PI tuunraaržuk 'scoter or similar bird' [cf. aržuk]

SPI Qaw tuunraaržuk 'black scoter'
 NAI tuunraaržuk 'surf scoter'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI [note tuurnaviaršuk 'harlequin duck' and compare tuurnaaršuk 'special helping spirit, devil']

PE tuḡar(-) 'poke or strike ice pick' [cf. Aleut tuḡa- 'hit', tuḡa-X 'fist']
 AAY CPWS tuḡar- 'poke, beat with stick', KP tuḡar- 'beat with stick (to soften and remove skin)'
 CAY tuḡaq*, tuuq 'ice pick' [and verbal tuḡar- 'strike with ice pick, etc.']
 NSY — [for tuḡaXtə- 'knock against' see tut-] →
 CSY tuḡaq*, tuḡaq 'ice pick' [and verbal tuḡar-, tuḡar- 'use an ice-pick']
 Sir tuḡaX 'ice pick' [Orr]
 SPI tuuq 'ice pick' [and verbal tuuq- 'poke with s.th. sharp, sting', tuḡyaq- 'push, prod']
 NAI tu<ḡ>uq 'ice pick' [also tuurniq* 'dot', tuḡaq- 'poke with stick', and PH tuḡyuq- 'chop ice with ice-pick', tuḡyaq- 'prod, push away']
 WCI tuuq 'ice pick' [and verbal tuuq- 'use an ice-pick', tuḡaq- 'hit several times']
 ECI tuuq 'ice pick' [and verbal tuuq- 'hit with long pointed instrument', tuḡyaku 'chip of ice removed by ice-pick', tuḡaq- 'hit several times', NBI tuḡyaq- 'box']
 GRI tuuq 'ice pick' [and verbal tuur- 'thrust at, cut hole in ice, recoil (gun)', and tuxxar- 'cut or hack at', tuXXut(i)- 'press in against', tuurniq* 'dot, mark from blow'; for tuḡ- 'strike against' see tut-]

PE tuḡakar(ar) '(walrus) tusk' [cf. perhaps Aleut tumḡa-X 'ivory, walrus tusk' if from *tuḡma-; the apparent relat. to tuḡakar may be coincidental, though there appears to be some contam.]

AAY tuxka<ḡ>aq 'ivory, walrus tusk'
 CAY tuxkar(aq*) [also kuxkar(aq*)] 'walrus tusk'
 NSY tuxkaq 'walrus tusk' [Av. tuxkarqaq]
 CSY [note tuḡyun 'tusk'; for tuuxkaq, tuuXkaq 'ivory, harpoon head' see tuḡakar]
 Sir tuxkaX 'walrus tusk' [Vakh. has tuXkaX]
 SPI tuuḡaaq 'tusk, ivory'
 NAI tuuḡa<ḡ>aq 'walrus tusk, ivory'
 WCI tuuḡaaq 'tusk, ivory'
 ECI tuḡaaq, tuḡyaaq 'tusk, ivory'
 GRI tuuḡaaq, tuuḡaaq

PE tuḡakaləy 'narwhale' [cf. tuḡakar(ar) above and ləy]

AAY —
 CAY [note puuḡyaaq tuḡutələk 'narwhale' (lit. 'tusked beluga')]
 NSY tuxkaralək 'narwhale'
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI Imaq tuwaalək
 NAI [qilʔaluyaaq tuuḡaalik 'narwhale' (lit. 'tusked beluga')]
 WCI —
 ECI NBI tuuḡaalik [Spald.]
 GRI tuuḡaalik

PI tuuyuk or tuuyuq 'woodpecker?' [cf. yuy?]

SPI Qaw tuuyuk 'woodpecker'
 NAI tuuyuq
 WCI Sig tuuyuq [Pet.]
 ECI [tuḡḡayuuq 'woodpecker']
 GRI tuuyuk 'ring plover' [contam. with tuḡiy?]

PE tuḡət- 'lash or secure'

AAY [note C tuḡləḡ- 'heal, knit together (bone), C tuḡləXtə- 'pound, mash']

CAY →

NSY [note tuxtaq 'pickled meat' (Tein)]

CSY tuuxtə- 'bundle securely, tighten parka hood round face'

Sir —

SPI tuut- 'put rawhide line through boat skin to lash it to boat frame'

NAI tuut- 'lash skin cover to boat frame' [and tuḡžut- 'lash, secure with rope', tuužvik 'horizontal pieces of wood to which umiaq skins are lashed', PH tuulvik 'brace board running length of boat frame']

WCI —

ECI —

GRI tuut- 'lash skin cover to boat frame' [and tuuffik (old ortho. tūvfik) 'side rib in umiaq over which tightening line is stretched']

PE tuḡətḡar 'ridgepole' [cf. ḡar?]

AAY —

CAY Nun tuusaX 'horizontal log in men's community house'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI tuuḡaq 'beam across corner of men's house'

NAI tuužžaq, Nu tuutžaq 'ridgepole, ceiling beam'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI tuuḡḡaq 'main roof beam in Greenlandic house, top beam of tent frame'

PI tuḡlərunnaq 'rosewort' [cf. tuḡlə(r)]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Net tuklirunnaq 'rosewort' [Ras.]

ECI Baf tullirunniq 'Sedum radiola' [Boas; Peck has Lab tuḡlirunak 'plant, orpine'; compare the bird sense homonyms under tuḡiy]

GRI tuḡlirunnaq [old ortho. tugdlerúnaq], EG turtiirnaq 'rosewort'

PY tuka(r)- 'get sick from eating certain foods'

AAY Kod tuuka- 'have heartburn'

CAY [note Nun tukaayuX 'wild parsley']

NSY —

CSY tukaatə- 'get sick from eating incompatible foods'

PI tukə- 'lengthwise axis'

SPI —

NAI —

WCI tukimun 'lengthwise' [and Schn. has 'adg.' tukimiaoq- 'shoot straight', tukilaq- 'go straight']

ECI tuki- 'axis, length' [and tukimuak- 'go straight', tukit- 'become lined up with s.th. along its length', tukina 'its sense', tukisi-, tutsi- 'understand', NBI, SB tukisitsiaq- 'read']

GRI tukik 'longitudinal direction' [and tukit- 'stand lengthwise', tukitit- 'place lengthwise', NG 'squeeze through narrow place' — Holt.]

PE tukər- 'kick or push with foot' [cf. tutə- and tukkar-, also perhaps Aleut tukluy- 'scratch, tear with claw']
AAY tukər- 'kick'
CAY tukər- 'push or brace with feet, hatch (of chick)'
NSY tukər- 'push or brace with feet, hatch (of chick)' [Em.]
CSY tukər- 'brace with feet'
Sir tukər- 'lean, support self'
SPI tuyiq- 'kick, pushing out with foot, hatch (of chick)' [and note F. River tukiq 'foot of moose or caribou']
NAI tukiq- 'hatch, push with legs, extend legs'
WCI tukiq- 'push with foot'
ECI tukiq- 'push, hit with flat part of foot, tread on, hatch (of chick breaking shell)'
GRI tukir- 'push foot against, kick, creep out of egg'

PE tukkar- 'trample or kick repeatedly' [cf. tukər- and p.b. ar-, also tuku(q)]
AAY tukar- 'kick'
CAY tukar- 'kick with both feet from lying position'
NSY —
CSY tukar- 'stamp feet'
Sir tukar- 'dance' [and Em. has tukarət- 'stamp, dance']
SPI tukkatuq- 'push with feet repeatedly', Qaw tukkaq- 'trample'
NAI tukkaq- 'push with one's feet repeatedly'
WCI —
ECI tukka(q)- 'push with feet continually' [and Iti tukailaa- 'move legs like scissors, pedal']
GRI tukkar- 'trample, tread on (e.g. bellows or lathe, turning it)' [and tukaala- 'shudder in agony (shot animal)'; note also EG tukkakkaayu 'fast']

PE tukku(r) 'host' [cf. Aleut tuku-X 'chief, master, rich man, boss, wealth', tuku- 'be rich']
AAY tuki- 'live comfortably', PWS tukiXtə- 'relax'
CAY tukuq Y, HBC 'host', K 'wealthy person', tukuu- 'be wealthy'
NSY tukuq 'wealth, goods, owner, boss'
CSY tukuq 'host', tukuqə- 'be a guest'
Sir tukuX 'boss, leader, rich man' [and tukururcəyəcəX 'powerful'; Vakh. has tukuriyurnəX 'rich']
SPI tukku- 'stay as a guest', tukkuu- 'have a house guest'
NAI tukku(q*) 'host', tukku- 'stay as a guest' [tukkumavik 'hotel']
WCI tukku(ma)- 'stay at someone's house'
ECI Lab tukku- 'not sleep beside one's mother (child)'
GRI tukku- 'sleep at a neighbour's house, be generous', tukkur- 'be generous' [and cf. tukuma- 'be restless, enthusiastic, quick at work']

PY tukniy- 'be strong' [there may be a relat. to tukku(r)]
AAY tukniy- 'be strong'
CAY tukni-
NSY —
CSY [note tukšunpak 'athletic agile person']
Sir [for tukururcəyəcəX 'strong' see tukku(r)]

PI tukšuk- 'crush' [cf. tukər-?]
SPI —
NAI tukšuk- 'crush, be crushed, crumple'
WCI tuksuk- 'flatten, dent'

ECI tutsu(k)-
GRI [note tuššurja- 'be on point of crying, emotionally moved']

PY-S tuku(q) 'foot?' [cf. tukər- and tukkar-]
AAY —
CAY Nun, HBC tukułək 'foot' [and Nun tukułəxaX 'beach greens, sea chickweed' — parallel to ityaXalək 'beach greens' — lit. 'one with little feet']
NSY —
CSY tukuraq 'ankle'
Sir tukəłqəX 'ankle' [Men.'s comp. list]

PY tukurnaq 'kind of seaweed' [cf. nar]

AAY —
CAY Nun tukurnaX 'edible yellow seaweed'
NSY —
CSY tukurnak 'edible sea plant'
Sir [Orr has tukurnax 'edible sea plant', which is probably borrowed from CSY]

PY-S tukvir- 'buy' [cf. tukku(r)-]
AAY —
CAY —
NSY tukpir- 'buy' [and tukpiyaXqaq 'goods', tukpiraq 's.th. bought']
CSY tukfir- 'buy' [tukfiraq 'store-bought thing']
Sir tukfər- 'buy'

PE tulay- 'land (come ashore)' [cf. tulur- and western Aleut cala- 'land, come ashore' — with *t₂; there may be a link to tut-]
AAY —
CAY tulay- 'arrive (esp. at land from sea)'
NSY —
CSY [note tərłuy- 'land from sea (onto beach)'; for tamlay- 'land' see tamlay-]
Sir — [for tənpi(ə)- 'land' see tənputə-]
SPI tulak- 'come ashore'
NAI tulak- 'come ashore' [and tullaqi- 'come ashore for', tulayiaq 'landing place'; for Mal tullak- 'land gently' see tut-]
WCI tulak- 'land'
ECI tulak-
GRI tulay- 'land, come ashore' [tulayiaq 'landing place']

PE tulimar 'rib' [cf. Aleut tuli-X 'rafter, gablepost']
AAY tulimaq 'rib'
CAY tulimaq, tulimaraq
NSY tulimaq [Av.]
CSY tulimaq 'rib' [also 'rainbow' in Chap; but note Chap tułuməq 'pole in interior structure of skin-covered house', although this form with the Sir may in fact constitute a separate set]
Sir tułəməX 'cross-pole of skin tent' [Orr]
SPI tulimaq 'rib', tulimaq 'rib of boat frame'
NAI tulima<ž>aq 'rib' [and tulim(m)aq 'rainbow']
WCI tulimaq
ECI tulimaq 'human rib', tulimaq, tulimayaaq 'rib of large mammal'
GRI tulimaq, NG tulimaq 'rib'

PI tulləq- 'trample' [cf. tutə-]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI tulliq- 'trample (snow) to flatten (e.g. for sleeping place in snow house)'

ECI tulli(q)- 'trample (snow) to flatten' [tullaaq 'snow house made with trodden snow', tulliraaq 'linoleum', tullirayut 'door mat']

GRI EG tuttiC- 'tread on', NG tulliq- 'trample skin to soften it', WG tuḥḥar- [old ortho. tugdlar-] 'tread on, trample (flat or to clean skin)' [and note tuḥḥaari- 'have trodden s.th. down', tuḥḥiraaq 'mat, s.th. to tread on']

PE tulukar 'raven'

AAY [note C tulukkuulər- 'talk in an intelligible tongue to spirit']

CAY tulukaruk, tulukaruq 'raven'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI →

NAI tuluyaq 'raven' [pl. tulukkat]

WCI tuluyaq

ECI tuluyaq

GRI tuluyaq 'raven' [tulukkaaq 'young raven']

PI tuluyarnaq 'swallow (bird)' [cf. nar]

SPI Qaw tuluyarnaq 'swallow'

NAI tuluyarnaq

WCI —

ECI tuluyarnaq 'small sparrow, black marine insect appearing after storm'

GRI tulu(y)arnaq 'swallow'

PE tulur- 'butt or bump into' [cf. tulaq-]

AAY →

CAY tuluq 'ivory, tusk'

NSY [note tuluraq 'drowsiness' (Av.)]

CSY [note tularar- 'nod when sitting and falling asleep' and tular- 'sharpen, hone']

SPI tuluq- 'hit with tusks'

NAI tuluq- 'butt, hit with head or tusk, attack (bird), reach shore (boat)'

WCI tuluq- 'bump into s.th.' [tululauq- 'pass close to land (fish, foxes in spring)']

ECI tuluq- 'give a blow with tusk or teeth, knock against' [tulua- 'touch land with bow (boat)']

GRI tulur- 'lean up against, butt, poke'

PE tuluryar 'canine tooth' [cf. yar]

AAY tuluryaq, tulurnaq 'tusk of animal, canine tooth'

CAY tuluryaaq 'canine tooth'

NSY [note tuluk — with macron on second syllable — 'sharp, barb on fishing hook, notch']

CSY tuluryak 'canine tooth'

Sir —

SPI tuluriaq

NAI tuluriaq

WCI tuluriaq

ECI tuluriaq

GRI tuluriaq 'canine tooth, fang'

PE tumay- 'taste bitter'

AAY tumay- 'be dry'

CAY Nun tumay- 'taste bitter'

NSY —

CSY tumay- 'taste bitter'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI tumannu- 'feel one's food has not gone down completely and needs washing down'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI tumannu- 'feel faint (from lack of water), languish', NG 'have unpleasant sensation in throat from having eaten s.th. inedible or unfamiliar' [Holt.]

PY tumayliq 'plant type'

AAY AP tumayliq 'plant with heart-shaped leaves close to ground'

CAY tumayliq 'low-bush cranberry'

NSY —

CSY —

PE tumar- 'harden or heal (broken bone)?'

AAY tumar- 'get thick, lumpy, bunch or match up'

CAY tumaXtə- 'assemble, fix'

NSY tumaXtə-, tumar- 'assemble, construct, be constructed, appear' [the homonym meaning 'follow behind' is from tumə]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI tumaq- 'become formed, made'

NAI tumaq- 'heal (of broken bone), repair'

WCI tumaq- 'repair clothing, harness'

ECI tumaq- 'harden and swell (of limb, broken bone, joint)'

GRI tumar- 'become lame, stiff (of limb), be an invalid'

PE tumə 'track or footprint' [cf. Aleut cimi-X, old Atkan cim, western EA and Atkan also cimi-X (usually pl.) 'track, footprint(s)', with *t₂]

AAY tuma(q) 'track, footprint'

CAY tuma 'footprint, track, trail' [base tumə-]

NSY tumə 'footprint, track'

CSY tuma 'footprint, track, way, road' [base tumə-; and tumtə- 'follow, track']

Sir tuma 'track'

SPI tumi 'track' [and tupli- 'make tracks']

NAI tumi 'track, trail, footprint' [and tuvli- 'make tracks']

WCI tumi 'track, trail'

ECI tumi 'footprint' [and tuyyi- 'leave tracks from walking in s.th. dirty', tumiuyaq 'oval']

GRI tumi 'track, footprint' [tumaaşaq 'oval']

PE tumḥar- 'follow tracks' [cf. ḥar-]

AAY tummaXtə- 'track, follow tracks'

CAY tummaXtə-

NSY tumar-

CSY tumar-

Sir tumcar-

SPI tuvžaq-

NAI tuvžaq-

WCI Sig *tuvyaraq-*, Cop *tuvyaXXi-*
 ECI *tuyya(q)-*, Aiv *tuvyaqsi-*
 GRI *tuššar-* [old ortho. *tuvssar-*] 'track'

PE *tumäci-* 'find tracks' [cf. *ci-*]

AAV —

CAY *tumci-* 'find tracks'

NSY *tumäsi-* 'find tracks' [and *tumätä-* 'find tracks of (s.th.)']

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI *tufsi-*, Nu *tupsi-* 'find tracks'

WCI *tumisi-*, *tupsi-*

ECI *tumisi-* 'see footprints'

GRI *tumisi-* 'find tracks'

PY *tumənaq* 'wooden bowl' [cf. *tumə* and *nar*]

AAV —

CAY Y, NS *tumnaq* 'large oval wooden bowl'

NSY *tumənaq* 'deep wooden bowl' [Av.]

CSY —

Inu [Imaq *tumənaq* 'wooden bowl' Men. probably actually NSY]

PE *tunə-* 'give'

AAV *tunə-* 'give (away, back)'

CAY *tunə-* 'exchange, give, trade, sell'

NSY *tunə-* 'give, sell, be sold'

CSY *tuunə-* 'give'

Sir *tunə-* 'give' [for *tunərar-* 'listen' see *tucar-*]

SPI *tuni-* 'sell'

NAI *tuni-* 'sell, be sold'

WCI *tuni-* 'give, sell'

ECI *tuni-* 'give'

GRI *tuni-* 'give s.th. to, sell', *tunniut(i)-* 'give to someone' [the latter influenced perhaps by *nassiut(i)-* under *nakcət-* (*nakcar-*)]

PI *tuniuqqaq-* 'distribute' [cf. (C)ur- and *qqaq-*]

SPI —

NAI *tuniuqqaq-* 'sell several'

WCI *tuniuqqa(q)-* 'distribute'

ECI *tuniuqqa(q)-* 'give or distribute several'

GRI *tuniuqqaatiyi-*, *tuniuraatiyi-* 'distribute' [tuniurar- 'distribute s.th. among']

PI *tunəyə-* 'go directly to' [cf. *kə¹*, also *tunə-?*; there may be contam. with the latter and/or *tunə-* (see esp. NAI *tunjaari-*) in ECI and GRI]

SPI *tuniyi-* 'travel directly to'

NAI PH *tuniyi-* 'go directly to'

WCI —

ECI [note Lab *tunaari-* 'have eyes fixed on', *tunaaq* 'thing one especially wants' — Peck]

GRI [note *tunaartari-* 'steer towards, get support from', *tunaari-*, half-trans. *tunaartir-* 'rely on, put trust in']

PI *tunənnuq-* 'be tired of lying on a hard surface' [cf. *tunə-* and *l̥u-?*]

SPI *tuninuq-* 'be tired of lying on a hard surface'

NAI *tuninnuq-* 'be tired of lying on hard surface, walking on hard ground'

WCI *tuninunaq-* 'be boring, tired of lying on bed'

ECI *tunin̥nuC-* 'have pain in back or rump from lying, sitting a long time', *tun̥nanuq-* 'tire of being in same position'

GRI —

PI *tunəq* 'legendary pre-Eskimo (Dorset?)' [this appears to be the native Inuit word for the Dorset people who preceded them in Canada and Greenland; it may be related to *tunə-* — the people in question were thought to be large and strong]

SPI —

NAI [tun̥iqtaq (with *taq*) 'soapstone, stone lamp' — this Inuit cultural item has been attributed to the Dorset people]

WCI *tu(n)nit* [for *tun̥nit?*] 'fabulous beings who lived in houses of earth and had only one eye in the middle of their heads' [Met. adds that these were specifically not Indians]

ECI *tun̥iq* 'inhabitant of great strength of country before the Inuit, (in Ungava) stone age people living in houses of large stones' [and in Lab claimed in legend to be 'chased out (from Labrador) by the Inuit whence they fled to Greenland' — Bourq.; note also *tun̥iqtasayaq* 'stone object made by the tun̥iit']

GRI *tun̥iq**, pl. *tun̥nit* 'legendary figure living in interior, Indian or Eskimo of another tribe' [in EG *timirs̥iq* 'inland dweller' is used rather]

PE *tunə-* 'strength or solidness' [cf. *tunəyə-*]

AAV —

CAY *tunəxtu-* 'have a strong impact (of gun) [also *tun̥rir-* 'feel embarrassed because one is imposing or unable to reciprocate']

NSY —

CSY — [for *tunəq** 'mat' see *tun̥jəq*]

Sir —

SPI *tun̥iqsi-* 'have one's mind made up' [also *tun̥niq-*, Qaw *tun̥riq-* 'feel bad, ashamed, remorseful, hesitate to ask for s.th.']

NAI *tun̥iqtu-* 'be emotionally stable, enduring, solid', *tun̥iqsima-* 'be faithful, enduring, hard to persuade' [and cf. Nu *tun̥iq* 'thick snowshoe webbing']

WCI *tun̥iqsi-* 'be decided', Car 'be strong', Car? *tun̥iqtu-* have strong recoil (of gun)', B. Lake 'be more robust than others (man)' [Schn.]

ECI *tun̥iqsi-* 'pledge, give one's word of honor'

GRI — [for *tunaari-* 'rely on' see *tunəyə-*]

PI *tun̥iržuk* 'breastbone' [cf. Aleut *cuniX* 'backbone' — with *t₂ — and *yuy*, *šuy*; there may be a link to *tunu*]

SPI *tun̥iržuut* 'breastbone'

NAI —

WCI [note Net *tun̥iržuk* 'kayak deck strap' = Cop *tun̥irluaq*]

ECI *tun̥iryuk* 'breastbone'

GRI *tun̥iršuk*

PE tunnur 'back fat of caribou' [cf. tunu]
 AAY AP, PWS tunuq 'tallow, back fat'
 CAY tunuq
 NSY tunuq 'reindeer fat'
 CSY tunuq 'reindeer fat' [and note tunuraq 'quartz or other white rock']
 Sir tunuX 'reindeer fat' [and note tunurca 'white']
 SPI tunnuq 'fat of large land animal'
 NAI tunnuq* 'back fat of caribou or moose'
 WCI tunnuk, tunnuq
 ECI tunnuk 'fat, caribou suet'
 GRI tunnuq 'caribou tallow'

PY tunṇaq 'puffin'
 AAY Kod tunṇaq 'puffin, sea parrot'
 CAY Nun tunṇaX
 NSY tunṇaq 'red-nosed puffin' [tunṇinaq (for tunṇainaḡ?) 'white-breasted puffin']
 CSY —

PE tuntu 'caribou' [cf. tunnur and tu-¹; the CSY and eastern Inu forms reflect the merger of *nt and *ṇt]
 AAY tuntu 'caribou'
 CAY tuntu
 NSY tuntuq
 CSY tunṭu
 Sir tumta 'caribou'
 SPI tuttu 'caribou'
 NAI tuttu
 WCI tuktu 'caribou' [tuktuk- 'kill a caribou']
 ECI tuttu 'caribou' [and NBI, SB tuktuk- 'kill a caribou']
 GRI tuttu [tugtu in old ortho.], NG tuktu 'caribou' [tuttut- 'kill a caribou']

PE tunturḡuy 'the Big Dipper (constellation)' [cf. yuy]
 AAY [note tuntunuaq 'the Big Dipper']
 CAY tunturyuk 'the Big Dipper (Great Bear)'
 NSY —
 CSY [note tunṭut 'the Big Dipper']
 Sir [note tumtiy 'the Big Dipper']
 SPI tuttažuk, Qaw tutturžuk 'the Big Dipper'
 NAI tutturžuk
 WCI Net tutturžuit [Ras.]
 ECI tuttuyuit 'the Great Bear'
 GRI [note NG tuktuuhāt 'the Big Dipper' — Holt. has tuktuXXuit]

PY-S tuntuvak 'moose' [cf. vay]
 AAY AP tuntuwak 'moose'
 CAY tuntuvak
 NSY —
 CSY tunṭuvak
 Sir tumtuvat [Orr]

PE tunu 'back' [cf. tunnur, tunucuy and Aleut cunu-X 'back of neck' — with *t₂]
 AAY tunuq 'back' [also as posit. root tunu- 'back of']
 CAY tunu 'back of' [posit. root]
 NSY tunu
 CSY tunu 'back' [as posit. root = 'back of']

Sir →
 SPI tunu 'back'
 NAI tunu 'back' [and tunumun 'with the back facing forwards']
 WCI tunu 'back'
 ECI tunu 'back, outer side of snow block facing snow house builder' [tunumut 'back, behind']
 GRI tunu, EG, Up tunuq 'back' [also 'East Greenland' and as posit. root; tunumut 'backwards, towards land']

PE tunucuy 'nape of neck' [cf. cuy]
 AAY Kod, C tunucuk 'nape of neck, lower back of head'
 CAY tunucuk
 NSY tunusuk
 CSY tunusuk
 Sir tunṣəx 'nape of neck' [Orr; with dissim.]
 SPI tunusuk 'nape of neck'
 NAI tunusuk
 WCI tunusuk
 ECI tunusuk
 GRI tunusuk

PE tunut- 'turn one's back on' [cf. t-¹]
 AAY tunutə- 'turn one's back, put backwards'
 CAY tunutə- 'turn one's back on'
 NSY —
 CSY tunutə- 'turn one's back on, turn away'
 Sir —
 SPI tunut- 'turn one's back on, turn and face the other way'
 NAI tunut-
 WCI tunut-
 ECI tunut-
 GRI tunut- 'turn one's back, turn away from' [intr. also spelled tunuy-]

PE tunuvar- 'go back' [cf. var-]
 AAY —
 CAY tunuvar- 'go back'
 NSY —
 CSY tunuvar- 'go or take back'
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI tunuvaq- 'back up, go to the rear'
 WCI tunuvak- 'go back'
 ECI tunuvaq- 'push back, reserve for later'
 GRI tunuar- 'move back, remain behind' [and Kroeb. has NG tunuaq- 'die' as a shaman's word]

PE tunṇir- 'beg'
 AAY tunṇitə- 'beg, pester'
 CAY tunṇiXtur- 'ask to come or bring s.th.'
 NSY —
 CSY tunṇsir- 'ask for'
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI tuksiḡ- 'beg of someone' [tuksiaḡ- 'beg in prayer']
 WCI tuksiḡ- 'ask for, pray (in request)' [and Ras. has 'send for' in Net; tuksiut(i)- 'pray for'; EP tuxxiaḡ- 'pray' acc. Ow.]

ECI tutsia(q)- 'ask for, ask (s.o.)' [tutsianiq 'prayer', tutsiut(i)- 'pray for, bless']
 GRI tussiar- 'pray, sing a hymn' [for NG homonym tussiaq- 'hunt reindeer' see tumðar- under tumə; note also tussiut(i)- 'pray for']

PE tunə- 'direction (of)'

AAY tunə- 'in direction of, towards' [posit. root]

CAY tunə-

NSY tunə- 'direction of' [Em.]

CSY tunə 'immediate vicinity, close relative outside of immediate family'

Sir tunə 'direction, side (of)' [Vakh., who also has tunanjir- 'approach' from Rub.'s texts]

SPI tuni- 'area towards' [posit. root]

NAI tunjaari- 'travel towards', tunjruq- 'come close to'

WCI tuni- 'in direction of' [posit. root]

ECI tuni- 'at foot of, side of' [posit. root]

GRI tuni- 'in direction of' [posit. root; tunjalit- 'approach']

PE tun(ə)liṛ 'next one' [cf. l(l)iq]

AAY tunliq 'ring finger' [and tunliṛ- 'put under or next to']

CAY tunliq* 'second one'

NSY tunjiliaq 'neighbour, relative', tunliXtaq 'neighbouring'

CSY tuunliq*, tunəqliq* 'next one'

Sir tuncaX

SPI tuyliq

NAI tuyli, Mal tuyliq*

WCI tuyliq 'next one' [tuyliiriit 'one after the other']

ECI NBI, SB tuyliq, Tar tunjalliq, Iti tulliq 'next, nearest', Lab tullik 'second, neighbour' [tulliriik 'two, one after the other']

GRI tulliq* 'next, nearest' [tulliriiri- 'follow in a row']

PE tunəṛ 'pad or mat' [cf. Aleut cuṇu-X 'bird's down', in pl. 'nest, diaper' — with *t₂]

AAY —

CAY Y tunəq* 'menstrual pad'

NSY —

CSY tunəq* 'mat, floor covering' [perhaps influenced by tutə-]

Sir tunəX 'mat, floor covering' [Orr]

SPI —

NAI tuniun 'sleeping skin'

WCI Net tunjilik 'one with hay in his stockings' [Ras.]

ECI —

GRI tuniq(*) [possessed tunja, etc.] 'bedsheet', NG tuni(q) 'insole, boot straw'

PY-S tuni(q) 'shaft or quill?'

AAY PWS tuniq 'quill(s) on porcupine's tail'

CAY —

NSY —

CSY SLI tunik 'ivory shaft between head and main shaft of whaling harpoon'

Sir tunəX 'wooden rod in device for obtaining fire'

PE tunlə(ṛ) 'hair at temples?'

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY tunlət 'bunch of cut grass over skin door to keep frost out, short hair at hairline'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI tuyli 'braided hair'

WCI tuylilic 'woman with braided hair' [Schn. has tullaat 'braid of hair over ears or chignon' and tullaq- 'put up hair in a chignon' for 'adg']

ECI tullik 'coiled hair (chignon) above the ears'

GRI tulliq* 'temple'

PI tuyləṛun 'ornament for hair' [cf. un]

SPI —

NAI tuyliṛun 'hairclip, barrette'

WCI tuyliṛutit 'hair ribbons'

ECI Lab tuyliṛut 'beads or other ornaments in the hair' [Peck]

GRI tullirut 'ornament (e.g. beads) for temple, earring, false sun or moon (paraselene)', NG tuyliṛut 'bead'

PE tunu- 'be dark blue (as ripe berry)?' [also nominal as in Lab and GRI below?]

AAY AP tunu(tə)- 'become tanned (by sun)' [on early word lists 'black']

CAY tunu- 'be black'

NSY —

CSY [note tunu- 'stare vacantly into space']

Sir —

SPI tunuq- 'be bluish, dark', Qaw Fish River tunuq- 'be brown (tanned)'

NAI tunuq- 'be blue (also of bruise)', tunu- 'be blue in face'

WCI tunu- 'be blue, dark (of cloud)' [and tununiq 'bruise';

Dor. has tunuqtuq 'blue' for B. Lake Car; Schn. has tunuq- 'become green' for 'adg']

ECI tunuq- 'become blue', tununiq, 'black cloud, blue-black ice', Lab tunu 'berry juice' [Peck]

GRI tunu 'berry juice'

PI tunuyuq- and **tunjuyuk-** 'be bluish or green' [cf. yuy?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI tunuyuq- 'be blue, green', Baker Lake tunuyuktuq 'green' [Dor.]

ECI tunuyuq- 'be blue, green'

GRI tunuyur- 'be blue, bluish green'

PE tunvar- and **tunjvay-** 'store away or bury' [there may be a link to tutquq- and tutqik-]

AAY tunmaXtə- 'get closer to finishing'

CAY tunmaxtə- 'bury (the dead)', NSU tunjvaxtə- 'put away for later use'

NSY tumvaXtə- 'bury, acquire' [Em. has tumyaxtə- for this]

CSY tumyaxtə- 'store away for later use, murder'

Sir tumyaxtə- 'store away for later use' [Orr — from CSY]

SPI —

NAI tuyvaq- 'put away' [and tuyluaq- 'protect' — with l(l)u(C)ar-?]

WCI —

ECI —

GRI — [for tuHuar- (old ortho. and Fab tugluar-) 'fit, be suitable' see tut-]

PY-S tunyuq 'tide (high)' [cf. tunə-?]

AAY tunyuq, tunjiq 'high tide'

CAY Nun tunyuX 'incoming tide'

NSY —

CSY tunyuq 'high tide'

Sir tunyətəX 'high tide' [and tunyərət(ə)- 'inundate']

PE tupay- 'be startled' [cf. tupəkə- and EA tumða- 'produce a crack, shoot, explode?']

AAY tupay- 'startle'

CAY tupay- 'wake up'

NSY tupay-

CSY tupay-, tupaxpay- 'be startled'

Sir tupaxpaxt(ə)- [Vakh.]

SPI tuvak- 'awake'

NAI tupak- 'be surprised, startled, become fully awake'

WCI tupak- 'awake'

ECI tupak-

GRI tupay- 'start, have a sudden fright, be roused suddenly by noise'

PI tupaaq- 'keep waking up' [cf. ar-]

SPI tuvaq- 'awaken'

NAI tupaaq- 'keep waking s.o. up by making noise'

WCI tupaaq- 'have awakened (s.o.)'

ECI tupaaq-

GRI tupaar- 'keep waking up or waking s.o. up, disturb s.o.'s sleep' [and tupaatur-, NG tupaluatug- 'wake up suddenly']

PI tupə(-) 'tattoo' [cf. perhaps EA cumi-n 'ornamental dots', with *t₂]

Yup [note AAY tup 'small round tattooed spots on the cheek' in Merck]

SPI tupniq 'tattoo', W tuvi- 'tattoo' [Jen.]

NAI tupi 'small tattoo' [and as verb]

WCI tupiniq 'tattoo'

ECI tunniq 'woman's facial tattoo'

GRI tunni 'tattoo on cheek or under eyes' [old ortho. = tuvne]

PE tupəkə- 'be surprised or excited at' [cf. tupəlak, tupay- and kə¹]

AAY —

CAY NSU tupəkə- 'be excited to see', tupkə- HBC 'agree', Nun 'take care of' [NSU also tupəy- 'be excited to see s.o.']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI [tupinja- 'be apprehensive, jumpy']

WCI —

ECI —

GRI tupiyi- 'be surprised at' [tupiyusuq- 'be surprised', tupinnar- 'be surprising']

PI tupəlak 'spirit being sent out to attack one's enemy' [cf. tupəkə-, tupay- and Həy-]

SPI —

NAI tupilak 'shaman's familiar spirit' [Jen.]

WCI tupilak 'demon (in stories, it was a stone or wood figure believed to be magical and used by shamans to harm their enemies)'

ECI Igl tupilak 'evil spirit' [Ras.]

GRI tupilak, EG tupilaq, tupiliq 'being composed of various parts brought to life by magic to kill an enemy' [and NWG tupilay- 'frighten animals away from', NG tupilaxxuq- 'be frightening, do evil' — Søby]

PE tupər 'tent or other temporary dwelling'

AAY —

CAY —

NSY tupəq* 'hut of branches, temporary dwelling' [and tupər- 'make such a hut']

CSY tupəq* 'makeshift or temporary dwelling'

Sir —

SPI tuviq 'tent' [as verb = 'raise tent', as in all Inu]

NAI tupiq* 'tent', Mal 'house'

WCI tupiq 'tent'

ECI tupiq

GRI tupiq* 'tent' [tupir- 'raise tent']

PE tupət- 'choke on food'

AAY tuxtə- 'choke on food'

CAY tuftə- 'choke on food, become choked with s.th.'

NSY tuftə- [Enm. et al.]

CSY tuuftə- 'choke on s.th., swallow accidentally, have hiccups'

Sir tuftə- [Orr]

SPI tuit- 'choke'

NAI tupit- 'have food stuck in throat'

WCI tupit- 'have difficulty swallowing a large mouthful'

ECI tupit- 'choke in swallowing, be constricted in anguish (throat)'

GRI tupit- 'have s.th. caught in throat and be on the point of choking'

PY tupir- 'lace'

AAY tupir- 'fasten, lace, button'

CAY tupiy- 'weave', tupiXtaarute- 'baste'

NSY —

CSY —

PI tupquža(a)q 'larynx' [cf. tupət- and qur and η(η)uðar?]

SPI —

NAI tupqužaak 'hyoid bones in throat'

WCI tupquyaq 'Adam's apple'

ECI tuqquyaaq 'throat, larynx' [tuqquyaarsi- 'grab by the throat']

GRI tuqqušaqaq 'larynx' [tuqqušašši- 'grab by the throat']

PI tuputaq 'wound plug' [cf. un; there could be a further link to putu- by metathesis]

Yup [CAYNS tupun (on old lists) 'wound plug' probably from Inu]

SPI W tuputaq 'wound plug' [Ras. for tuvutaq?]

NAI —

WCI **tuputaq** Net, Cop 'wound plug' [Ras.; but Met. has 'needle for making holes' for Sig]
 ECI Igl **tuputaq** 'wound plug' [B.-S.]
 GRI **tuputaq** 'wound plug' [Ordbogëraq, also NG]

PE tuqlu(y) and **tuqlur** 'windpipe' [cf. Aleut **cuqa**- 'throat, shout', with *t₂, and p.b. lu(r)]
 AAY **tuqluq** 'larynx, windpipe' [note KP **cuqaq**, Kod **suqaq** 'stomach', apparently directly from the Aleut above]
 CAY **tuqluq** 'throat, windpipe' [and Y **tuXquq**, **tuXtuqaq** 'throat, windpipe', NSU **tuqluk** 'tunnel entrance' — with which compare **tužuk**]

NSY →

CSY →

Sir —

SPI **tuqlu** 'windpipe'

NAI **tuqluk**

WCI **tuqlu(k)**

ECI **tursuk** 'jugular artery', Lab **tułuk** 'windpipe'

GRI **turłuk** 'windpipe'

PI tuqluaq 'tube (like a windpipe)' [cf. ar]
 SPI **tuqluaq** 'windpipe, spout, barrel of gun'
 NAI **tuqluaq** 'telescope, (drinking) straw'
 WCI **tuqluaq** 'barrel of gun'
 ECI **tursuaq** '(drinking) straw, tube, siren, megaphone'
 GRI **turłuaq** 's.th. tube-like, ear-trumpet'

PE tuqlur(ar)- 'call'

AAY **tuqlur**- 'call out to'

CAY **tuqlur**- 'call out'

NSY **tuqlur**- 'call out' [and **tuqluraXta** 'one who calls people to s.th.']

CSY **tuqlur**- 'call out' [**tuqlurar**- 'call loudly']

Sir —

SPI **tuqluaq**- 'call out'

NAI **tuqluq**- 'call (by name or kinship term)' [**tuqluraq**- 'call out repeatedly from inside']

WCI **tuqluaq**- 'call' [Ras. has **tuXXulaq**- 'shout' for Cop]

ECI **tursu(q)**- 'call by relationship name' [and **tursuraq**- 'address by relationship name']

GRI **turłur**-, EG **cursuaar**- 'shout (to)' [and **turłurar**- 'call, address as (e.g. mother)']

PY tuqmik 'container of some sort'

AAY **tuqmik** 'wooden bottle' [from old sources]

CAY K, NR **tuqmik** 'bucket'

NSY —

CSY —

PE tuqu(-) 'die' [or nom. 'death']

AAY **tuqu**- 'die' [**tuquq** 'death']

CAY **tuqu**- 'die' [nom. = 'death']

NSY **tuqu**- 'die'

CSY **tuqu**-

Sir **tuqə**- 'die' [**tuqa** 'death']

SPI **turu**- 'die' [nom. = 'death']

NAI **tuqu**- 'die' [nom. in certain (possessed) expressions

= 'death']

WCI **tuqu**- 'die' [nom. = 'death']

ECI **tuqu**- 'die'

GRI **tuqu**- 'die' [nom. = 'death']

PI tuqucaq- 'kill a wounded animal' [cf. car-]

SPI **turusaq**- 'try to kill a wounded animal'

NAI **tuqusaq**-

WCI Cop **tuquhaq**- 'kill a wounded animal'

ECI **tuqusaq**- 'kill, execute'

GRI **tuqusar**- 'finish off a wounded seal after harpooning it'

PE tuqunar- 'be poisonous' [cf. nar-]

AAY **tuqunar**- 'be poisonous'

CAY **tuqunaXqə**-

NSY —

CSY **tuqunar**-

Sir —

SPI **turunaq**- 'be poisonous, poison'

NAI **tuqunaq**-

WCI **tuqunaq**- 'be deadly'

ECI **tuqunna(q)**- 'be poisonous, deadly'

GRI **tuqunar**-

PI tuquraq- 'kill many' [cf. raq-]

SPI **tururaq**- 'kill many'

NAI **tuquraq**- 'die or kill in large numbers'

WCI —

ECI **tuquraq**- 'kill several'

GRI **tuqurar**- 'slaughter (many)'

PE tuqut- 'kill' [cf. t-1]

AAY **tuqutə**- 'kill'

CAY **tuqutə**-

NSY **tuqutə**-

CSY **tuqutə**-

Sir **tuqət(ə)**-

SPI **turut**-

NAI **tuqut**-

WCI **tuqut**-

ECI **tuqut**-

GRI **tuqut**-

PI tuqžuk 'entrance tunnel to semi-subterranean house' [cf. **tuqlu(y)**]

Yup [note CAY **tuqsuk** 'lagoon (?)', also NSU **tuqluk** 'tunnel entrance to traditional semi-subterranean house' under **tuqlu(y)**]

SPI **tuqšuk** 'entry passage of house'

NAI **tuqšuk**

WCI Cop **tuXXuk** 'porch'

ECI **tursuu**, Frob. Bay **sursuuk**

GRI **turšuuq**, EG **cursuuk** 'house entry'

PI turaaq- 'aim at' [cf. tut- and/or **tunəyə-?**]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI [Car? **turaayu**- 'be a good shot' (with **yu**-) — Schn. 'adg']

ECI **turaaq**- 'aim at' [and note **turaayu**- 'be a good shot',

tuqqa(C)-, tuqqa- 'look to see if one can make out what s.th. is']

GRI turaar-, tuqqa- 'aim at', EG tuṛaar- 'be straight' [the second form also 'choose among'; note also turaayu- 'be a good shot', tuXXaḥay- 'have done s.th. well', and turir- 'be clear, well made, correct' — influenced by tutqik-?]

PE tut- 'land or arrive' [cf. tulay-; there may also be a relat. to tutə-; in the Yup languages tut- and tutə- (q.v.) have coalesced]

AAY tutta- 'arrive (person), occur'

CAY tutta- 'arrive (not people), occur' [and note tuzzun, tuzzutaq 'prop, wedge']

NSY tutə- 'arrive, occur' [and tuqaXtə- 'knock against']

CSY tuutə- 'land (plane), fall (rain), step'

Sir tutaX(tə)- 'land' [Orr]

SPI tut- 'land, arrive'

NAI tut- 'touch ground, land, lie down' [and Mal tullak- 'land gently', tutpaliq- 'make a sound and seem to have landed']

WCI tut- 'touch bottom (e.g. fishing line)' [trans. = 'put on ground']

ECI tuC- 'touch ground, hit' [and tuttit- 'adjust a block of snow to make it fall easily into place', tuppalia- 'go down more and more, be about to hit']

GRI tuy- [Fab. tut-] 'fall onto, strike against, come to rest' [and tuppahir- 'be comforted, in good spirits', tuḥuar-, NG tulluaq- 'fit, match', tuḥuut(i)- 'come to rest against s.th., feel satisfied, comforted']

PE tutṇa- 'rest on' [cf. ṇa-¹]

AAY —

CAY tuzṇa-, HBC tuyṇa- 'rest on, depend on, be attached' [and tuzṇavik 'foundation']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI tunṇa- 'be connected to'

NAI tunṇa- 'be based on, rest on'

WCI tun(ṇ)a- 'rest on' [and tun(ṇ)avik 'foundation']

ECI tunṇa- 'be placed (on s.th.)' [and tunṇavik 'foundation' — compare tuqqavik 'place where one was born', Lab 'home']

GRI tunṇa- 'rest on, be based on s.th.' [and tunṇavik 'foundation', NG 'cutting board' (Holt.) — compare tuqqavik 'trestle, lamp stool']

PI tužvik 'landing place or support' [cf. ðviy]

SPI Qaw tužvik 'foundation'

NAI tužvik 'bleached skin frame used to stiffen a woman's sunburnt parka ruff', tužviatciaq 'solid ground'

WCI tuyvik 'place where s.th. was hit by a bullet'

ECI tuvvik 'place one can land'

GRI [note WG tuššik 'chock on which a boat is lowered into the water']

PE tutə- 'step on' [cf. tukə- and tulləq-; there may be a relat. to tut-; in the Yup languages tutə- and tut- (q.v.) have coalesced]

AAY tutta- 'step on' [and C tuxx^{wik} 'step (of stairs)']

CAY tutta- 'step on'

NSY →

CSY tuutə- 'step on, clean a skin by rubbing it in snow' [and note tuuta 'frozen-over place, ice bridge between floes']

Sir tutaqə(s)- 'trample on' [Vakh. tutar- 'step on' from Rub.'s texts]

SPI tuti- 'step on'

NAI tuti- 'tread, step on'

WCI →

ECI tuti- 'step on'

GRI tuti- 'tread on', NG 'cover roof with snow (blocks)' [Holt. for the latter]

PE tutmar- 'tread on (repeatedly)' [cf. mar-]

AAY tutmar- 'step on'

CAY tutmar- 'step repeatedly, walk on'

NSY tutmar- 'trample on'

CSY tutmar- 'walk all over'

Sir [Vakh. has tutəmqicar- 'walk over']

SPI tupmaq- 'step on, stand on'

NAI tunmaq-, tunmaq-, PH tummaq-, Nu tutmaq- 'tread repeatedly on'

WCI Sig tunmaq- 'step on' [Lowe]

ECI —

GRI tummar- [old ortho. tungmar-] 'stand, tread on' [tummaari- 'tread repeatedly on', tummi- 'tread on (to)', NG tunmaṇjit- 'limp']

PE tutməqar 'stair or step' [cf. qar?]

AAY —

CAY tutəmqaq 'stair, rung', Y 'bridge' [tutməyaraq 'mat, walkway']

NSY tutməqiq 'ladder'

CSY tutəmqaq 'porch, stepstool'

Sir tutəmqicaX 'ladder, staircase'

SPI tupmīaq, Qaw tutmīraq 'stair, step, rung of ladder'

NAI tunmīraq, tunmīraq 'rung, stepstool, step' [pl. tunmiqqat, etc. = 'stairs, steps in entry to sod house'; also tutipqiq, by contam. with tutyar(ar) below]

WCI tunmīraq 'stepstool, step, rung' [and tunmīrautit 'stairs' Lowe; Schn. has tummīraut 'ladder' for B. Lake]

ECI tummīraq 'doormat, steps up to house'

GRI tummīraq 'step, stirrup' [pl. tummiqqat 'stairs, ladder', NG tunmiqqat 'Orion's Belt' — Holt.]

PE tutyar(ar) 'step or s.th. on which to kneel?' [cf. yar]

AAY —

CAY tutsaraq, tussaraq 'step, rung, rug'

NSY —

CSY tuusaq 'step, stool'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI tutirīaq 'stoop, step outside house door'

WCI —

ECI [note tutirīaq 'inner boots of caribou skin with fur outside', Iti 'sealskin disguise worn by hunter at seal's breathing hole']

GRI tutirīaq, tutirīaq 'wooly sole for hunting on ice'

PE tutəy(-) 'lie next to s.o.' bedmate, grandchild'
 AAY tutəy- 'share bed with', tutək 'bedmate' [and PWS tutaq 'loved one, spouse'; tutək, tuta 'female genitals' may be contam. with the source of tutuk]
 CAY tutəy- 'sleep next to', tutək 'bedmate' [and tutxaq, tutxar(aq) 'grandchild']
 NSY —
 CSY tutəy- 'be side by side' [tutu 'vagina' may be contam. with the source of tutuk]
 Sir tutəy- 'be side by side' [Orr]
 SPI tutik, Imaq tuta 'grandchild' [and Qaw Unalaq, tuttaaq- 'make oneself comfortable in bed']
 NAI tutik 'grandchild' [and tuttaaq- 'go to bed']
 WCI Sig tutik- 'lie with', tuti(i)k 'endearing term for wife or mistress' [Ras.]
 ECI tutik- 'sleep under same blanket'
 GRI tutiy- 'lie down beside, copulate with' [tutsiut(i)- 'lie down next to']

PI tutqik- 'be even or well arranged' [cf. tut- and nqiy-¹]
 SPI tutqik- 'be content, peaceful'
 NAI tutqik- 'be content, peaceful' [tutqiksi- 'become content, at ease', tutqaasuk- 'feel ill at ease']
 WCI tutqik- 'be well arranged, arrange well' [and tutqaasuk- 'be ill at ease']
 ECI tutqi(k)- 'suit well, be the right size for, make smooth'
 GRI tuqqiy- 'be even, smooth', NG tuqqixxuq 'cube' [Holt. for the latter; tuqqissi- 'calm down']

PI tutquq- 'store away' [cf. tut-?; the relat. to tut-, tutqik- and/or tunvar- is obscure]
 SPI —
 NAI tutquq- 'put away for future use' [cf. Mal tulhuq- 'keep s.th. in a safe place']
 WCI tutquq- 'store, put aside'
 ECI tuqqu(q)- 'put in its box or enclosed place'
 GRI tuqqur- 'hide, keep s.th.'

PI tutuk 'dirt'
 Yup [for AAY tutək, tuta, CSY tutu 'vagina' see tutəy(-)]
 Sir —
 SPI W tutuk 'dirt, stain' [Jen.]
 NAI PH tutuk 'name of man in story so called because he flicks dirt'
 WCI tutuk 'dirt, matted hair'
 ECI tutu 'tangled hair'
 GRI tutuk 'dirt on floor brought in by feet, ingrained dirt in skin' [tutuy- 'be full of ingrained dirt']

PE tutyayət- 'limp' [cf. tutə-]
 AAY C tusitə- 'walk gingerly'
 CAY tussitə- 'be lame, limp'
 NSY —
 CSY [tusiiyatə- 'be comical']
 Sir [Vakh. has tusiyat(ə)- 'be amusing']
 SPI [Jen. has KI tusiar- 'limp, be lame']
 NAI tusiat- 'be lame, limp'
 WCI tusiat-
 ECI tusiat-
 GRI tusiay- [Fab. tusiar-]

PE tu(C)utar 'labret'
 AAY —
 CAY tuutaq 'labret' [tuutaruaq 'rose hip']
 NSY [tuutaruaq 'mushroom']
 CSY tuutaq 'labret' [Orr]
 Sir —
 SPI tuutaq 'labret'
 NAI tuutaq
 WCI tuutak 'labret' [and note Car.? tuttaq (for tuutaq?) 'jewel' Schn. 'adg.']
 ECI —
 GRI —

PI tu(C)utcinəq 'bald place' [cf. li-¹ and nər¹]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI Cop tuutsiniq 'bald place on head' [Jen.]
 ECI tuusiniq 'bald spot on temple'
 GRI tuutsiniq* 'bald place on woman's temples (from wearing hair up in a top-knot for so long)'

PE tu(C)utləy 'loon or northern diver' [cf. ləy; the relat. — if any — to tuḍiy is obscure]
 AAY C tuutək 'loon' [B.-S. has 'northern diver']
 CAY tuutək, tunutək, tunutək, HBC tunucitək 'loon' [all except the first by contam. with tunu?]
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI Qaw tuutik 'arctic loon'
 NAI tuullik, Nu, Mal tuutlik 'yellow-billed loon'
 WCI Sig tuullik 'yellow-billed loon' [Ras. has Net to.tlik 'great northern diver']
 ECI tuulliq 'loon with a collar, the biggest loon (common loon)', Aiv tuulliyyuaq 'black-throated diver, Arctic loon' [Peck has Lab. tuullik 'northern diver']
 GRI tuutlik 'great northern diver (common loon)'

PE tuvapay 'gravel' [cf. tuvar]
 AAY tuwapak 'gravel'
 CAY Nun tuwapax 'piece of gravel'
 NSY —
 CSY taapak
 Sir —
 SPI tuyakpak
 NAI tuapak
 WCI tuapak
 ECI tuapak
 GRI tuapak

PE tuvar 'lumpy shore ice' [perhaps from *tuvvar — cf. CAY tuvə- below and q under nər¹]
 AAY [note perhaps KP tumlay-, AP tunlay- 'tense up, become firm in texture' and tumlak, tunlak 'muscle']
 CAY Nun tuvaX '(stranded) ice-cake one or more years old' [Jen.; note also tuvə- 'cake up, become lumpy', tuvlak 'lump of caked matter, e.g. snow']
 NSY tuvak [also in Av. this way] 'shore ice, mooring place'
 CSY tuvaq 'large stretch of shore ice'
 Sir tuvəX 'shore ice'

SPI *tuvaq*
 NAI *tuvaq**, PH *tuṽaq**
 WCI *tuvaq* 'thick, old land-locked ice'
 ECI *tuvaq* 'ice of frozen sea or lake' [and *tuvairvik* 'break-up time', *tuvatsaniaq* 'go hunting on sea ice that is forming']
 GRI *tuvaq*(*) 'lump of old ice frozen into new ice' [Ordbogêraq], EG '(sea) ice, landfast ice'

PE *tuvərar* 'hunter on sea ice' [cf. *tuvar?*]
 AAY [note PWS *tuxqaqə-* 'be generous']
 CAY [note *tufqa-* 'be generous with food']
 NSY —
 CSY *tuvraq* SLI 'hunter on sea ice', Chap 'one on whom you can depend'
 Sir *tuvraX* 'hunter on sea ice' [Orr]
 SPI *tuwaaq* 'person' [pl. *tuwirat*]
 NAI *tuvaq*, pl. *tuvirrat*, PH *tuṽaaq* 'hunter' [and note *tuvaq-* 'chase caribou (e.g. into corral) by shouting']
 WCI Cop *tuvaq* 'hunter on ice', *tuvaq-* 'hunt' [Ras. has Net *tupirat* — in texts also *tuverat* — 'breathing hole hunters']
 ECI Igl *tuvaq* 'one who acquires things for others' [Ras.; Schn. has Tar *tuva* 'man' marked as uncertain]
 GRI —

PI *tuvaqaan* 'hunting companion' [cf. *qan*]
 SPI *tuvaqaan* 'traveling companion'
 NAI *tuvaqaan* 'companion'
 WCI *tuvaqaataq* 'companion on hunting trip'
 ECI Igl *tuvaqaat* 'hunting companion' [Ras.]
 GRI —

PE *tuyə* 'shoulder' [cf. Aleut *cuyu-X* 'arm' — with *t₂]
 AAY *tuyək*, AP *tusək*, *tuik*, *tuwik* 'shoulder'
 CAY *tuzək*, *tuyək*
 NSY *tuyə*
 CSY *tuya* [base *tuyə*]
 Sir —
 SPI *tuik*
 NAI *tui*
 WCI Cop *tui*
 ECI *tui*
 GRI *tui*

PE *tuyur-* 'send' [cf. *tuyurmi-*]
 AAY *tuyur-* 'send'
 CAY *tuyur-* 'send (for)'
 NSY *tuyur-* 'send (s.th. to someone)' [*tuyu(u)saq* 'package, parcel' (Av.)]
 CSY *tuyur-* 'send, go to join a boat crew' [*tuyusaq* 'package that's been sent']
 Sir *tuyər-* 'send'
 SPI *tuyuq-* 'send'
 NAI *tuyuq-* 'send'
 WCI *tuyuq-* 'send s.th. (esp. letter)', *tuyuqsiyaq* 's.th. received like gift or letter', Net *tuyuqtuaq-* 'give as present' [Ras.]
 ECI *tuyuq-* 'send gift by messenger from afar'
 GRI *tuyur-* 'give food to'

PI *tuyurmi-* 'be a guest' [cf. *tuyur-*]
 SPI *tuyurmiaq* 'house guest'
 NAI *tuyurmi-* 'be a guest', *tuyurmiaq* 'guest'
 WCI *tuyurmiaq* 'visitor'
 ECI *tuyurmi-* 'be bored, not pleased visiting strangers', *tuyurmiaq* 'guest' [Lab *tuyummiuvik* 'hotel']
 GRI *tuyurmi-* 'be houseless, feel uneasy (in a situation)', *tuyurmiaq* 'person taken into home'

PI *tužru-* 'have thick hair'
 SPI *tužru-* 'have thick hair or fur'
 NAI *tužru-*
 WCI Sig *tulru-* [Ras.]
 ECI *turru-* 'have long hair'
 GRI *turšu-* 'be thick-haired'

U

PI *uaq-* 'mix together' [cf. *urar-*, with which there may be contam.]
 SPI *uaq-* 'mix bread dough'
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI *uarusiq-* 'add a condiment to', Iti *uasaq-* 'put in disorder' [and *uaruti* 'thing mixed with another']
 GRI —

PI *uaqtaq* 'plug for sealing bladder?'
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI —
 ECI *uaqtaq* 'button, hole in skin pulled out and bound around to block hole' [and *uaqsi-* 'bind around a hole in skin (e.g. of kayak)']
 GRI *uartaq* 'block (in tackle), wooden plug (in sealing bladder)', NG *uaqtiq* 'plug for sealing bladder' [Holt.]

PE *uci*¹ 'load' [cf. Aleut *husi-X* 'load' — the h is secondary]
 AAY K *uci* 'load'
 CAY *uci*
 NSY *usi* [also verbal]
 CSY *usi*
 Sir *usa*, pl. *usiy* 'load' [and verbal *usə* — Em. has *usi-*]
 SPI *uzi(aq)* 'load' [and *uzi-* 'take (s.o.) in one's boat']
 NAI Nu *usiq* 'load, s.th. carried on sled or boat'
 WCI *usi* 'load' [also verbal]
 ECI *usi* 'load' [verbal = 'be loaded, transport (a load)']
 GRI *usi* 'load' [verbal = 'be loaded']

PE *uci(C)ar-* 'carry a load' [cf. *ar-*]
 AAY —
 CAY *uciar-* 'be heavily loaded'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI *uziaq-* 'carry a load' [as noun = 'load, cargo']
 NAI *usiaq-* 'haul, transport' [as noun = 'load, cargo']
 WCI *usiaq-* 'add to one's load'
 ECI *usiaq-* 'carry s.o. on top of one's kayak'

GRI usiar- 'carry on one's kayak (load)' [usiaq 'load (on kayak)']

PE uciŋir- 'unload' [cf. ŋir-]

AA Y —

CAY uciir- 'unload'

NSY usiir-

CSY usiŋir-

Sir usəŋiXta 'freight handler, docker'

SPI uziŋiiq-, uziŋi- 'unload'

NAI usiiaq-

WCI usiiaq-

ECI usiŋiiaq-

GRI usiŋiar-

PI utciqtu- 'have a large load capacity' [cf. tu-¹ and nərtu-]

SPI —

NAI utciqsu- 'have a large load capacity'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI utsirsu-

PI uci² 'that's what I thought' [cf. iciy^{wa}]

SPI uziŋi 'I thought that'

NAI usii(n^y) 'you remember, you know', usiuvva 'oh, I thought'

WCI usiuma 'I think that'

ECI usi 'oh yes, I remember', usiimmalu 'I thought that (but was mistaken)'

GRI usi, usiinna, usiima 'that's right!, now I remember!' [and usiuffa 'I thought that (but was mistaken)', NG uhiuyya(li) 'I thought otherwise, that's a lie']

PI uciq- 'overflow'

SPI —

NAI usiraq- 'spill over, overflow' [utciqšuula- 'boil over']

WCI usiraq-

ECI usiraq- 'fill to overflowing'

GRI usir-, usirar- 'splash water on' [utsirar- 'splash repeatedly', utsiršur- 'overflow, boil over']

PE ucir- 'undress'

AA Y —

CAY [note HBC isəR- 'take clothes off']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir usir- 'take off clothes or boots' [Vakh. and Orr]

SPI —

NAI usiq-, usiyl^{ya}q- 'take off pants'

WCI usiq- 'undress (incl. pants and underpants)'

ECI usiq- 'undress, lie under a blanket'

GRI usir- 'pull off boots (in order to sit down on sleeping platform)', Up usirsir- 'take clothes off'

PE ucuy 'sexual organ'

AA Y ucuk 'penis'

CAY ucuk 'penis', (du.) ucuuk 'vagina'

NSY usuk 'penis, vagina'

CSY usuk 'penis'

Sir usəy 'penis' [usuyəX 'animal penis' — Vakh. and Orr]

SPI uzuk 'penis', ussuk 'vagina'

NAI usuk 'penis', (du.) utcuk 'vagina' [and usuužaq 'clitoris']

WCI usuk 'penis', utsuk 'vagina'

ECI usuk 'penis', utsuk 'vagina' [usuuyaq 'carrot, sausage']

GRI usuk 'penis', utsuk 'vagina' [usuužaq 'tip of kayak']

PY ucukcaq 'peg or nail'

AA Y K ucukcaq 'nail'

CAY usukcaq, NSU ucukcaq 'nail'

NSY —

CSY —

PE ucur- 'praise or envy'

AA Y ucuryuy- 'be astonished'

CAY ucuqə- 'praise, revere, respect'

NSY —

CSY usuqə- 'praise' [usuqəsaqə- 'do s.th. showy']

Sir usəqə- 'praise' [Orr; Em. has usəqəsaqə(s)- 'do s.th. showy or ostentatious']

SPI uzuri- 'respect, revere' [uzurna- 'be great, do great deed']

NAI —

WCI Car, Net uhurna- 'be enviable' [Ras.]

ECI [note Lab usunnaC- 'save s.o.']

GRI usuri- 'envy (s.o.), wish to be in their place' [usurnar- 'be enviable']

PE uḏa(t)- and uḏamə(t)- 'play around' [cf. EA uḏat- 'quit, give up plans'; compare uima- and uyviŋit- under uyvi, with which there may be contamination in Inu]

AA Y wamtə- 'trick, coax, cajole into doing s.th., play (with kids)'

CAY waamə- 'waste time'

NSY uamtə- 'deceive, joke' [Av.]

CSY waamə- 'rush around', waamtə-, Chap uḏəmtə- 'tease, joke' [Men. has waamtə- 'cheat', also wakəstəŋunani 'confused', wakənriŋuq 'calm, indifferent']

Sir uzmət(ə)- 'deceive' [and Vakh. has uḏmaXsəR- 'play around with woman, flirt' from Rub.'s and Men.'s texts]

SPI uamit- 'delight, please' [Jen.]

NAI uamit- 'dance Inupiaq style (of man)', uayuk- 'make loud noises, play loudly'

WCI [for uyi- 'trick, cheat' see uyviŋit- under uyvi; for Net uvimmak- 'talk in delirium' see uima-]

ECI [note uarit- 'be disorderly or agitated'; for uima- 'hurry' see uima- and for uvisa- 'cheat, tease' see uyviŋit- under uyvi]

GRI uat-, Up uatarsir- 'deceive' [for ušsat 'proverb, saying' see uḏziq- under uḏəy-]

PE uḏəy- 'try'

AA Y wiḡnəq Kod 'distance between outstretched thumb and index finger', PWS 'one foot'

CAY Y, Nun wiḡy- 'try, sample, measure'

NSY wixtə- 'try', uḏa- 'measure' [uḏa(a)n 'instrument', uḏatəlan 'competition']

CSY →

Sir ucəxtə- 'taste' [Orr; and Men. has ucəcica- 'measure',

ucəxcəcarita 'ruler, measure' — Em. has ucəxsətarita for the latter]

SPI uuk- 'try on', użžaaq- 'measure'

NAI uuk- 'sample, try'

WCI [note Baker Lake uuxxitaq- 'compete at shooting at target' — Schn.] →

ECI →

GRI uuy-, Up u(u)tsir- 'try, measure' [note also uuqattaar- 'try', EG uurattaarar- 'be able to right one's kayak', Up uutsivik 'target']

PE uðəytur- 'measure' [cf. tur-²]

AAV —

CAY wiixtua- 'try, taste'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI uuktaaq-, Qaw uuktuq- 'try, test, sample'

NAI uuktuun 'measuring device'

WCI uuktuq- 'measure', uuktuun 'measure, ruler' [EP uukturaq- 'practice']

ECI uttu(q)- 'taste, try', uutturaq- 'measure, sound out'

GRI uuttur- 'measure, weigh', uutta- [old ortho. ūgtai-] 'shoot at mark' [NG uuktuq- also 'get a taste of']

PY uspər- 'measure or weigh' [compare ilupəq under ilu for the p.b.]

AAV uspəq 'weight, measure', uspər- 'weigh, measure'

CAY uspər- 'weigh', uspəq* 'weight'

NSY —

CSY uspəqə-, uspətə- 'measure'

PI użžiq- 'show what to do (by signs)?' [cf. un and lir-]

SPI użžatuq- 'give directions'

NAI użžiqsuq- 'give directions' [and użžaaq- 'gesticulate']

WCI uyyiqtuq- 'watch over (so that s.th. is not done to excess)', Cop uyyiqi- 'wave, call by waving', Car? uyyiq- 'look after', uyyiluk- 'reveal one's destitution in the hope of receiving s.th.' [Schn. 'adg']

ECI uyyituq- 'watch over (to protect)' [mainly biblical; Spald. has uyyiri- 'notice' for NBI]

GRI uşšir- 'try, tempt, point at', uşširsur- 'wave at, gesticulate', uşširsuut(i)- 'measure', NWG ussirsar- 'measure, weigh' [and uşširar- 'give signal to', uşšat 'proverb']

PE uðukar 'cod'

AAV —

CAY —

NSY uukaq 'tomcod' [Jen.]

CSY uukaq 'cod'

Sir ucəkəX, pl. ucəkay 'cod' [Orr]

SPI W uuyaużaq [Ras.]

NAI uuyaq

WCI uuyaq

ECI uuyaq

GRI uuyaq, uuaq

PE uyaknar 'wind from a certain direction' [cf. dem. root uy- and p.b. knar; for the different directions involved see Fortescue 1988]

AAV [note waakəq 'south wind']

CAY Nun wakəX 'west wind' [with compressed first syllable], LI waaqnaq '(south)west wind'

NSY uaknaq 'east'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI Nu uaknaq 'west wind'

WCI Car uarənaq 'northwest wind'

ECI NBI Igl uarənaq '(north)west wind', SB 'north wind', Tar uannaq, uanniq 'northwest wind, wind from land' [the second form with p.b. lir-], Lab uarənaq 'west wind' [Peck]

GRI —

PE uyan (uyatə) 'area or part near exit (or down coast)' [cf. dem. root uy- and p.b. tə, also uyaknar; compare kiyan and kivan and also EA uyikiŋa (from *uyi(m) kiŋa), Att unikiŋ 'time before daybreak', EA abl. uyik(i)ŋaan 'in the night (about midnight?)' — since kiŋ means 'after' uy(i)- must mean some time before midnight acc. Berg.; compare GRI ualiq under uyal(l)iŋ below]

AAV →

CAY waatə 'area near exit'; waan 'body from waist down, skirt, haunch' [note wazək NI 'arctic hare']

NSY uatak 'buttock' [for uaknaq 'east' see uyaknar]

CSY uyatə 'area near exit (of passage)', Chap uyan 'place on either side of entrance (in house)' [note also that dem. uy- refers to the direction to the east on the Chukotkan mainland but to the (north) west on St. Lawrence Island]

Sir [note that dem. root uy- refers to the east here] →

SPI uatit, Qaw waatik, uatik 'hips, lower part of body, hind part of animal' [and W uatmun 'towards the south' in Jen.]

NAI uan, PH uati 'lower part of body, hind part of animal' [and Jen. has 'right hand wall when moving towards exit of house'; note also uanmun 'towards west']

WCI uat(i)- 'direction to west'

ECI uati 'edge of snow house on either side of door'

GRI —

PE uyal(l)iŋ 'thing or place most towards exit (or west)' [cf. l(l)iŋ; as with civul(l)iŋ there appear to be earlier (uyalir) and later (uyallir) parallel derivations here, the former directly on the dem. root]

AAV —

CAY [waaqtiq* 'part of house towards door' — with qlir]

NSY ualəq 'Uelen' [place-name]

CSY —

Sir uyəcirənəX 'northeast' [see p.b. lirneq]

SPI —

NAI ualliq* 'west wall or room', PH 'front room of house (nearest door)' [and note uali- 'grow late, be in the west (sun)']

WCI SB ualliq 'foremost (entrance) vault of snow

house' [Boas; also Car B. Lake ualiq 'west' — Schn. has for Back River ualiliq- (sun); Met. has uavaq-, uavali- 'be towards the west (sun)' with var-]

ECI —

GRI [note ualiq 'afternoon' and uali- 'decline (of day)']

PY u(γ)atsaq or u(γ)atyaq '(wind from) a certain direction' [from *uγatyar — cf. yar(tur)- and compare uγaknar]

AAY waasaaq 'north (wind)'

CAY NSU waasiaq 'west (wind)'

NSY [note uayaq 'house' — Men. writes ōšaq (see section B of Introduction); for the directional-house relationship, see CSY uγan above]

CSY —

Inu [Imaq uašaq 'house' is from NSY]

PE uγōuy 'bearded seal' [cf. uγtə-?]

AAY →

CAY →

NSY →

CSY →

Sir uγcəx 'bearded seal' [Vakh. also uγžux]

SPI uγžuk

NAI uγžuk

WCI uγyuk

ECI uyyuk

GRI uššuk [old ortho. ugssuk]

PE uγōuynar 'shrew (or similar rodent)' [cf. nar]

AAY Afognak uγnaq 'mouse'

CAY uuγnar(aq*) 'vole', NS uγuγnaraq* 'shrew'

NSY —

CSY uγuγnaraq* 'shrew'

Sir uγuγnaX

SPI uγžunraq

NAI uγžunraq

WCI uγžunraq

ECI uyyunaq

GRI uššunraq [old ortho. ugssunraq]

PY uγuγuaq 'caterpillar' [cf. η(η)uðar; note also Sir ulrətaX 'caterpillar, worm' from urətaX 'sea lion' under ulruaq]

AAY —

CAY uγuγuaq 'caterpillar'

NSY uγuγuarnaq [Av. has uγuγuarnak]

CSY [compare maklay^waaq 'caterpillar', from maklak 'bearded seal']

PE uγγur- 'regret' [cf. uγumi-]

AAY uXcar- 'long for s.th. which one might have got but which is now inaccessible'

CAY uuXcara- 'regret a loss which might have been prevented'

NSY — [but note uxsaq 'cold (in house)']?

CSY —

Sir —

SPI uγγuaq- 'regret'

NAI —

WCI uγγualak- 'call, warn with a gesture of finger' [and note uγγarnaq- 'causing suffering (e.g. heat, illness)']

ECI uγγua(q)- 'regret', Lab 'mourn, grieve' [Peck]

GRI uxxur-, uxxuar-, EG ukkursar- 'be angry' [and uxxurnar-, uxxuarnar- 'be annoying', uxxuri- 'be annoyed at']

PE uγi 'husband' [cf. Aleut uγi-X 'husband']

AAY wi(k) 'husband'

CAY wii

NSY ui

CSY uγi

Sir uγa 'husband' [and note uγəcəx 'bridegroom']

SPI ui, Qaw Unalak wii 'husband'

NAI ui

WCI ui

ECI ui

GRI ui 'husband' [old ortho. uvə]

PE uγilγar- 'lose one's husband' [cf. ηit-?]

AAY wil<γ>aq 'widow'

CAY wiilyaq 'unmarried woman'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI uiylaq 'widow'

NAI uil^yyaq- 'lose one's husband', uil^yγarniq* 'widow'

WCI uilγarniq 'widow' [and uilγasuk 'young marriageable woman without (and not looking for) a husband']

ECI uiγya(q)- 'have lost one's husband', uiγyanaq, Lab uiXXanik 'widow' [and Lab uiXXasuk 'unmarried young woman, teenage girl']

GRI uiłlar- [old ortho. uigdlar-] 'lose one's husband', uiłarniq* 'widow' [and uiłaat 'woman's dead husband']

PE uγinəγ- 'marry (of woman)' [cf. p.b. nəγ- (= Yup ηə-)]

AAY —

CAY wiinə- 'marry (of a woman)'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI uinik-

NAI uin^yik-

WCI uinik-

ECI uinik-

GRI uiniγ-

PE uγin(η)uðar 'man a woman lives with who is not her real husband' [cf. η(η)uðar]

AAY —

CAY wiinuaq, wiinusaq 'lover, imaginary husband'

NSY —

CSY uγinwaaq* 'exchange husband'

Sir —

SPI uinuaq 'boyfriend'

NAI uinuaq 'man a woman lives with not her real husband' [and Nu uiyūzaq 'boyfriend']

WCI —
ECI —
GRI —

PE uyiyuy 'woman's lover' [cf. yuy]

AAV —
CAY —
NSY —

CSY uyiyulək 'woman said to be married to a dead man's spirit' [with p.b. ləy]

Sir —
SPI —
NAI —

WCI uisuk 'woman's lover' [uisuyiik 'lovers']

ECI uisuk 'fornicator, woman's lover' [uisuyiik 'lovers', uisuk- 'have casual sex with a man (woman, outside of marriage)']

GRI uisuk 'adulterer, woman's lover'

PY uicunəq 'male cross-cousin of female' [cf. cunəq]

AAV wiicunəq 'teasing word for son-in-law or brother-in-law'

CAY wiicunəq 'male cross cousin of female'

NSY —
CSY —

uyinaq 'sea lion' [from EA uyina-X 'broad-shouldered sea lion bull']

AAV wiinaq 'sea lion'
CAY uyinaq 'sea lion'
NSY —
CSY —

PE uyir(ak) 'fight (dogs)'

AAV wiXə-, wiXtə- 'fight (of dogs)' [and C wirlə- 'growl']

CAY wiXə- 'fight (of dogs)'

NSY →

CSY uyixə- 'fight (dogs), maul'

Sir —

SPI uyaaq- 'fight (dogs)', Qaw uyiaq- 'maul'

NAI uyik-, uyiaq- 'fight viciously' [and uyiauk 'ferocious animal']

WCI uyiaq- 'fight (of dogs)'

ECI uyiaq- 'kill with snap of its jaws (e.g. bear of dog)', Lab 'kill from intense emotion or insanity'

GRI uiartur- 'tear to pieces (one dog another)'

PE uyiranni- 'growl'

AAV —

CAY uiXani- 'snarl and growl'

NSY uyXani- 'growl' [Em. — for uiXani-?]

CSY uyini-, Chap uyixnir- 'roar, growl (e.g. polar bear)'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI Nu uyianižaaq- 'snarl (of dog)'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI uiannišaar- 'growl'

PE uylar- 'be many' [cf. Aleut uylay-a 'another (than it)' and also uytə-?]

AAV —

CAY [note uylaniiq 'ferocious mythical bear' — influenced by uyir(ak)-?]

NSY uylaq 'large number', uylari- 'increase, spread'

CSY uylar- 'be many', uylaq 'large number or amount', uylari- 'increase in number' [and note uylavə- 'spread out, disperse', uylafqə- 'be confused, scatter']

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI uylaq- 'run in and out of the house all the time (e.g. children playing)' [and Schn. has 'visit' for 'adg']

ECI NBI, Aiv uylaq- 'visit'

GRI [note ussay- (old ortho. ugsag-) 'crowd together, have caught many -?']

PY-S uytə- 'get up on s.th.' [cf. uyduy; there could be a relat. to uylar-]

AAV uxtə- 'get up on top of s.th.'

CAY uxtə- 'get up on s.th.' [also uyixtə- 'beach or beached (boat)' and uxtaq 'seal on ice-floe']

NSY uxtə- 'get up on s.th.'

CSY uuxtə- 'get up on s.th.' [and uxtənar- 'come up in a group' — influenced by uylar-?]

Sir uxtənəqə(s)- 'get up on s.th. [but Men. also has uxtə- 'get out of boat' and Vakh. has uxtə- 'get into kayak' and (from Rub.) uXqarəxtə- 'jump out (onto shore)']

Inu [note NBI, SB uyliq 'walrus rookery']

PE uyū- 'be heated up or cooked'

AAV uuma- 'be cooked' [uu- 'get a rash']

CAY uu- 'be cooked' [uuyaq 's.th. cooked']

NSY →

CSY uyū- 'get burnt, ripen, get irritated (skin)'

Sir uyū- 'be baked' [and note uqlar- 'burn']

SPI →

NAI →

WCI →

ECI [note uulittaa(q)- 'toast (bread, etc.)'] →

GRI uu- 'be burnt, burn oneself, be boiled' [and uuniq* 'burn (sore)', uuliniq* 's.th. burnt', EG uulaq, uutsit 'food being cooked']

PE uyukə 'boiled food' [cf. kə-2]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY uxkə 'boiled food'

CSY uxka 'cooked food' [compare uyutkaq 'cooked food' from uyut- below and kar]

Sir uxka 'boiled meat, bread' [Em. has uyəkəX 'cooked, boiled']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI uui(q) 'meat or fish that is boiling'

PE uyukli- 'cut up meat for cooking' [cf. uyukə above and li-1]

AAY [C uxki- 'cut up food']
 CAY ukli- 'cut up, dice (meat)' [ukli-, uklir- 'provides solid ingredients for soup', ukliaq 'cooked pieces of fish']
 NSY —
 CSY uxkəti- 'cut up meat for cooking'
 Sir —
 SPI uukli- 'cut up for cooking (meat)'
 NAI uukli- 'cut up meat' [and uukliaq 'cut-up meat', uukliqpiq 'grate inside oven']
 WCI —
 ECI uutsi-, uutsi(C)- 'cut up for stew (meat)'
 GRI uuḥi- [old ortho. ūgdli-] 'cut up for stew (meat)' [uukliaq 'cut-up meat', uuḥir- 'put cut-up meat in oven']

PE uyūnilar 'raw food' [cf. ɲit-]
 AAY —
 CAY uuvlaay-, uunṭəkar-, HBC uvluaqar-, umṭuaqar-, umṭəkar- 'cook rare'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI uilʷaq 'raw food' [as verb = 'eat raw food']
 WCI Sig uilaq 's.th. raw, uncooked' [Lowe, who also has uittuq for Cop; Met. has uilaq 'wad (for chewing)', also as a verb]
 ECI [note uuyuuɲituq 'uncooked, raw meat or fish']
 GRI uuilaq 'raw food', EG 'kidney'

PE uyut- 'burn or cook' [cf. t-1]
 AAY uuta- 'burn oneself'
 CAY uuta- 'bake, roast, burn'
 NSY uuta- 'cook'
 CSY uyutə-
 Sir —
 SPI uut- 'be cooked, get burnt'
 NAI uut- 'be cooked, get sunburnt' [uunniq* 'burn']
 WCI uut- 'be cooked, cook' [and Lowe has uunnaaq- 'be hot' for H. Island Cop]
 ECI uut- 'burn, warm self (seal on ice)' [uuttuq 'seal warming self on ice', uunniq 'burn', uunna(q)- 'be burning (to touch)']
 GRI uut- 'boil, bake, roast, burn' [and NG uunnaq- 'be burning (to touch)', NWG, NG uuttuq 'seal (in NG also walrus) warming self on ice'; NG uuttuq also 'meat or fish being boiled']

PI uunaq- 'be hot or burning' [cf. nar-]
 Sir [note uynəṛəṭəX 'cold' with ɲit-]
 SPI uuna(q)- 'be hot' [and Jen. has uunaq 'heat' for W]
 NAI uunaq- 'be hot' [and uunnaak- 'be warm']
 WCI Sig uunaq 'heat', uunaq- 'be burning hot' [Dor. has 'be warm (weather)' for Net]
 ECI uunaq- 'be boiling (liquid), burning hot (e.g. stove)', Iti uunaṛniq 'heat, temperature', Lab uunaḱ- 'be hot' [as noun = 'heat']
 GRI uunaṛ- 'be burning hot (to touch)', NG uunaq- 'be hot, warm' [and uunnay- 'warm up', unnaa- 'heat up water'; for NG uunnaq- 'be burning (to touch)' see uyut- above]

PE uunni- 'feel hot' [cf. ni-]
 Yup [note CSY uuyni 'underarm odor' and uuynitə- 'to have strong underarm odor']
 SPI uuni- 'feel hot'
 NAI [note uunniqi- 'suffer from heat']
 WCI —
 ECI uunni- 'feel hot, heavy after eating'
 GRI [note uniriḱḱik 'hell' (biblical)]

PI uuq- 'have a heat rash'
 Yup [note CAY uuzuXtə-, uuyuXtə- 'have diaper rash']
 SPI uuq- 'have heat or diaper rash'
 NAI uuq-
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI [uuaraṛ- 'be blotchy, have a rash']

PY uuqnaṛ- 'be burning hot' [cf. uuq- and also uunaq- above, and nar-]
 AAY —
 CAY uuqnaXqə-, HBC, Nun uqnaXqə- 'be burning hot' [with short u due to compression; note HBC uqnaq 'berries and blood cooked up, cooked tubers']
 NSY uuqnaq 'heat', uuqnaXtə- 'heat up'
 CSY uyūqnaṛ- 'be burning hot'
 Sir [note uqirṇəX 'sun']

PI uutəq- 'burn or get burnt' [cf. tər-]
 SPI uutiq- 'get sunburnt, scorched by the sun'
 NAI uutiq-
 WCI uutiq- 'burn', uutirnaq- 'be burning'
 ECI uuti(C)- 'cause to be burnt, burn (intentionally)', uutirna(q)- 'have a fever' [and Lab uutaak- 'scorch, burn self']
 GRI uutir- 'bake'

PI uužuq 'boiled meat' [cf. ḁur]
 SPI —
 NAI uužuq 'boiled meat'
 WCI —
 ECI uuyūq 'boiled meat or fish'
 GRI uušūq

PE uyūmi- 'be infuriated' [cf. uyūur- — there may be a further link to uyū-]
 AAY —
 CAY uumi(yuy)- 'be infuriated (at)' [emot. root; uuminaqfaa 'darn it!']
 NSY uumi(yuy)- 'hate, be infuriated (at)'
 CSY uyūmi(yuy)- 'feel hatred or frustration' [and uyūminaXaləḱ 'how annoying!']
 Sir —
 SPI Qaw uumiṽi- 'hate'
 NAI uumiṽi- 'hate', uuminʷaq- 'be annoying'
 WCI uumiṽi- 'hate'
 ECI uumiṽi- 'have a grudge against' [emot. root]
 GRI uumiṽi- 'be furious with', uuminar- 'be annoying', uumiššur- 'hate' [perhaps uminaar- 'have a sudden pain' is also related]

PI uumila- 'grimace' [cf. la(ɾ)-?]

SPI —

NAI uumilʷa- 'make a face'

WCI u(u)milauq- 'make a grimace'

ECI uumila- have as cause of one's sad expression' [and uumilli(q)- 'show disgust at']

GRI uumila-, uumillir- 'look or feel cross, be a nuisance (child)', NG uumilliq- 'make a grimace'

PY-S uyziy- 'go down' [cf. dem. root uy-?]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY [Men. has placename uyyuq, lit. '(place with) landslide', cape between Nunama and Pinakulem]

CSY [note ukiy- 'go or come down', ukixtə- 'bring down', by contam. with dem. root uk-?]

Sir uycəy- 'go or come down' [Em. and Vakh. — Men. has uycəɾ-; uycəxtə-, Men. uycəxtə- 'bring down']

PI uima- 'rush about?' [or uvima-? — cf. uvi(t)- and also uða(t)-, at least as a source of contam.]

SPI —

NAI uima- 'be quick'

WCI uima- 'hang around men (girls)', uimərɲit- 'be calm' [for Net uvimmak- 'talk in delirium' see uvi(t)-]

ECI uima- 'hurry', NBI 'be dissipated' [for Lab homonym (?) meaning 'not know where one is upon awakening' see uvi(t)-]

GRI —

PI uiqša- 'get a child outside wedlock?' [cf. uyi]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI uirsaq 'male demon who has sexual relations with women, incubus'

GRI uiršar- 'have a child outside wedlock', uiršayaq, NG uiXXaq 'child born outside wedlock' [and Gessain et al. have EG uirsaq 'bisexual spirit of initiation'; uiršarniq* 'woman who has got an illegitimate child']

PI uiruala- 'cry out in pain' [there may be a relat. to uvit-]

SPI —

NAI uiruala- 'yell, holler in distress'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI uiruala- 'speak in a high, squeaky voice', NG 'howl (in pain)' [compare uiruluy- 'open eyes wide']

PI u(y)iyag 'young beluga'

SPI Di uiyag, uiaq 'young of beluga' [Men. has uyiaq for Imaq]

NAI —

WCI —

ECI Lab uyiak 'young whiting (i.e. white whale?), black-fish or porpoise' [Peck]

GRI uiaq, NG uyiaq 'young white whale or narwhale'

PE ukaðir 'hare' [compare the reflexes of *ði in tuðiy]

AAY uka'iq 'hare'

CAY — [for wazək 'arctic hare' see uyan] →

NSY ukayiq 'arctic hare'

CSY ukaziq

Sir ukacəX

SPI uyaliq 'hare'

NAI ukalliq, ukallisuyžuk 'arctic hare' [the latter also in Mal]

WCI ukaliq 'arctic hare'

ECI ukaliq

GRI ukaliq

PE ukaðiruðar 'cottongrass' [cf. ɲ(ɲ)uðar(-)]

AAY —

CAY ukaziruaq, ukayiruaq 'cottongrass'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI ukaliuša

PY-S ukaliq 'neighbour' [cf. dem. root uk- and p.b. l(l)ir]

AAY —

CAY [note ukatə- 'this side', ukaqsiy- 'be near']

NSY ukaliq 'neighbour'

CSY ukaliq SLI 'one on this side, lowest on the social scale', Chap 'nearest (of group)'

Sir ukəcəX 'neighbour' [and ukəncəX 'near']

PE ukamar- 'tow a boat' [as noted by Holt. Chukchi has укымъу- (ukəm'u-) 'tow', but this is probably borrowed from Esk.]

AAY —

CAY ukamar- 'tow a boat with rope while walking along shore'

NSY ukamaXtə 'one who tows a boat'

CSY ukamar- 'tow a boat from shore'

Sir ukəməXta 'one who tows a barge'

SPI uyamaq- 'tow boat while walking along shore'

NAI ukamaq-

WCI ukamaq-

ECI ukamaq- 'tow s.th. floating by a cable'

GRI ukamar-, ukumar- 'rock one's body or kayak back and forth' [influenced by uku-?]

PI uki-¹ 'want more of s.th.'

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI uki- 'get to like s.th.' [and ukiyi-, ukkiyi- 'stare fixedly at a point']

GRI uki- 'want more of the same' [and ukkit(i)- 'want more, stare at s.th.', ukkat(i)- 'be absorbed in, intent on', ukkiši- 'stare straight ahead']

PE uki-² 'get a hole' [cf. Atkan Aleut ukinaX 'knife']

AAY uki- 'get a hole, get pierced'

CAY uki-

NSY →

CSY uki-

Sir →

SPI Imaq ukimaq 'hole for strap on end of harpoon' [and note ukiXaaq, Imaq uyitqa(a)q, Qaw ukiXaaq 'cloth, pullover parka']

NAI [note ukiXaaq 'cloth'] →

WCI →

ECI →

GRI →

PE ukit- 'pierce' [cf. Aleut uxt- 'prick (boil with needle), bleed (with lancet)']

AAY ukitə- 'make a hole in'

CAY ukitə-

NSY ukitə- 'make a hole in' [and ukiqur- 'make holes in']

CSY ukitə- 'make a hole in'

Sir ukəqar- 'make holes in' [and ukənɾəX 'window, smoke hole, chimney, ear hole']

SPI uyit- 'open hole in ice'

NAI ukit- 'cut oblong hole in'

WCI [note ukkiq- 'tear away a piece']

ECI ukit- 'tear (garment or skin while cleaning), gash' [and Peck has ukkiC- 'make eye in needle' for Lab]

GRI ukit- 'drill eye in (needle)' [and R. Petersen cites EG uyirɲit 'marlinespike']

PY ukisqaq 'capable person'

AAY ukisqaq 'capable young man'

CAY NS ukisqaq 'strong capable person' [and, also elsewhere, ukisqir- 'help']

NSY —

CSY —

PI ukpan 'hindquarter of animal' [cf. un and perhaps uku-]

SPI —

NAI ukpan 'hindquarter, hip'

WCI ukpatik 'rump of animal'

ECI uppat

GRI uppat 'thigh, ham, hindquarter' [old ortho. ugpat]

PI uku- 'bend or bow'

SPI —

NAI —

WCI uku- 'bow body and head while bending' [and Net, B. Lake, Uum ukkuttaq 'jackknife' — Dor.]

ECI uku- 'bend forward', ukuja- 'be bent forward' [and NBI ukkutaqtuq 'jackknife' — Dor.]

GRI uku- 'bend head, fold together', NG 'collapse, fall, starve to death' [the latter ukalir- in WG; ukuja- 'lean, tilt, be folded (pocket knife)', ukut- 'fold', ukusartuq 'pocket knife' and ukutsiq 'pit of stomach (where one bends forward)']

PE ukurər 'daughter- or sister-in-law'

AAY KP ukuXaq 'daughter-in-law' [from *ukurərər with ar?]

CAY ukuXaq Nun, NS ukuaq 'daughter-in-law, sister-in-law (brother's wife)'

NSY ukuaq 'daughter-in-law, sister-in-law (brother's

wife)', ukuXaq 'new bride who has recently moved in with her husband's family'

CSY ukaaq* 'daughter-in-law, sister-in-law (brother's wife)', ukuXaq 'new bride who has recently moved in with her husband's family' [for the distinction see under AAY]

Sir ukəsqaX 'new bride who has recently moved in with her husband's family'

SPI uyuaq 'daughter-in-law, sister-in-law (brother's wife)'

NAI ukuaq 'sister-in-law (brother's wife) of a woman (term used by members of husband's family for his wife)'

ECI ukuaq 'daughter-in-law, sister-in-law, son's wife, nephew's wife, girl's first cousin's wife'

GRI ukuaq 'daughter-in-law, sister-in-law' [ukuššut(i)- 'marry into a family'; and note NG ukuuq 'mother' — also in EG acc. Holm]

PE ukvər- 'believe'

AAY ukxər- 'believe'

CAY ukfər- 'believe', ukfəq 'religion, faith'

NSY ukpər- 'believe'

CSY uxpər-

Sir uxpər- 'believe in something' [Vakh. who also has əxpər- from Rub.'s texts, as also in Em.]

SPI ukpiq- 'believe'

NAI ukpiq-

WCI ukpiq-

ECI uppi(q)-

GRI uppir-

PE ukvəqə- 'believe in' [cf. kə-¹]

AAY uk<x>əqə- 'believe in'

CAY ukfəqə-, ukfəkə-

NSY ukpəqə-

CSY uxpəqə-

Sir uxpəqə(s)- 'believe in' [Em.]

SPI ukpii-

NAI ukpiri-

WCI ukpiri-

ECI uppiri-

GRI uppiri-

PE ukyur 'winter or year'

AAY uksuq 'winter, year' [uksur- 'be winter']

CAY uksuq 'winter, year' [and uksur- 'become winter']

NSY ukyuq 'winter, year'

CSY uksuq 'winter, year' [and uksur- 'be winter']

Sir →

SPI uyuiq 'winter, year'

NAI ukiuq [as verb = 'become winter']

WCI ukiuq 'winter, year'

ECI ukiuq 'winter, year' [as verb = 'be winter']

GRI ukiuq 'winter, year' [and ukiur- 'have become winter']

PE ukyi- 'spend the winter' [cf. li-¹]

AAY uksi- 'spend the winter'

CAY uksi-

NSY ukyi-

CSY —

Sir —

SPI uyii- 'spend the year or the winter'

NAI ukii-

WCI ukii- 'spend the winter'

ECI ukii-

GRI ukii-

PE ukyurar 'autumn' [cf. ar?; compare pamyurar under pamyur for a parallel to the Inu forms]

AAY uksuaq 'autumn, fall' [uksuar- 'be fall', uksuali- 'spend the autumn']

CAY uksuaq 'autumn, fall' [uksuar- 'become fall', uksii- 'spend the autumn']

NSY ukyuaq 'autumn, fall'

CSY ukxaaq* 'autumn, fall' [uksaar- 'be autumn']

Sir ukyæraX 'autumn, fall'

SPI uyiaq

NAI ukiaq 'autumn, fall' [and Nu ukiaqsiq- 'be fall, spend the fall']

WCI ukiaq 'autumn'

ECI ukiaq 'autumn, fall' [as verb = 'be autumn']

GRI ukiaq, EG uyiaqsaq 'autumn, fall' [ukiar-, EG uyiaqsar- 'have become autumn']

PY ulayaq 'arctic fox'

AAY —

CAY uliiq 'arctic fox'

NSY ulayaq

CSY —

Sir [note əlwa, əlyʷa 'arctic fox']

PY ulakitaar- 'play tag' [cf. ulapə(t)-]

AAY AP alakkiar-, Perry alakkiitar- 'play tag' [also nom.; influenced by alar- or alaŋə-?]

CAY NSU ulakitaar- 'play tag' [and elsewhere alakiitaq 'game of tag' — influenced by alar- or alaŋə-?]

NSY —

CSY ulakitaar- 'play tag' [also nom. ulakitaq 'game of tag']

Inu [cf. GRI ulikattar- 'do somersaults' under ulət-]

PI ulamiq- 'be round'

SPI ulamiq- 'become fat and round (e.g., seal)' [Jen.]

NAI ulamiq- 'braid seal intestines for boiling'

WCI ulamiqtuq 'round, circle' [Pet. has for Sig 'compact, thick' and Ras. has for Car 'round piece of caribou sinew ready for use']

ECI ulamiqtaq 'cylindrical object'

GRI ulamir- 'be cylindrical, round'

PE ulapə(t)- 'play around?' [cf. uləq-, with which there appears at least to have been contam. in Inu, also ulpəy- under ulət-]

AAY —

CAY ulapəqə- 'waste time, play around', ulapsaxtə- 'make a mistake, forget'

NSY ulapəsar- 'keep from speaking or singing' [Av.]

CSY ulapə- 'exercise physically' [for uylafqə- 'be confused' see ul(l)ar-]

Sir ulaftə- 'throw around' [Vakh.]

SPI ulapit- 'distract, confuse, bother' [Jen. has 'be busy']

NAI ulapit- 'get confused, lose s.th.' [Jen. also has ulapki- 'play a certain game'; for alapit- 'become confused' see alapənar-; note also ulavzi- 'become or make confused']

WCI ulapit- 'lose, be lost', Sig ulapaaq- 'live it up, act wild', Net ulapqi- 'play', Cop ulapqiuyaq- 'play with toys', ulapqutiŋi- 'occupy oneself with'

ECI ulapit- 'distract (oneself or another)'

GRI ulapit- 'be busy' [and ulašut(i)- (old ortho. ulavssut(i)-) 'be confused by' — compare under uləq-]

ulariq 'apple berry' [loan from EA hulaX, pl. hularin 'bearberry']

AAY AP ulariq 'apple berry'

CAY LI ulariq

NSY —

CSY —

PE ulə(-) 'high tide or flood' [cf. EA ulri- 'overflow', Atkan ulut- 'go down and remain a long time under water', also Atkan ulri- 'go inside (cave or bay)']?

AAY ula 'flood', ulə- 'flood, overflow'

CAY ula 'high tide' [and uləvə- NSU 'bubble, babble (when speaking)', Nun, NS 'be messy, mess up']

NSY →

CSY uləvə- 'flood, overflow'

Sir —

SPI ulit- 'be a flood', Qaw ulima- 'be high tide'

NAI uli, ulinniŋ* 'high water, flood', ulit- 'rise (water), flood'

WCI uliq 'high tide', ulit- 'be high tide'

ECI ulik- 'have risen (tide)', ulikki(C)- 'overflow' [and uliyaq- 'wash over (tide)', uliyiaq- 'begin to rise', Iti ulik 'rising tide' — influenced by ulik 'cover']?

GRI uli 'high tide', ulit- 'be high tide' [and ulinniršuaq 'flood, high tide', biblical uliššuaq 'the Flood']

PE uləvkar- 'fill or be full' [cf. vkar-]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY ulufkaq 'high tide' [and ulufkaitəq 'low tide']

Sir —

SPI —

NAI ulipkaa- 'fill completely'

WCI Cop ulipkaa- 'fill to overflowing', Car? ulipkaa- 'be overflowing, flood (river)' [Schn. 'adg']

ECI —

GRI ulikkaar- 'be full, fill'

PE uləvlar- 'overflow' [cf. CSY uləvə- under ulə(-) above]

AAY —

CAY uləvlar- 'leak', ulevlaq 'spring (water)'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI ulivlaq- 'overflow'

NAI ulivla-

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE ulutə- 'be flooded over [cf. utə-]
AAY ulutə- 'flood'
CAY ulutə-
NSY —
CSY —
Sir —
SPI [ulizuti- 'be blocked by flood']
NAI ulluti-, **PH** uluti- 'be blocked (by flood)'
WCI —
ECI ulut(i)- 'cover (tide)'
GRI ulut(i)-, uluyut(i)- 'come up over (water)'

PE ulə(t)luyar 'whirlwind' [cf. ulət-; there is contam. with uyivə- in Inu, it seems]
AAY PWS uluaq, **KP** upłuya, **Perry** upłuya 'whirlwind'
CAY Y ucluryaq, **K**, **BB** ulłuya 'whirlwind'
NSY —
CSY —
Sir —
SPI uyayula, **Qaw** uwiayulak 'whirlwind' [also verbal]
NAI uyalunaq, **PH** uyalulaq 'whirlwind' [also verbal; note **PH** uyalu 'man dressed up as woman who dances with masks (during messenger feast)']
WCI uyaluyaq, **Sig** ulayuyaq [**Pet.**] 'whirlwind'
ECI ulayuyaq
GRI uluššaaq (old ortho. uluvssâq) 'whirlwind' [compare **NAI** ulivžayaq under ulət-]

PI uləq- 'mistake or confuse' [there may be a relat. to ulapə(t)-]
SPI uliq- 'speak a dialect or language not one's own, get to like something or someone new and come back for more'
NAI uliq- 'speak a dialect not one's own, see or hear from afar'
WCI **Sig** uliq- 'make a mistake' [and **Cop** uleruftar- 'confuse with' in **Ras.** — for ulirut(i)-?]
ECI Igl uliq- 'make a mistake' [**Ras.**], **Lab** ulinnaik- 'recognize from afar'
GRI ulirut(i)-, **ularut(i)-** 'be confused by (because there are so many)', **NG** uliq- 'make a mistake', **ulirut(i)-** 'mistake for another'

PE ulət- 'turn inside out' [cf. Aleut ula- 'be turned inside out', ulat- 'turn inside out']
AAY ultə- 'turn inside out'
CAY ultə-
NSY ulpəXqur- 'roll up (sleeves)' [note ulŋan 'inside out' (**Av.**)]
CSY uultə- 'turn inside out, gossip about s.o., change character at maturity' [and ulmiy- 'be inside out', ulpəy- 'fold back (e.g. pants leg)', also uulmen 'backwards']
Sir [ulcət- 'turn inside out' — **Vakh.** from **Rub.**'s texts]
SPI ulit- 'turn inside out'
NAI ulit- 'turn inside out' [and note ulitcuil'yaq 'waterproof boot with fur inside' — literally 'which is never turned inside out' — and ulivžayaq 'large ocean swell with overhang', which as verb = 'form breakers']
WCI ulit- 'turn inside out'
ECI ulit- 'be turned inside out, be rolled up'
GRI ulit- 'turn inside out, do a somersault' [and ulikattar- 'do somersaults']

PE ulpəy- or **ulpət-** 'tumble' [cf. Aleut kaŋaa (= 'his top') ula- 'do somersault' and compare alpay- for the Inu cons. cluster; there may be some contam. with ulər-]
AAY K ulpətə-, ulpəxtə- 'flip over, do a somersault, tumble'
CAY ulpiaXtə- 'do a somersault' [and **Nun** ulpəy- 'boil?']
NSY ulpiaXtaqu(r)- 'trip over'
CSY ulpəxtə-, ulpiy- 'run with all one's might' [and see ulpəy- under ulət- above]
Sir ulpaXtə- 'tumble, roll' [and ulpaXsuynarməŋuX 'wheel'; **Vakh.** has ulpar-, ulpaXt(ə)- 'roll' from **Rub.**'s texts; **Em.** has ulpəy- 'turn inside out, roll up (intr.)']
SPI Qaw ukpitaq- 'do a somersault, tumble'
NAI ukpitaq- 'tumble over, cross highest point of hill and start descent'
WCI ukpit- 'fall headlong'
ECI uppikaq-
GRI uppit- 'fall over', uppikar- 'be knocked aside'

ulyilə 'birch' [apparently from **Chukchi** вылгил (vəlgil) in which case this is the only **Chukchi** loan in **GRI**]
AAY — [for əŋuq 'birch' see nəŋu(r)-]
CAY — [for əŋuq, nəŋuq 'birch' see nəŋu(r)-, possibly by contam. with this set]
NSY —
CSY —
Sir wəlyila 'birch tree' [perhaps a recent loan; **Vakh.** has wila from **Rub.**]
SPI —
NAI užyil'iq 'birch tree'
WCI **Sig** uyyiiliq 'birch tree'
ECI —
GRI uliyiiliq, uliyilik 'loose, brittle driftwood'

PE uliy(-) 'cover or blanket'
AAY ulik 'blanket'
CAY ulik 'blanket' [uliy- 'use a blanket']
NSY ulikutaq
CSY ulik 'blanket' [and uliy- 'cover with a blanket']
Sir —
SPI ulik 'cover, tarpaulin', **Qaw** 'blanket'
NAI ulik 'blanket' [verbal = 'cover with a blanket']
WCI ulik 'blanket' [as verb = 'cover']
ECI ulik 'dress, robe, cover' [also verbal]
GRI ulik 'cover, bedspread, shawl, tarpaulin' [and uliy- 'cover'; **EG** uliivik 'skin (of animal or human)' probably belongs here too, with contam. from uvinəy?]

PI uliyžuaq 'cover or cape' [cf. **ḍuyar**]
Yup — [but note **NSU** uliyaaq 'coat']
SPI —
NAI uliyžuaq 'heavy blanket or cover'
WCI —
ECI uliyyuaq 'coat'
GRI uliyuaq 'cape'

PE ulima- 'make or fashion'
AAY [note **C** ulimaruaq 'bow' — **B.-S.**]
CAY —

NSY —

CSY ulima- 'make'

Sir ucəma-

SPI ulima- 'use an adze'

NAI ulima-

WCI ulima-

ECI ulimak- 'give (s.th.) a blow with an axe'

GRI ulima-, EG uluma- 'cut with an axe'

PI ulimaun 'adze or axe' [cf. un]

SPI ulimaun 'adze'

NAI ulimaun

WCI —

ECI ulimaut 'axe'

GRI ulimaat, ulumaat

PE uli(C)un 'sinew from back of animal' [cf. un]

AAV PWS utiun 'sinew from backbone of caribou'

CAY uliun 'sinew before it is split to be used for sewing'

NSY [note uliun 'back part of skin house' (Av.)]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI uliun 'sinew from back'

NAI uliun, uliusin'iq*

WCI uliut 'sinew from back' [and uli(y)usiniq 'filet of caribou']

ECI uliuti 'whole bundle of tendons from a caribou or whale filet', Lab 'sinew in reindeer's back'

GRI uliut 'loin, back part (of seal or whale, esp. beluga)'

PY ulmirtə- 'flare out' [cf. CSY uulmən under ulət- and compare p.b.s tmi(C)artə- and/or q-]

AAV ulmiXtə- 'flare (e.g. copper tubing)'

CAY ulmiXtə- 'flare'

NSY —

CSY —

PE ulqix 'wild potato'

AAV —

CAY Nun ulqiX, NS utqiq 'wild potato' [the latter from Inu]

NSY utqiq 'wild potato'

CSY uulqiq

Sir ulqi

SPI utqiq

NAI PH utqiq

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PY ulruk 'pants' [dual]

AAV K ulruk, Perry ułruk, KP ulluk 'pants'

CAY BB ulruk

NSY —

CSY —

PY ulruaq 'sea lion' [the exact relat. to Chukchi о'тлѣк ('otleq), Koryak uluul, Alutor ulwul 'sea lion' is unclear, but is slightly more likely to be a loan from Esk than vice versa (apart from the Sir, which is clearly from Chukchi) given the irregular reflexes in the Chukchi-

Koryak forms and the fact that an Esk r may turn up as a glottal stop in Chukchi in loans, as in Chukchi reduplicated te'yute'y 'salt' from CSY taryuq]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY ulruaq 'sea lion' [Av.]

CSY ulruaq

Sir [urəłəX 'sea lion' — from the Chukchi above]

PY-S ulu(q) 'tongue' [cf. ulu(r), but also perhaps Aleut ulu-X 'meat'; this base could contain p.b. lu(r), in which case compare uqaq]

AAV uluq 'tongue' [KP also uluk]

CAY ulu 'tongue'

NSY ulu

CSY ulu

Sir ula 'tongue, language' [on Men.'s comp. list; Miller and Orr have ula]

PE ulu(r) and **ulurar** '(semi-lunar) knife' [cf. ulurar-, also ulu(q), the apparent source of this set, i.e. 'little tongue' or 's.th. resembling a tongue' — may be fortuitous or the source of contam.]; note also Chukchi улюн (ulun) 'blade of harpoon or spear', presumably borrowed from Esk]

AAV uluaq, ulukaq 'woman's semi-lunar knife' [the former with p.b. ar]

CAY uluaq 'woman's semi-lunar knife'

NSY uluaq 'semi-lunar knife'

CSY ulaaq* 'woman's semi-lunar knife' [and ulay- 'cut with such a knife' — a back-formation? (but cf. ulurar-)]

Sir — [Em. has uləžəX 'flint knife', but = 'little tongue' in Men.]

SPI ulu 'woman's semi-lunar knife' [and note Imaq ulutaq 'harpoon tip']

NAI ulu 'woman's semi-lunar knife'

WCI ulu 'woman's semi-lunar knife' [Met. has ulun — for uluun?]

ECI ulu 'semi-lunar knife'

GRI ulu, EG uluq 'woman's semi-lunar knife, blade of harpoon' [ulurna, ulunnaq 'blade of lance, etc.', NG ulunnaq 'blade of kayak paddle' — Holt.]

PE uluy- 'soften skin by rubbing' [cf. Aleut uliy- 'rub (a hide)']

AAV uluy- 'rub to soften, massage'

CAY uluy- 'flex, soften (a skin)'

NSY uluy-

CSY uluy-

Sir uləy-

SPI uluk- 'rub and twist (skin)' [uluktuq- 'rub clothes', uluymaq- 'crumple']

NAI uluk- 'rub and twist (skin or clothing)' [ulluk-, ulluq- 'become crumpled, wrinkled']

WCI uluk- 'rub clothing or skin'

ECI uluk-

GRI uluy-, uluttur- 'rub to soften (e.g. skin)'

PE ulur- 'turn edgewise or on side' [cf. ulurya-]

AAV ulur- 'avert eyes'

CAY ulur- 'turn one's head and eyes away'

NSY —

CSY ulaar- 'put in a position so that a narrow object can enter a slot'

Sir —

SPI uluq- 'turn sideways to pass through a narrow passage'

NAI uluq- 'turn sideways to pass through a narrow passage, lie down on side, move aside'

WCI uluq- 'put on side (e.g. block of snow), stretch out on one's side'

ECI — [for Iti uluq- 'cut s.th. hard, hammering with a cold chisel' see ulurar-]

GRI ulurja- 'lie crooked (e.g. boat on support)' [and note ulurtit-, ulutsit- 'distort, twist']

PE ulurar- 'cut with a saw' [cf. ulu(r)]

AAY —

CAY NS uluar- 'saw', uluarun 'saw'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI uluun 'saw'

NAI uluaqtuun, uluun

WCI uluaq- 'saw'

ECI [note Iti uluq- 'cut s.th. hard, hammering with a cold chisel', ilursit 'chisel, crowbar']

GRI —

PE ulurya- 'flinch (in fear)' [cf. ulur-?]

AAY ulur(yuy)- 'dread, be apprehensive'

CAY ulurya(yuy)- 'wince, afraid of being hit'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI uluriasuk- 'flinch', Qaw uluriayi- 'be wary of'

NAI uluriasuk- 'flinch', uluriayi- 'be apprehensive about', PH 'draw back from'

WCI uluriasuk- 'terrify' [and Net uluriahaaq- 'threaten' — Ras.]

ECI uluri 'watch out!', Lab uluriaq- 'turn aside, avoid' [Peck]

GRI uluriar- 'rush back in fear', uluriayi- 'be terrified of' [and NG uluriahaaq- 'threaten']

PE uluryanar- 'be dangerous or threatening' [cf. nar-]

AAY uluryanar- 'cause dread'

CAY uluryanaXqə- 'be threatening, cause to wince or quiver with fear'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI ulurianaq- 'be physically unsafe'

NAI —

WCI ulurianaq-

Sig 'be dangerous (e.g. sharp knife, bad dog)', Cop 'be painful'

ECI ulurianaq- 'be such as to make you leap out of the way', Lab 'be dangerous' [Peck]

GRI ulurianar- 'be dangerous, make one jump back in fear'

PE ulər- and ulru- 'fall'

AAY [note AP ulixtə- 'rummage, dig around']

CAY [note Nun ulixtə- 'turn over'; for the K sense of 'cut fish for drying' see ulir-]

NSY —

CSY ulər- 'fall over'

Sir ulər- 'fall, overturn' [Vakh. also has ulərlar- 'go to bed' from Men.'s texts]

SPI ulru- 'fall, topple, or tip over'

NAI ulru-

WCI ulru- 'fall over'

ECI urru-

GRI urlu- 'fall over' [and urluja- 'be on point of falling' — Oqaatsit has urlija- 'stand crooked']

PE ulir- 'crack (open)'

AAY —

CAY ulixtə- 'open or cut s.th. so as to expose the inside' [and Y ulirnaq* 'cut'; also K ulixtə- 'cut fish for drying', perhaps by contam. with uliytə- under ulər-]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw uliq- 'break, chip (of glass, crockery)'

NAI uliq- 'crack, chip (china, enamel)'

WCI uliq- 'tear, crack'

ECI uliq- 'make a crack in (porcelain, glass, stone)' [ulirniq 'crack']

GRI —

PE uluyay 'cheek' [cf. Aleut uluya-X 'cheek']

AAY Kod uluyaq, PWS uluwak 'cheek'

CAY uluvak 'cheek'

NSY —

CSY ulurjak

Sir ulurəx 'cheek' [and uləŋžaXpaŋuraX 'chubby']

SPI Qaw uluak 'cheek'

NAI ulu<ž>ak 'cheek' [with non-historical ž]

WCI uluak

ECI uluaq

GRI uluak, pl. uluššat, EG uluaq 'cheek'

PI umak 'stitch in boots'

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Car umayaq 'blind stitch' [B.-S.]

ECI Lab umak 'stitch in boots' [Peck; and Boas has uman 'stitch on top of boot sole' for Baffin; B.-S. has Igl umaqtuq 'blind stitch']

GRI —

PE umđu- 'be thick' [cf. Atkan Aleut and western EA umđu- 'be swampy, soft to walk on (ground)', also Bering Island umđu-X 'snowdrift' given by Men.; there appears to be contam. with nəvður in Inu — note especially the EG form]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY umu- 'be thick' [also 'sleep dreamily', and (with metathesis from *um(u)ɣatə-?) uyməti- 'get thinner',

uymitaraq 'sea ice with thin spots', also Chap uymälru
'thick sea ice alternating with thin'
Sir umžəvalaX 'thick' [and note uymətaraX 'thin ice' —
from CSY?]

SPI uvžu- 'be thick (e.g. ice)'

NAI PH uvžu-

WCI ivyu-

ECI iyyu-

GRI iššu- [old ortho. ivssu-], EG nittu- 'be thick'

PE uməy- 'close off or cover' [cf. umək and EA umta-
'weigh on, squeeze', Atkan umusi-X 'implement for
squeezing, head piece of drill' and/or Aleut umna- 'be
watertight, leakproof']

AAYKP uməy- 'becloody, foggy', Kod 'havenose blocked,
stuffed', umək 'fog, cloud' [and K umtə- 'be fogged up']

CAY umək 'door', uməy- 'close' [and Y umtə- 'be foggy',
umta 'fog']

NSY umək 'cover', uməy- 'close' [Enm. et al.]

CSY uməy- 'close', umək 'door, cover' [and umyək 'box']

Sir uməy-, umət- 'close' [Vakh., who also has uməkax
'snowstorm' from Rub.; Men. has umyaX 'box' —
'woman's needlework container' acc. Em.]

SPI umik- 'close'

NAI umik- 'cover' [and umjit- 'now be open']

WCI umik- 'close', umiqpik 'door, boat cover', Car? umiq
'skin tent [Schn. 'adg'; note also Sig upsarniq 'air enter-
ing through open door']

ECI umik- 'fill with snow (cracks between snow house
blocks)'

GRI umiy- 'pull entrance cover closed', NWG 'get thick
with approaching rain or snow (air)', umik 'entrance
cover of tent', NG 'door' [also ummisit-, umitsit- 'begin
to thicken, become hazy', ussarniq* 'draught through
entrance', and NG unjiut(i)- 'open for someone']

PE umciy- 'be airtight or watertight'

AAY umciy- 'be airtight', PWS 'be stuffy (nose)' [KP
umci- in the latter sense]

CAY umciy- 'be airtight' [and umci-, HBC umciyi-
'be plugged (esp. nose)']

NSY —

CSY Chap umsir- 'repair, patch (s.th. with many
holes)'

Sir umsiqə(s)- 'plug up, close'

SPI upsik- 'be tightly woven'

NAI ufsik- 'be dense, closely grouped, tightly wov-
en', PH upsitqik- 'be finely woven, not highly
porous' [and ufsiyi- 'fill up (cracks)']

WCI Car upsiXXuliq- 'tighten (snow hut)'

ECI utsiri- 'block holes between blocks in snow house'
[and utsi(C)- 'become airtight (snow house, by
filling fissures between blocks; utsitaq 'tightly
woven windproof cloth']

GRI ussiy- 'be watertight' [old ortho. uvsig-; note also
ussiri- 'caulk, tar']

PI umənɣatci- 'have a blocked-up nose'

Yup [for AAY, CAY umci- 'be plugged (esp. nose)'
see under umciy- above]

SPI —

NAI uminɣatci- 'have a plugged-up nose'

WCI [note umiŋa- 'benasal because the nose is blocked
(voice)']

ECI uminɣasi- 'be blocked (nose)' [but umiŋa- 'be
blocked (ears)']

GRI uminɣatsi- 'have a blocked-up nose, talk with a
snuffle'

PI umək 'beard' [cf. uməy- if the traditional metaphorical
link in the 'entrance cover of tent' sense holds, but
compare also unjak]

SPI umik 'beard, whisker'

NAI umik 'beard' [ummak- 'grow a beard']

WCI umik 'beard' [Dor. has pl. umjit 'beard' for B. Lake]

ECI umik 'beard' [umma(k)- 'grow a beard']

GRI umik 'whisker', unjit, NG umiit 'beard' [and ummaɣ-
'grow a beard']

PI uməɣmak 'muskox' [cf. p.b. vay]

SPI Qaw uminmak 'muskox'

NAI uminmak, Mal also imummak

WCI Sig, Cop uminmak [Lowe]

ECI umimmaq

GRI umimmak [old ortho. umingmak]

PI umɣiyaq- 'shave' [cf. ɣiyar-]

Yup — [compare unɣayir- under unjak]

SPI unɣiyaq- 'shave'

NAI umɣiyaq-

WCI Cop umɣiyaq-

ECI unɣiyaq-

GRI unɣiar-, ummiar-

PI uməlruq 'snout' [cf. qur and presumably umək]

SPI umarlut 'snout (of walrus)'

NAI umilruq 'snout of animal, lower face of human', Nu
imilruuk 'snout, nose'

WCI umilruk 'lips of human', Cop umilruq 'snout' [Ras.]

ECI umirruq 'beard and snout of animal'

GRI umiruk 'lip (of seal or reindeer)'

PI uməq- 'look closely'

SPI umiq- 'take aim'

NAI umiq- 'look closely at' [umirruq- 'look over, trying to
make one's choice']

WCI —

ECI —

GRI umir- 'look closely at' [also umirur- and umiralaar-;
umiut(i)- 'aim at', NG umiruaq- 'look out of door or
window' — Holt.]

PY umi- 'be absent or distant'

AAY umiqsiy- 'be very distant, barely audible'
[umiqx^wanək 'heard from a distance']

CAY umi- 'be absent' [and umiqsiy- 'be almost inaudible
because of the distance', umiqfanək 'heard from the
distance']

NSY —

CSY —

PI umiaq 'large skin-covered boat' [cf. yar; there may be a link to umi- — compare PE anyar]

SPI umiaq 'large skin-covered boat'

NAI umiaq 'boat' [as verb = 'launch a boat', PH 'be out in a whaling boat'; also umirriq- 'prepare to go whaling', umii-, umirri- 'make a boat']

WCI umiaq 'boat (previously seal-skin)'

ECI umiaq '(seal-skin) boat' [and umiiaq- 'wreck a boat']

GRI umiaq 'traditional 'women's boat' [pl. umiat = 'woman's boat plus crew'; umiatsiaq 'boat', umiia- 'be shipwrecked', umii- 'put boat on land for a fairly long time']

PI umialak 'captain of whaling boat' [cf. ləy]

Yup [the Inu term has been borrowed in umialak
NSU 'wealthy person', NSY 'strong man, leader'
and CSY umialak 'leader, boss']

SPI umialik 'boat owner, rich man'

NAI umialik 'whaling captain, boss, rich person'

WCI Sig umialik 'rich person'

ECI umialittaag 'captain of ship'

GRI —

PI umiarluk- 'raft across open water' [cf. luy]

SPI umiarluk- 'cross open water on an icefloe' [nom. = 'raft']

NAI umiarluk- 'cross open water on an icefloe' [nom. = 'raft, icefloe used to cross open water']

WCI umiarluk 'raft'

ECI umiarluk- 'sail on a piece of ice as if on a boat' [nom. = 'raft']

GRI umiarluy- 'drift or travel on an icefloe'

PI umiiqə- 'prepare one's boat' [cf. liqə-]

SPI umiiqi- 'prepare one's boat'

NAI umiiqi-

WCI —

ECI umiiri- 'beach or launch a boat'

GRI umiiri- 'work on a boat (landing or putting it into the water)'

PI umiu- 'capsize' [cf. umiaq — the exact relat. is unclear]

SPI umiu- 'capsize, turn over in sled'

NAI umiu- 'capsize'

WCI —

ECI umiu- 'capsize, be thrown overboard'

GRI umiu- 'be shipwrecked'

PE umkurar 'cover over doorway' [cf. uməy-, upkaq?]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY umku 'temporary door' [Em.; but Men.'s umkə 'stronghold' ('lobby of men's house' acc. Av.), also umku as 'temporary dwelling, stronghold', and umkutak 'snow shelter for fishing through ice' are probably from Chukchi умыкыт- (uməkət-) 'gather', and/or with contam. from upkaq]

CSY umkuraq 'door'

Sir —

SPI W upkuaq, ukkuaq 'curtain over doorway' [Jen.]

NAI upkuaq, ukkuaq 'door'

WCI upkuaq 'door', **Net ukkuaq** 'snow door block' [Ras.]

ECI ukkuaq 'door' [and Lab ukkuk 'division wall between rooms']

GRI ukkuaq 'skin hung as door before entrance, or by shaman to curtain self during seance'

PE umtūr 'day' [or umlur — cf. lu(r)?]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY —

Sir umtəX 'day' [and umtəXtułəmi 'for a long time'; Em. has umtəqu 'in the daytime' and umtəquusiX 'all day']

SPI uvlūq 'day' [as verb = 'become day']

NAI NS uvlūq 'day' [uvlupak, S Mal, Nu uylupak, N Mal uvluvak 'today', uvlūq- 'become day']

WCI uvlūq 'day'

ECI ullūq 'day' [ullu(q)- 'have become day']

GRI ułtūq 'day' [ułtūr- 'have become day']

PI uvlāaq 'morning' [from *uvlu(r)aq with ar?]

SPI uvlāaq 'morning' [and uvlāakun 'tomorrow']

NAI uvlāaq 'morning' [and uvlāaku(n) 'tomorrow']

WCI uvlāaq 'morning' [and Sig uvlāakun 'tomorrow']

ECI ullaag 'morning' [and ullaakut 'in the morning', ullaaruq- 'get up early']

GRI ułāaq 'morning' [ułāakut 'in the morning', ułāaarur- 'leave early in the morning']

PI uvlī- 'spend the day' [cf. li-1]

SPI uvlī- 'spend the day'

NAI uvlī- 'spend the day, take a day's rest'

WCI uvlīu- 'spend the day'

ECI ullī-

GRI ułtī- 'spend the day'

PI uvlūmi 'today' [loc. case of uvlūq 'day']

SPI [u]vlūminin 'today'

NAI [u]vlūmin'in 'every day'

WCI uvlūmi 'today'

ECI ullūmi

GRI ułtūmi

PI uvlūriaq 'star' [cf. yar?]

SPI uvlūriaq 'star'

NAI uvlūriaq

WCI uvlūriaq

ECI ullūriaq

GRI ułtūriaq [old ortho. uvdloriaq]

PY-S umyuyžaq 'mind or thought'

AAY umyaaXtəqə- 'think', umyaaq, umyuaq 'mind'

CAY umyū(y)aq, NS umsu(y)aq 'mind, thought, idea', umyuaXtəqə-, umyuyəXtūr- 'think' [and umyū(y)aqə- 'think about'; note also NS umə- 'panic' and NSU umsuəXulaar- 'be in a panic']

NSY umyuyaq 'mind, character, will', umyuyaažəXtə- 'think'

CSY umyuyaq 'mind, character'

Sir umiycəłəx 'sensible' [Vakh. has umiycəŋə- 'get wise'; Em. has umiycəX 'thought, consciousness, character',

umyərər- (for umyəyar-?) 'talk' and umiyəyarəta 'talk, conversation, request (sent verbally to another)', and umyəyaləX 'talk, speech, order'—perhaps going rather with əməy-]

PY umyuyaritə 'be stupid' [cf. ɲit-]

AAV —

CAY umyuaritə, umyuyaitə 'be stupid, lack mental ability'

NSY umyuyailɲuq 's.o. who has gone crazy, become stupid'

CSY umyuyiitə 'be thoughtless, insensitive'

PY-S una-¹ 'handle' [cf. unaðmi-, unataq-, unakə-, unanə- and Aleut una- 'cook, boil, bake, prepare food', EA also 'heat (steambath)']

AAV una- 'handle'

CAY una- 'work on by hand tool' [and unayaqə- 'invite along', unan 'hand, seal flipper', unanɲi- 'be dexterous (especially at picking berries)']

NSY —

CSY →

Sir — [for unayər- 'take, steal from' see ivayar-] →

PY-S unakə- 'catch or manage to handle' [cf. kə-¹ and compare unanə- below]

AAV unakə- 'be able to lift or handle, persuade to do s.th.' [and KP unaksa'utə- 'tempt, try to talk into']

CAY unakə- 'go get'

NSY —

CSY unakə- 'catch by hunting, hit with bullet, etc.'

Sir unəkə- 'catch'

PY-S unanə- 'obtain or catch' [cf. ɲə- under nəy-?]

AAV unanə- 'obtain'

CAY unanə-

NSY —

CSY unanə- 'catch sea mammal' [and unanɲiitXa 'hunter']

Sir unənɲiXta 'hunter' [Vakh. also has unənə- 'catch']

PI una-² 'frolic' [cf. unasuk; there may be a link to una-¹ — note the 'pet' sense below]

Yup [note NSU una- 'play (of pups)' — from the Inu?]

SPI una- 'play, frolic'

NAI una- 'be playful (dog)'

WCI una- 'pet', Net 'wag tail, bark at game (dog)'

ECI una- 'show delight at return of master (dog)'

GRI una- 'fawn on, caress, wag tail' [and unaqut 'sweet-heart', unaɬir- 'tease, provoke (polar bear, of a dog)']

PE unaðmi- 'challenge' [cf. unataq- and una-¹]

AAV —

CAY Nun unazmiur- 'challenge'

NSY —

CSY unaymir- 'feel capable of acting'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Sig unanmiyi- 'believe one can do easily', Cop unanmi- 'try to emulate in singing and dancing' [Jen.],

Car unanmia(C)- 'think self better than another' [Schn., who also has it as 'hate with idea of defeating, killing' for 'adg']

ECI unammi- 'believe self capable of doing, worthy of receiving' [also unammia(C)-]

GRI unammi- [old ortho. unangmi-] 'compete with, challenge'

PY-S unarir- 'become limp or numb' [cf. unanɲuq- and p.b. ɲir-]

AAV unair-, unaitə-, PWS uniir-, uniitə- 'be or get soft' [and unaiqsi- 'get limp']

CAY unair- 'lose coordination, become numb, be spastic'

NSY —

CSY uniir- 'become limp, paralysed, lose muscle control'

Sir unarəryuy- 'be depressed' [Em.; also unarəɲuX 'weak', unarəci- 'get weak, unarunəran 'weakly, gently, quietly'; Vakh. has unarə(ə)- 'be weak' from Rub.'s texts]

PE unalir 'person from another tribe; person from the coast?' [cf. dem. root un- and p.b. l(l)ir, parallel to kival(l)ir under kivan; perhaps originally from a CAY point of view]

AAV —

CAY unalir 'Norton Sound Yupik'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI unalir 'Norton Sound Yupik'

NAI —

WCI Car unalir 'Cree Indian' ['Dene Indian' at B. Lake acc. Dor.]

ECI unalir 'enemy, soldier, dangerous person'

GRI —

PI unanɲuq- 'become tired' [cf. una(C)ir- and ɲ(ɲ)ur-?]

SPI unanɲuq- 'be tired, weak'

NAI unanɲuq- 'become tired'

WCI unayuy-

ECI —

GRI —

PE unarcir 'driftwood (used for making things)' [cf. una-¹?]

AAV unarsaak, unarsaaq 'splinter' [and unarciaq 'game played with sticks']

CAY unaxciaq, munaXciaq 'straight-grained piece of wood useful for making things' [the second form contaminated by munar- 'be dexterous?']

NSY unaxsiq 'wood, log, plank' [Av. has unaxsiaq]

CSY unaxsiq 'wood for making s.th.'

Sir —

SPI unaqsiq 'driftwood', Qaw 'tree'

NAI PH unaqsiq 'wood'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI unarsivik 'driftwood used for bird or bladder dart'

PI unasuk 'next youngest child' [cf. una-² and yuy-?]

SPI —

NAI unasuk- 'be cranky sensing mother is pregnant with a second child'

WCI Car? unasuk 'next younger brother or sister' [Schn. 'adg']

ECI [unasuyiik 'two siblings, one older than the other' — old word at W. Bay acc. Schn.]

GRI unasunjaq 'next youngest child (who would still be suckling if there weren't a younger child)'

PI unataq- 'beat or struggle' [cf. una-¹ and unaðmi-?]

Yup — [for AAY, CAY, CSY unatar- 'pick greens or berries' see unatar-]

SPI —

NAI unataq- 'persist, refuse to give up on s.th.' [Jen. has 'wrestle'; unataun 'club']

WCI unataq- Sig 'beat', Car 'whip up sea (wind)', Net 'kill', Cop unatai- 'fight' [Ras.; EP unataq- 'fight' acc. Ow.]

ECI unataq- 'try to kill (another human), struggle against' [unatauti 'weapon']

GRI unatar- 'beat, NWG 'kill harpooned animal with lance'

PY unatar- 'pick greens or berries' [this could be from *nunatar- with base nuna and p.b. tar-, contaminated by una-¹, though the NSK below could rather be contaminated by nuna, and this base could be from una-¹ and an unidentified postbase — cf. t(t)ar-?]

AAY AP unatar- 'pluck berries'

CAY unatar-, NSK nunatar- 'pluck berries'

NSY unataq 'sweet edible root'

CSY unatar- 'pick greens' [and Men. has unataq 'leguminous plant' for Chap]

Sir [unatar- 'pick greens' is probably borrowed from CSY — Orr]

Inu — [but compare NAI nunataq- 'fetch sod']

PE unəy- 'remain' [cf. unit-]

AAY unəxtə- 'remain, stay behind'

CAY unəxtə-

NSY unəxtə- 'remain, leave behind'

CSY unəxtə- 'stay or keep behind'

Sir unəxtə- 'remain behind' [Vakh.; Men. has unətə-, for which see unit-]

SPI unik- 'stay behind'

NAI unik- 'be left behind'

WCI unik- 'stay or leave behind' [and Sig uniyautil 'brake for sled']

ECI unik- 'stop, give up'

GRI uni- 'stop, remain, be taken to hospital'

PE unər 'armpit' [cf. Aleut unṛ-im sitx-a 'armpit' (with sitx- 'under') and Atkan quyanam unṛ-a 'narrow space between rocks'; the relat. — if any — to inək is obscure]

AAY unəq 'armpit'

CAY unəq*

NSY unəržəraq [Av. has unəržəraq]

CSY unəq* 'armpit, underarm' [for inək 'armpit, groin' see inək, and note unəržuxtaq 'bag or purse with shoulder strap carried hanging down under one's arm']

Sir [Em. has unəržuxtaX 'bag carried over shoulder on strap containing amulets'; for inəqužyaX 'armpit' see inək]

SPI uniq 'armpit'

NAI uniq*

WCI uniq

ECI uniq

GRI uniq*, EG urnaq

PE unərar 'harpoon' [the relat. — if any — to urnəy- and/or urnir- is obscure]

AAY Kod unraat 'whaling spears' [Lisianski has uunxat]

CAY NSU unraq 'spear with line attached' [and Jen. has unaraq 'sealing harpoon' for Nun]

NSY unraq 'harpoon'

CSY uunraq* 'harpoon' [and uunraaXsi- 'aim harpoon']

Sir [note unrar- 'approach']

SPI unaaq 'harpoon'

NAI unaaq 'seal or walrus spear, stick used to test ice or water' [pl. unirrat = 'toggleheads']

WCI Cop, Car unaaq 'harpoon' [Dor. has 'small harpoon' for Car but Schn. has 'handle of harpoon' for 'adg'; note also Cop unrar- 'make sign of cross' — compare CSY qaquuzaq under qaqu(ṛ)]

ECI unaaq 'seal harpoon', NBI, Aiv 'small harpoon'

GRI unaaq 'harpoon (shaft)' [pl. unaXXat; unaariar- 'throw harpoon']

PI uni(C)aq- 'pull or drag' [the ž in NAI forms may be non-historical]

SPI uniaq- 'pull, drag', uniarraq- 'travel by dogsled' [and pl. uniat 'sled', Qaw unižaqtuun 'sled reindeer']

NAI uni<ž>aq- 'tow, drag, pull', uniarraq- 'travel with dog team' [and uniat 'sled', du. uniak 'sled runners', PH unižžat 'reindeer sled', Nu uniqqat 'toboggan']

WCI uniaq- 'tow, pull' [and uniqqat 'sled', Sig uniaq 'basket sledge' — rare, acc. Met.]

ECI uniaq- 'pull, drag' [and unirraq 'tracks of sled in snow']

GRI uniar- 'drag' [and uniXXaq* 'traces left of seal being dragged along', uniaaq 's.th. dragged along']

PI uniun 'tow rope' [cf. un]

SPI uniutaq 'tow rope'

NAI Nu, PH uniutaq 'tow line, drag line'

WCI —

ECI uniutaq 'rope for dragging (e.g. toboggan)'

GRI uniut 'rope for pulling, leash'

PE unit- 'leave behind' [cf. unəy- — the relationship between the two bases is not clear, but this set probably with t-¹, so from *unəyt-?]

AAY unitə- 'leave or be left behind'

CAY unitə- 'leave behind' [and uni- 'dissolve, disappear']

NSY unitə- 'leave behind, forget'

CSY unitə-

Sir [unətə- 'remain behind'; Vakh. has unat- 'leave behind']

SPI unit- 'leave behind'

NAI unit-

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE uni(C)ur- 'miss the mark' [there may be a link to unəy-; cf. Aleut unuqu- 's.o. else, other, foreign', earlier Atkan abl. 'from somewhere else, differently, otherwise' and unuquṃuḍaran 'in a different direction, aside']

AAY uniuXtə- 'miss'

CAY uniuXtə- 'overlook, miss the mark'

NSY uniur- 'miss the mark'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI uniuq- 'miss target, overlook, fall short'

NAI uniuq-

WCI uniuq- 'miss'

ECI uniuq- 'miss, pass by'

GRI uniur- 'miss'

PE univkarar 'story' [or univkarar? — cf. unnir- and vkar- and Atkan Aleut uniika-X, eastern EA unjika-X, Unalaska unjika-X, Nikolski unjika-X, Att uyvi(i)ka-X 'tale' (and verbal 'tell a (fictive) story') — from the Esk.?] AAY unixkuaq 'story, legend, myth'

CAY NS unifkaraq

NSY unikparaq 'story [and Taghyuq has unikpaaq 'piece of news', Av. has unikparaq and unikpak 'news']

CSY uniparaq 'story, legend' [uniparaq- 'tell a story', unipaq 'news', unipar- 'spread news, inform']

Sir [Vakh has unəpə- 'tell a story' from Men.'s texts; for unəcaX 'story' see unnir-]

SPI unipkaa 'story, legend' [also verbal]

NAI unipkaa, ulipkaa, Mal unipcaa 'old story, legend' [as verb = 'tell (story)']

WCI unipkaa 'legend'

ECI unikkaa 'story, gossip' [as verb = 'relate']

GRI unikkaa [old ortho. univkâq] 'story' [unikkaar- 'narrate, tell about s.th.', NG unikkaaq- 'tell', unikkaaqtuaq- 'tell a story']

PI unni(in) 'whatever' [cf. unnir- — from the 2s imperative?]

SPI unniin 'even' [enclitic]

NAI unnii 'regardless, anyway, even' [encl.]

WCI Sig un(n)in 'too bad' [rare acc. Met., used in stories; and luunniit(t) 'or, even, -ever' — encl.]

ECI unniit, unnit 'even, it doesn't matter', Lab 'so so, it is unsatisfactory because -' [also encl.]

GRI unnia 'it is said', unni(i)t 'although' [old ortho. unvni with spurious v], NG unniit 'it doesn't matter' [also encl. luunniit 'or, even, -ever']

PE unnir- 'say or tell' [cf. univkarar and unni(in)]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY —

Sir unX '(piece of) news', unircaX 'story' [verbal = 'tell tale'; also unXəyur- 'tell s.th.']; Vakh. has unərcəX 'story' and unirət- 'tell, speak']

SPI —

NAI →

WCI unniq- 'tell, narrate' [and unniqsiuq- 'tell s.th. about oneself']

ECI unnisiuq- 'tell of one's gratitude', Lab 'go to tell someone, look for shelter or a defender'

GRI unnir- 'say (of one)', NG unniut(i)- 'be known, told' [unnirsiur- 'tell of s.th. that has happened']

PI unniqtuq- 'promise' [cf. tuq-2]

SPI unnatuq- 'promise'

NAI unniqsuq-

WCI unniqtuq-

ECI unnituq- 'tell to take and use s.th.' [and unnituqtaq 'person to whom s.th. is promised or permitted']

GRI unnirsur- 'promise' [and unnirsuut(i)- 'show way, give information'; note also innirsuut(i)- 'recommend' — influenced by inə-?]

PI unnirluk- 'complain' [cf. łuy(-)]

SPI [unnaziuq- 'complain']

NAI unnirl'uk- 'complain'

WCI —

ECI unniluk- 'complain, accuse'

GRI unnirluy- 'complain about s.th.'

PE unnu 'night' [cf. EA unuy-ulux, Atkan unuy-ulax 'long ago' (lit. 'not tonight?')]

AAY unuk 'night', unuy- 'be(come) night'

CAY unuk 'night, last night', unuy- 'become night'

NSY unuk 'night', unuy- 'become night'

CSY unuk 'night, last night', unuy- 'become night'

Sir unux 'night' [also verbal unuy-]

SPI unnuk 'evening'

NAI unnuk 'evening' [verbal = 'become evening'; unnui- 'spend the night, work during the night']

WCI unnuk 'evening' [as verb = 'become night']

ECI unnuk 'evening' [as verb = 'become night']

GRI unnuk 'evening', unnu- 'fall (of evening)' [unnui- 'spend the night out']

PE unnuraqu 'tomorrow or the coming night?' [cf. ku]

AAY unuaqu 'tomorrow' [and unuaka'armi 'early this morning']

CAY unuaqu 'tomorrow' [but unuaku 'tomorrow morning', unuakuar 'early in the morning', unuakuayaar 'very early in the morning']

NSY unuaqu 'tomorrow' [Av., Men. has unuaku 'at the onset of night', also unuakuya 'tomorrow', for which Miller has unuaku]

CSY unaaqu 'postponed until tomorrow'

Sir unəraq 'tomorrow'

SPI —

NAI unnuaru 'night still to come, tomorrow night'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI unnuaru 'tonight (to come)'

PE unnu(C)ar 'morning (early)' [cf. ar]

AAY unuaq 'morning'

CAY unuaq 'this morning'

NSY unua(q) 'morning'

CSY unaaq* 'morning, this morning' [and unaami 'tomorrow']

Sir —

SPI unnuaq 'night'

NAI unnuaq 'night, last night, PH 'yesterday'

WCI unnuaq 'night'

ECI unnuaq

GRI unnuaq 'night, last night' [old pl. unušsat]

PY-S unuycarun 'gnat, mosquito' [cf. p.b. un and perhaps unnuyc-]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY unuysaan 'gnat, midge'

Sir unuxsarəta 'mosquito' [Orr]

PI unuq- 'be many'

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Car unurniq 'most manifold' [i.e. 'many' — from Ras.'s texts]

ECI unuq- 'be many', unurniq 'many, majority', Lab ununnik 'amount, sum'

GRI —

PE unja- 'cling to (child to adult)' [cf. EA unjaalri-X 'young of sea lion or seal (up to 4 months)']

AAV [note uxa- 'be satisfied, agreeable']

CAY unja- 'show affectionate attachment by clinging (usu. child to adult)'

NSY unja- 'fawn up to someone' [Av.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI unja- 'act cute, childish'

NAI unja- 'act as if one wants to be loved and cuddled (of child)' [unjaaq 'person who acts childish, lets others do his work' — also as a verb for to act that way]

WCI unja- 'cry after parents (of child)'

ECI unja- 'feel affection for s.o. absent', Lab 'be attached to' [Peck; unjanaq- 'be lovable', Iti 'be missed (a generous person)']

GRI unja- 'cling to (child to mother)' [and unjaaq 'infant', unjanar- 'be liked so much that people don't want to leave it (place or person)']

PY-S unjak 'beard or mustache' [compare uməy for the Inu equivalent — since morpheme-internal *mŋ does not seem to occur in Yup this base could be from the same base (via *umŋak?)]

AAV unjak 'mustache or beard hair'

CAY unjak

NSY unjak

CSY unjak

Sir unjax 'mustache or beard hair' [Orr — Men. has pl. unəyəy Men.]

PY-S unjayir- 'shave' [cf. ŋir-]

AAV unjayir- 'shave'

CAY unjayir-

NSY unjayir-

CSY unjayir-

Sir unəyir-

PY-S unjaŋzaq 'reindeer moss'

AAV [note napat unjaŋit 'tree lichen']

CAY unjaŋaq, unjaŋaq, unjaŋuaq 'black reindeer moss'

NSY unjaŋaq '(reindeer) moss'

CSY unjaŋaq 'lichen, reindeer moss'

Sir unəyəcəx 'moss'

PE unjan (unjatə) 'area beyond (partition)' [from demonstrative-like root un-, related perhaps to in-, and p.b. tə; compare uyan, but also PY inja(va)- and injan]

AAV →

CAY →

NSY →

CSY unjavik 'temporary box-like sleeping quarters of reindeer skin or cloth within the trad. house'

Sir unəvəx, unəvəxəX 'canopy' [Vakh.; Men. has unjavikutax 'blanket'; Orr has unəvikutaX 'blanket'; Em. has unəvəx 'sleeping compartment in summer skin tent']

SPI unjati 'south'

NAI unjati 'space beyond' [posit. root], unjan 'partition in house, space beside bedding'

WCI unjati 'space beyond' [posit. root; unjatak 'part farthest away']

ECI unjat(i) 'partition wall, something distant', as posit. root 'beyond'

GRI unjat(i) 'side wall', as posit. root 'other side', NG 'left side of sleeping platform (wife's)'

PE unjalak 'wind from a certain direction' [cf. unjal(l)iq below, though the relat. is unclear, and see Fortescue 1988 for the specific local directions involved]

AAV unjalaq 'east wind'

CAY unjalaq 'south wind'

NSY unjalaq

CSY —

Sir —

SPI unjalaq, unjaliq 'south wind' [the second form due to unjal(l)iq below]

NAI unjala(a)q 'southwest wind' [and place-name unjalaŋit 'Unalakleet']

WCI unjalaq 'west wind'

ECI —

GRI —

PI unjal(l)iaŋu 'day after tomorrow' [cf. unjal(l)iq below and ku following 3s poss. inflection]

SPI unjaliaku 'the day after tomorrow' [compare unjaliakni 'the day before yesterday']

NAI unjaliayū, Nu unjaliayū 'the day after tomorrow' [and compare unjal(l)iani 'the day before yesterday']

WCI Sig unjaliayū 'day after tomorrow' [compare unjaliani 'day before yesterday']

ECI unjaliayū 'day after tomorrow' [and unjaliani 'day before yesterday']

GRI —

PI unjal(l)iq 's.th. outermost or on the far side' [cf. l(l)ir; there may be an earlier deriv. unjalir (directly on the dem. root) and a later one unjalir — compare civul(l)ir under civu-]

Yup [note CSY place-name unjaŋiq 'Chaplino', possibly reflecting the Sir form below]

Sir [note unəcəX 'Chaplino' — Vakh.; for unəcəX 'elder brother' see uyuraq]

SPI [for unjaliq 'south wind' see above under unjalak]

NAI unjaliq* 'outer door'

WCI unjaliq 'one furthest away, last'

ECI *uŋalliq* 'one furthest away'
 GRI *uŋaliq* 'one nearest on the other side, one furthest away', *uŋalliq** 'one next to side wall, outermost' [and note *uŋalisaq* 'wall covering']

PI *uŋalu* 'enclosure' [cf. *lu(ŋ)*]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI *uŋaluk* 'foundation of snow house, first circle of blocks'

GRI *uŋaluq* 'fence, enclosure, cover (of book)' [and *uŋalu-* 'fence in']

PI *uŋasik-* 'be far' [cf. *ðiŋ-*]

Yup — [but compare AAY *yaqsəŋ-*, CAY *yaaqsiŋ-* 'be far' under *iŋa(va)-*]

SPI *uŋasik-* 'be far'

NAI *uŋasik-*

WCI *uŋasik-*

ECI *uŋasik-*

GRI *uŋasiŋ-* 'be far' [and EG *uasinni* 'elsewhere']

PE *uŋavar* 'area beyond or far away' [cf. p.b. *var-*]

AAY [for *yaaqx^{wa}a(ni)* '(in) area far away' see *iŋa(va)-*]

CAY [for *yaaqfa(ni)* '(in) area farther away' see *iŋa(va)-*]

NSY [note *uŋavžaŋ* 'current from north through Bering Strait']

CSY *uyavaq* 'distance' [and *uyavar-* 'go far'; for *uyatu-* 'be far' see *uyatu-* — there appears to be contamination with this and/or *iŋa(va)-*]

Sir *uyəvaX* 'distance' [and *uyəvani* 'far off', *uyəvanir-* 'go off' — from CSY?]

SPI *uŋavaq-* 'tear off, free from s.th., remove, cut off' [and *Imaq uŋavžaŋ* 'current through Bering Strait' — from the NSY]

NAI *uŋavaq-* 'stray to one side'

WCI *uŋavaq* 'distance' [verbal = 'go afar, remove']

ECI *uŋava* 'distance' [and *uŋavva(q)-* 'go into the distance']

GRI *uŋavaq* 'area beyond' [and *uŋavariar-* 'go further off (seal when hunter tries to lure it nearer to ice edge)']

PE *uŋər-* 'lace up' [cf. *uŋur-*]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY *uŋəŋ-* 'gather or draw together with folds or pleats, wrinkle with age, withdraw from activity' (with *ləŋ-*?)
 Sir *uŋləŋ-* 'wrinkle, fold, pleat' [Em. has *uŋləŋ-*; *uŋləŋaXləX* 'wrinkle']

SPI *uŋirutaŋ* 'drawstring', *uŋirvik* 'felt band around mukluk top'

NAI *uŋiq-* 'tie with drawstring' [and *uŋižaŋ-*, PH *uŋižžaŋ-* 'pleat, pucker, ruffle']

WCI *uŋiq-* 'tie up, lace up'

ECI *uŋiq-* 'tie a boot string' [and *uŋjitaŋ* 'belt for caribou skin trousers', *uŋjuaŋ* 'button']

GRI *uŋir-* 'lash, tie up (boots, sleeves with strings)' [and *uŋjiar-* 'put folds or pleats in', *uŋjiaŋ* 'fold, pleat',

uŋjirsaq 'waist strap, belt'; for *uŋjtit* 'creases in front of sole of boot by which it is drawn in to the upper' see *uŋur-*]

PI *uŋərlaun* 'lace' [cf. *un*]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI [Cop *uŋirlaq* 'meat sack closed with lacing strap']

ECI *uŋirlauti* 'lace to tie up meat or European boots' [un*irla(k)-* 'lace up, repair with big stitches']

GRI *uŋirlaat* 'lacing strap for capelin bag' [un*irlattur-* 'lace up crosswise']

PY *uŋi-* 'get soggy'

AAY PWS *uŋi-* 'get soggy'

CAY *uŋi-*

NSY —

CSY —

PE *uŋilay-* 'itch'

AAY *uŋilay(yuy)-* 'be hateful' [compare *kuməŋ-*]

CAY *uŋilay-* 'itch' [and *uŋilak* 'louse, spruce cone']

NSY *uŋilak* 'combing' [Av.]

CSY *uŋilay-* 'itch'

Sir *uŋələŋ-* [Orr]

SPI —

NAI *uŋil'ak-*, *uŋji-* 'get an itchy rash, pimples, or hives, ripple (of water)' [Nu has *uŋi-* 'get a rash']

WCI *uŋilak-* 'itch'

ECI *uŋilak-*

GRI *uŋilay-*

PE *uŋlu* 'nest' [the m/v in forms like *umlu* due to assimilation?; there may be a link to *uŋər-*]

AAY *uŋluq* 'nest'

CAY *uŋlu*

NSY *umlu* 'nest, lair'

CSY *uŋlun* 'nest' [and note *uŋləŋ-* 'nestle down in a ball (dogs, etc.)']

Sir *uŋluta* 'nest'

SPI *uŋlu(t)*, *Imaq uŋlun*

NAI *uŋlu*, *Mal uvluun*

WCI *uvlu*, *uvluun*

ECI *ullu* 'nest'

GRI *uŋlut* [old ortho. *uvdlut*] 'down, bird's nest'

PE *uŋpəŋ* 'owl'

AAY —

CAY Nun *uŋpaar(aX)*, NSU *uŋpək* 'short-eared owl'

NSY *ukpək* 'forest owl' [from, or influenced by, Inu?]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *ukpik* 'snowy owl'

NAI *ukpik*

WCI *ukpik*

ECI *uppik*

GRI *uppik* [old ortho. *ugpik*]

PE *uŋu-* 'drive game into area to be killed' [cf. Att Aleut *uŋuuluX* 'escape tunnel from native turf hut' with p.b. *aluX* 'place for?']

AAy упу- 'drive game into an area to be killed'
 CAY упу-
 NSY упу-
 CSY Chap упухтә-
 Sir —
 SPI упут-
 NAI упу-, упузақ- 'drive game into area to be killed' [and упут-, PH упуллақ- 'chase away so it will not return']
 WCI упу-, упут- 'drive game into area to be killed' [and note Cop упу- 'come to breathing hole (seal)' in Jen.; Cop упуллақ- 'whip (dog)' — Lowe]
 ECI упу- 'drive into area to be killed' [and Peck has упу- 'flee to its breathing hole (seal)' for Lab]
 GRI упу- 'drive game into area to be killed, surround, besiege'

PI упууқ- 'drive in front of one (animals)' [cf. (C)ur-]
 Yup — [but note CAY упуурвик 'February']
 SPI упууқ- 'drive animals'
 NAI упууқ- 'drive in front of one (of game animal, towards waiting hunter)'
 WCI —
 ECI упуурақ- 'chase several animals' [and Peck has уңғор- 'drive in front of one' for Lab]
 GRI упуур- 'drive in front of one (animal)'

PE упуләғ- 'shake or tremble' [cf. ләғ-]
 AAY ууләғ- 'shake'
 CAY ууләхтә- 'shiver, shake'
 NSY —
 CSY упуләхтә- 'shake, tremble'
 Sir —
 SPI уулик- 'tremble, shiver, shake'
 NAI уулик-
 WCI уулик- 'tremble with cold or fear'
 ECI уулик-
 GRI уулиғ-

PE упума- 'be alive' [cf. (u)ma- — with dissim. in Yup]
 AAY упува- 'be alive'
 CAY упува- 'be alive' [and nominal = 'life']
 NSY упува- 'be alive' [Av. has umuva-]
 CSY упува-
 Sir упувә-
 SPI уума- 'be alive' [and uumažuq 'animal']
 NAI уума- 'be alive (animal)'
 WCI уума- 'be alive'
 ECI уума- 'be alive (animal)' [uumayuq 'animal']
 GRI уума- 'be alive' [uumaşuq 'animal']

PE упуман 'heart' [cf. un]
 AAY K упуван, упуан 'heart'
 CAY LI, NR, BB, Nun, UK, NSU упуван
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir упувата
 SPI ууман
 NAI уумман
 WCI уумман
 ECI ууммати
 GRI ууммат

PE упууммак- 'come alive (again)' [cf. R- under η(η)ur-; the Yup forms via *упувар-; there seems to be contam. in Inu here from derivations with (geminating) p.b. kiγ- 'well' as in ECI ууммарик- — cf. ммарик-]
 AAY [упуир- 'come back to life']
 CAY [упуир- 'come back to life']
 NSY —
 CSY упувар- 'come to life'
 Sir —
 SPI уумақ- 'come back to life'
 NAI [ууммак- 'come to life, be revived', with k- under нәγ-, and ууммаи- 'get or cause to have an erection', with ði-]
 WCI [ууммаксақ- 'bring to life']
 ECI уумма(q)- 'come back to life' [and уумари- 'be active (at work)', ууммари- 'come back to life' — compare ууммарик- 'be full of life, active']
 GRI ууммар- 'come alive (again)' [and уумари- 'be quick at work' — compare ууммариγ- 'be in full vigour']

PI ууммақ 'fresh green plant or wood' [cf. q under нәр¹]
 SPI уумақ 'fresh green wood'
 NAI ууммақ* 'fresh green plant or wood'
 WCI —
 ECI ууммақ 'green wood'
 GRI ууммақ*, ууммак 'fresh green plant or wood'

PY упуҕсиқ 'animal' [cf. упума-]
 AAY AP упуҕсиқ 'animal'
 CAY упуҕсиқ 'land animal (esp. bear)'
 NSY —
 CSY —

PE упуур- 'pull back?' [cf. упуә- with which the Inu. part of this set is apparently contaminated; also Aleut упуур- 'pull up (fish line or anchor)']
 AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY упуур- 'pull up' [Av.]
 CSY упухтә- 'take back'
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI упуур- 'gather, pucker (fabric)'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI упуутит 'creases in front part of the sole of a Greenlandic boot'

PE упуағ- 'rush towards' [cf. upәt-?]
 AAY —
 CAY upay- 'change residence, move to fish camp', NSU 'run toward s.o.'
 NSY —
 CSY upay- 'go to a boat to help or see those arriving' [and uplәγ- 'rush over to']
 Sir [Vakh. has upyay- 'go to meet' from Rub. and uplәX 'avenger']
 SPI uvak- 'go after an animal,' uvakaq- 'chase after'
 NAI upak-, upaktuq- 'go directly to, rush, charge'

WCI upak- 'go to meet' [and Jen. has 'follow after, pursue'; Ras. has Car upak-, upat- 'hunt large herds of caribou in migrating time, often from kayak', Net upaktuq- 'extend hands to help']

ECI upak- 'go to join', Lab 'go after, attack, tell off'

GRI upay- 'reach for food, lie in wait for (whale)', upattur- 'seek bait (of fish)' [and upanni- 'attack', uparuar- 'point at', upanniut 'whaling boat', NG upaatuq- 'suddenly become very busy']

PI upaluq- 'be unprepared or in a rush' [cf. lur-?]

SPI uvaluq- 'be tired out'

NAI upaluq- 'act swiftly, rush to check, be unprepared, be out of s.th.' [upaluaiyaq- 'get necessary supplies ready for a trip', upalui- 'catch by surprise']

WCI upaluq- 'hurry to carry out an order' [and Jen. has 'surprise, do unexpectedly']

ECI upaluq- 'arrive too late, be ready too late', upalui- 'join unexpectedly, surprise' [upalanjaisa(q)- 'prepare in time to avoid rush']

GRI upalur- 'be unprepared', upalui- 'surprise' [upalujaar- 'be ready']

PE upən(ə)rar 'spring (or summer)' [cf. upət- and n(ə)rar(ar)]

AAV →

CAY →

NSY upənraq 'spring'

CSY upənraq

Sir upənəəX

SPI uvarnaaq, Qaw upanraq 'summer' [Men. has Imaq uvarnaaq 'spring', reversed with uvarnažaq under upən(ə)rakðar below?]

NAI upinraq 'summer' [upinraq-, PH upinraq- 'become summer']

WCI upinraq, Net upinraq 'spring' [B.S. for the latter; Dor. has upinraq for B. Lake]

ECI upinraq 'summer', Iti 'spring' [Dor.], Lab upinraq, NBI, SB upinraq 'spring' [and upinraq(q)- 'be summer']

GRI upinraq 'spring' [and upinraq- 'have become spring']

PE upən(ə)rakðar '(early) spring' [cf. kðar]

AAV AP upnəXkaq 'spring'

CAY upnəXkaq, NSU upnəXkaq 'spring' [upnəXkar- 'become spring']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI uvarnayžaq, Qaw upanraqšaq 'spring' [Men. has Imaq uvarnažaq 'summer', reversed with uvarnaaq above?]

NAI upinrakšaq 'spring'

WCI upinrakšaq 'spring' [Lowe; Dor has upinraXXaq 'early spring' for B. Lake]

ECI upinraqšaq 'spring', Lab upinraqšaq 'early spring' [Dor. has upinraqšaq for Tar]

GRI upirnaššaq 'beginning of spring'

PI upənri- 'spend the spring (or summer)' [cf. li-1]

Yup [note CAY upnəXkivik 'spring camp']

SPI uvarni- 'spend the summer'

NAI upinri-, Nu upinrai- 'spend the summer'

WCI —

ECI upirnivik 'place summer is spent'

GRI upirni- 'spend spring', upirnivik, upirnavik 'place spring is spent'

PE upət- 'get excited or rush about' [cf. upay- and upən(ə)rar(ar)]

AAV up<ə>tə- 'become alert, be startled'

CAY up<ə>tə- 'get ready to go' [and uputə- 'gossip maliciously about?']

NSY →

CSY uuptə- 'burst out crying' [and upur- 'be startled']

Sir [note upcər- 'be scared', upšur- 'frighten' — Vakh. has upcir- 'be afraid', also upuəX 'fear' and upuXluku 'suddenly' from Men.'s texts]

SPI uvit- 'obey a command, rush urgently to s.th.'

NAI upit- 'get excited, rush about' [and uput- 'pay heed — e.g. to noise']

WCI upit- 'go and do s.th. quickly' [and Sig upin(η)aq- 'be surprised'; Ras. has Sig upit- 'mourn, regret' — in B. Lake and Net acc. Dor. 'be surprised']

ECI Aiv upit- 'be astonished, admire' [and Tar upin(η)aq- 'surprise', upinnait- 'not be surprising, act normally', upinnaqut(i)- 'be surprised at']

GRI upit- 'complain, cry' [and upput 'lament']

PY-S upura- 'bustle about' [cf. (C)ur- and a-?]

AAV —

CAY —

NSY upura- 'bustle about hurriedly'

CSY upura- 'be hospitable' [and upurat- 'be hospitable to']

Sir upura- 'bustle about' [Em. has 'be hospitable'; Vakh. has upurat- 'meet']

PI upkaq 'part of room nearest door?' [cf. uməy-, umkurar and kar?]

Yup [CAY umkaryaraq 'damper' probably separately from uməy-; for Av.'s umkə 'lobby of men's house' see umku]

Sir [umkə 'forest' is probably a borrowing from Chukchi ymkyyum (umkuum) '(dense) forest']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI upkaktiq 'part of room nearest door', upkani 'towards the door' [Met.], Car upka 'fire(place)' [Ras., who also has Net ukkaq 'front wall']

ECI ukkaq 'front entry'

GRI ukkaq [old ortho. uvkaq] 'front wall of house, outer side of island, space in front of door or sleeping platform'

PI uqaq(-) 'tongue' [as verb = 'speak']

SPI uraq 'tongue'

NAI uqaq 'tongue' [as verb = 'speak, say'; note also uqallak- 'say s.th.']

WCI uqaq 'tongue' [as verb = 'speak, say'; note also uqallak- 'say s.th.']

ECI uqaq 'tongue' [as verb = 'speak, say'; note also uqalla(C)- 'say little, only part']

GRI uqaq 'tongue' [and uqar- 'speak, say', uqami- 'make remark' — with p.b. umi-?]

PI uqaluk- 'speak' [cf. GRI luy- under ruluk if not tluk- — compare GRI uqami- under uqaq(-) above]
 SPI —
 NAI uqaluk 'word' [and uqaluyaaq- 'tell a story']
 WCI Car, Net uqaluk- 'speak' [Ras.; compare homonym meaning 'speak too much, slander, tell malicious tales' with luy(-) — Schn. for 'adg']
 ECI Igl uqaluk- 'speak' [B.-S.; compare Tar homonym meaning 'have an ulcer on one's tongue', with luy(-)]
 GRI uqaluy- 'speak' [and uqalualaaq 'story, legend, myth', uqalualaar-, uqaluasaar-, Up uqalinasaar- 'tell a story (for entertainment)']

PI uqaluktuaq- 'tell a story' [cf. ðurar-?]
 SPI —
 NAI uqaluktuaq 'story of recent historical events', uqaluktuaqti 'story-teller' [and compare Mal uqaqtuaq- 'tell a story']
 WCI Car uqaluktuaq- 'tell (a story?)' [B.-S.]
 ECI —
 GRI uqaluttuar- 'tell a story' [uqaluttuaq 'story']

PI uqauciq 'word or speech' [cf. ucir]
 SPI —
 NAI uqauciq 'manner of speech, language, dialect, advice'
 WCI uqauciq 'manner of speech, language'
 ECI uqauciq 'word, name (of s.th.)' [Spald. also 'dialect' for NBI]
 GRI uqaasiq 'word', uqaatsit (pl.) 'language'

PI uqautə- 'speak to' [cf. utə-]
 SPI —
 NAI uqaut(i)- 'speak, talk to'
 WCI uqaut(i)-
 ECI uqaut(i)- 'speak, talk to' [intr. = 'talk a lot']
 GRI uqaat(i)- 'tell what to do, exhort' [and note uqqat(i)- 'quarrel']

PI uqciq 'toggle (on dog trace)'
 SPI W uqsiq 'toggle' [Jen.]
 NAI uqsi(q) 'loop or bone ring on lasso, loop of snare'
 WCI uqsi 'belt buckle'
 ECI ursiq 'ring on dog trace'
 GRI ursiq 'piece of bone or bone ring on dog trace, noose, bow, eye (of hook)'

PE uqður 'blubber or seal oil'
 AAY uquq 'oil, seal oil, blubber' [uqur- 'be fat']
 CAY uquq
 NSY uquq
 CSY uquq 'oil, blubber'
 Sir uqəX
 SPI uqšuuq
 NAI uqšuuq
 WCI uqšuuq
 ECI ursuuq
 GRI uršuuq

PE uqðilju- 'feel sick from eating too much fat' [cf. li-1 and lju-?]

AAY —
 CAY uqilju- 'feel sick from eating too much oily food'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI uqšilju-
 NAI uqšit- 'feel sick from eating too much fat' [also 'soak in oil']
 WCI uqšilju-
 ECI uqšilju- 'be disgusted by the oil one is eating', Iti also 'be sorrowing'
 GRI uršilju- 'feel sick from eating too much oily food'

PE uqður- and **uqðurtə-** 'apply oil to' [cf. tər- for the second form]

AAY —
 CAY uquXtə- 'apply oil to'
 NSY uquXtə-
 CSY uquXtə-
 Sir —
 SPI uqšuuq-
 NAI uqšuuqtiq- 'rub oil into'
 WCI uqšuuqtiq- 'grease'
 ECI ursuuqtiq-
 GRI uršur- 'cover with oil or grease'

PE uqðurar 'oil on surface' [cf. ar]

AAY —
 CAY uquaq 'oil slick from boat or dead animal, fish oil from surface of fish broth'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI uqšuuq 'oil slick on water around dead animal' [and verbal]
 NAI uqšualaqi- 'leave trace of oil after being shot (animal)' [and uqšura(a)q 'strip of rendered blubber']
 WCI uqšuraq 'oil of cut-up seal' [uqšuuq- 'be calm (sea)']
 ECI ursualaqi- 'produce oil slick on surface (wounded animal)' [and note ursua(q)- 'cover with coat of oil or grease']
 GRI uršuaruñšaaq, uršualikaq 'slick patch of water due to seal oil or blubber' [and NG uXXuraq- 'get smooth (sea)']

PE uqðumyay 'mineral excrement?' [cf. myay-?]
 AAY uqumyak 'quartz'
 CAY uqumyak 'quartz' [because of light colour, resembling seal fat]
 NSY [uqšupaaniq 'salt mineral excrement on cliffs, used in food']
 CSY uqumyak 'tree pitch'
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI Nu uqšuužaq 'quartz'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI uršuyiak 'cryolite'

PE uqær 'lee or shelter' [cf. old Atkan Aleut uqma- 'hide'; the Inu forms apparently with qur]

AAY uqæq 'lee side'

CAY uqæq* [and note uqXaq 'windbreak', uquXsuk 'parka hood', uqæqær-]

NSY uqXa 'south' [Men. has ukXa]

CSY uqæq* [loc. uuqXani] 'leeside', uuXqa [loc. uuXqaŋani] 'south, lee side'

Sir uqæraX 'southern'

SPI uqqu 'lee side' [uqquuk- 'be sheltered from wind']

NAI uqquq 'sheltered place'

WCI uqqu 'lee side'

ECI uqqu 'lee side'

GRI uqquq 'lee side' [and uquusimaar- 'shelter in lee']

PE uqærutar 'windbreak' [cf. un]

AAY uqXutag 'windbreak'

CAY uqXun, uqXutag, Nun uqXiilitaX

NSY uXqutag 'snow shelter by fishing hole' [Av.]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw uruutag

NAI —

WCI uquutag 'windbreak' [Lowe; Met. has uqquutag]

ECI uquutag 'windbreak'

GRI uquutag 'windbreak' [also 'flounder', by contam. with uqag]

PE uqqit- 'take shelter' [cf. p.b. it-]

AAY —

CAY uqitæ- 'take shelter'

NSY —

CSY uqiitæ-

Sir —

SPI uqqit-

NAI uqqit- 'take shelter, be safe'

WCI uqqisag- 'take shelter'

ECI uqqit- 'bring self into shelter' [contam. from uqquq under uqær above?]

GRI uqqit- 'bring oneself into the lee of s.th.' [also uqqui-; S.-L. has uqqit-, NWG uqqit- 'seek shelter, bring into shelter']

PI uqquq- 'be warm' [a back-formation from forms like uqquq under uqær above, further verbalized with ŋu- in Sig, ECI uqquu- here?]

SPI uruq- 'be warm (house, clothing)'

NAI uquq- 'be warm (especially clothing)' [and Nu uqut 'warm winter clothes']

WCI Cop uqquq-, Sig uqquu- 'be warm (clothes, house)' [Lowe]

ECI uquq- 'wear warm clothing' [and uqutsaq 'material for making warm clothes', uqqu(q) 'warm winter clothes', (as exclam.) 'how hot it is!', uqquu- 'be hot', uquruti 'cover in which one is wrapped on sled']

GRI uqur- 'be warm (bed, clothes, etc.)' [uqurut 'piece of warm clothing or bedclothes']

PE uqumi- 'move with wind behind one' [cf. miy-]
AAY —

CAY Nun uqumixtæ- 'have wind blowing from behind when traveling'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI [uqqumuaq- 'travel with wind at one's back']

NAI uqunmuyaaq-, Nu uqunmuuq-, uqumiyaq 'walk with wind at one's back' [cf. muaq- for the p.b. in the first two forms]

WCI Cop uqumu-, Sig uqunmuk- 'move with wind behind one' [Lowe; Met. has uqumaq- — cf. muaq-?]

ECI uqumik- 'move with wind behind one' [also uqqumuaq-, with p.b. muaq-]

GRI uqumiyaar-, uqummukar- 'move with wind behind one' [the latter with mukar under muaq-]

PY uqær- 'wipe one's backside' [cf. iqgur]

AAY PWS uqXi- 'wipe backside'

CAY uqær-

NSY —

CSY —

PE uqila- 'be fast' [cf. uqinjit- and la(r)-?]

AAY Kod uqila- 'be fast'

CAY uqila- 'be fast (on one's feet)'

NSY uqilalria 'running'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI urila- 'be a fast runner'

NAI uqil'a-

WCI Cop uqila- [Ras.]

ECI uqila-

GRI uqila-

PE uqimanjir- 'have a nightmare' [cf. uqimanjit- and njir-]

AAY uqamairaq 'nightmare', uqamai(r)a- 'have a nightmare'

CAY uqamairi- 'be partially awake, unable to move due to sleep paralysis'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI urumanja- 'have a nightmare'

NAI uqumanja-, qumanja- 'have a nightmare', uqumanjaq- 'be half asleep' [with assimilation before m]

WCI Sig uqumanjaq- 'have a nightmare' [Lowe]

ECI uqumanjiq- 'be lethargic, paralyzed or half asleep (from catalepsy, fear, etc.), unable to be wakened, lose one's head'

GRI uqimanjir- 'become heavy, have a nightmare', EG urumanjir- 'have a nightmare'

PE uqimanjit- 'be heavy' [cf. uqinjit- and uqimanjir-; njit- has probably been added to a nominal form reflected by CAY uqamaq below (itself from *uqinimar?); for the second vowel in the Yup forms here compare the CAY forms under uqinjit-; there is further assimilation of the i before m in NAI, WCI and ECI]

AAY uqamatu- 'be heavy' [in Bible; note Kod uqamar- 'carry a load']

CAY uqamaitə- 'be heavy' [and uqamaq 'manageable weight, pound']
 NSY uqamiatə- 'be heavy'
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI urumait-
 NAI uqumait-
 WCI uqumait- 'be heavy' [and uqumailitiksaq 'ballast']
 ECI uqumait- 'be heavy' [and uqumailutaq 'lead weight on nets', Iti 'weight for scales']
 GRI uqimaat- 'be heavy' [uqimaalutaq 'weight (e.g. for scales)']

PE uqinjit- 'be light' [presumably from *uqiγ as in CSY uqik below plus jit-; cf. uqimanjit-]
 AAY uqxətə-, AP uqiatə- 'be light'
 CAY uqixətə-, uqaxətə-, HBC uqxətə- 'be light'
 NSY uqiγitaaralria, uqitaaraq 'light, brisk'
 CSY uqiγitə- 'be light', uqixtu- 'be heavy' [and uqik 'weight', uqəḡəstaaq 'light thing']
 Sir uqəḡətarafəḡəX 'light'
 SPI uriktuuzəq 's.th. light', Qaw urik- 'be light'
 NAI uqit- 'be light'
 WCI uqit-
 ECI uqit-
 GRI uqit- 'be light'

PE uqinjitli- 'become lighter' [cf. li-2]

AAY —

CAY uqiγli-, uqixəli- 'become light'

NSY —

CSY uqəḡəti- 'become light' [and compare uqəḡəXtə- 'be lighter, feel better after an illness, improve (weather), tidy up']

Sir uqəḡəcižar- 'become lighter' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts]

SPI uriγli-

NAI uqiγli-, uqikli- 'become light, happy'

WCI uqiγli- 'become light'

ECI uqili- 'become or make light'

GRI uqili-, uqili- 'become or make lighter'

PE uqlir- 'take aim at' [cf. urnir-]

AAY uqti(ḡ)- 'get into position to spear or shoot'

CAY uqlir- 'be set or ready to act, take aim'

NSY uXlitə- 'aim at, make as if to strike'

CSY uqlir- 'watch for game or person' [and uqliitə- 'aim at']

Sir uXsir- 'aim'

SPI W uqliq- 'aim with missile' [Jen.]

NAI —

WCI —

ECI urliq- 'be ready to strike (game)', Lab urliqtuq- 'aim' [Peck]

GRI urlir- 'aim and be ready to shoot, be ready to strike (of clock)'

PY uqsuq 'aged fish head'

AAY PWS, AP uqsuq 'aged fish head'

CAY uqsuq HBC, NS 'aged fish head', LI, UK 'head'

NSY —

CSY —

PE uquy 'mold'

AAY uquynilnuq 'skunk or stink currant'

CAY uquxtuk 'mold'

NSY uquyq

CSY uquk

Sir uqux [Orr]

SPI uruk

NAI uquk 'mold' [verbal = 'become moldy']

WCI uquk

ECI uquk 'mold' [uquq- 'become moldy']

GRI uquk 'mold, maggot' [uquy- 'be full of mold or maggots']

PY uquiq 'sandpiper or similar bird' [cf. uqḡur and (C)ir]

AAY PWS uquiyq 'northern phalarope' [and uquiXpak 'swan']

CAY uquiq(aq*) 'pectoral sandpiper, pomarine jaeger'

NSY —

CSY —

PI uqummiq- 'put s.th. in one's mouth' [cf. iqmiγ- — contam. with uqaq(-)?]

SPI urumiq- 'put s.th. in the mouth'

NAI uqummiq-

WCI uqummiq-

ECI uqummi(q)-

GRI uqummir- 'put s.th. in mouth' [and note EG uruluC- 'chew']

PI uqummiaq 's.th. kept in the mouth' [compare təyūm(m)i(C)ar under təyū-]

SPI urumiaq 'tobacco being chewed, s.th. kept in mouth' [as verb = 'chew tobacco']

NAI uqummiaq 's.th. kept in mouth' [as verb = 'keep in mouth']

WCI uqummiaq- 'keep in mouth' [and Sig uqummiaqataaq 'candy']

ECI Iti uqummiaq 'candy' [as verb also elsewhere = 'keep in mouth']

GRI uqummiaq 's.th. kept in mouth' [uqummiar- 'keep in mouth'; Holt. has NG uqumissat 'lumps of blubber in lamp']

PE uqviγ 'willow (shrub)' [cf. uqər]

AAY C uqxwik, Kod uqXwik 'alder'

CAY uqfik, uqfiaq, uqfiyaq 'willow'

NSY uqpiyaq 'shrub'

CSY uqfik 'tree'

Sir uqfəx 'tree' [and Vakh. has uxpix 'branch' from Men.'s texts]

SPI uqpik 'willow'

NAI uqpik

WCI uqpik

ECI uqpik

GRI urpik 'tree', urpiyaq 'shrub', EG urpiyaq 'northern willow'

PE urar- 'wash away' [cf. urə- and urrar]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY uaXləq 's.th. carried out to sea' [mentioned by Men. in connection with the Imaq form below]

CSY uuXə- 'drift away with current' [for homonym 'get gooey' see urə-]

Sir urər- 'carry away with current' [Vakh. from Rub.'s texts]

SPI uaq- 'wash out to sea, fade of color, wash away'

NAI uaq- 'cleanse, rinse, wash away' [uaqniq* 's.th. carried out to sea']

WCI uaq- 'wash, rinse, bathe'

ECINBI, SB uasaq- 'wash' [for Iti uasaq- 'put in disorder']

GRI —

PY uraruq 'flounder or similar fish' [from Aleut uraaru-X 'starry flounder']

AAAY C urra<y>uk 'starry flounder'

CAY uraruq, uraluq 'starry flounder' (local meanings include also 'whitefish', 'sea slug', and 'wild celery')

NSY —

CSY —

PE urður 'moss' [cf. Aleut urðu-X, hu(u)rðu-X 'moss', the last form perhaps influenced by hurðu- under murðuy-]

AAAY uruq, urruq 'moss'

CAY uruq

NSY —

CSY uru

Sir uruməžux 'moss' [Vakh. from Men.'s texts]

SPI uržuy 'moss'

NAI uržu(q)

WCI Cop uriuraliq [for uryuraliq?]

ECI uryuk

GRI —

PY-S urə- 'dissolve' [cf. urar-, uryur- and Aleut urla- Atkan 'thaw, melt', EA 'become humid, wet', urlī- 'soak, dampen', perhaps also uru-X 'juice, sap']

AAAY urə- 'disintegrate, rot, fall apart, become threadbare'

CAY urə- 'dissolve, melt, run (colours), have dirty face'

NSY →

CSY uuXə- 'get gooey, dirty' [influenced by homonym meaning 'drift away with current' under urar-?; uuXtur- 'wash hands']

Sir [Vakh. has uXtə- 'wet, wash hair', 'wash head' acc. Em.; Vakh. also has uXtur- 'wash' from Rub.] →

Inu —

PY-S uruy- 'melt'

AAAY uruxtə- 'thaw, melt' [B.-S. has 'sweat' for C]

CAY uruy- 'thaw, melt'

NSY uruy- 'thaw, melt'

CSY uruy- 'thaw, melt'

Sir uruy- 'melt, thaw'

Inu [note NAI Nu uukturniq* 'white gum from spruce']

PY-S urluvər 'bow' [cf. Aleut uralu-X 'spear, lance', uralu- 'hit with spear']

AAAY —

CAY urluvəq*, NSU urluraq 'bow'

NSY —

CSY urluvəq*

Sir urluvəX

PE urnəy- 'go towards or turn to' [the relat. — if any — to unərər is obscure]

AAAY —

CAY urənkə- 'have free time, be unoccupied' [compare GRI urniyi- below]

NSY —

CSY urnək 'handiwork, sewing, that which one is working on'

Sir [for unarar- 'approach' see unərər]

SPI —

NAI urnikšuq- 'hurry, do quickly'

WCI Net urnik- 'go to s.o.' [Ras.]

ECI Aiv urnik- 'go to s.o.', Tar unnik- 'reach goal first, beat at game'

GRI urniy- 'go to, approach' [urniyi- 'want, have time to occupy oneself with', urniyaq, NG urnitaq 'goal']

PY urnir- 'take aim' [cf. uqlir-, also urnəy-, though the relat. is not clear]

AAAY urnir- 'get into position to spear or shoot'

CAY urnir- 'take aim, be ready to act (esp. shoot)'

NSY —

CSY —

PE urrar 'clay or mud' [cf. urə- and urar- — from *urərər?]

AAAY uray- 'be messy, sloppy, slimy'

CAY uXXaq, uXasquq, Nun urasquX 'clay (mixed with caribou hair to make pottery)'

NSY uraq, uXaq 'clay'

CSY uraša 'mud' [and uuXXa 'porcelain']

Sir —

SPI Qaw uXXaq 'lead'

NAI urraq, uXaq 'lead, tip of bullet'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PI urulu- 'be angry or grumpy'

SPI —

NAI —

WCI urulu- 'anger easily' [and urut- 'be angry']

ECI urulu- 'be in a bad mood'

GRI urulu- 'be grumpy, complain' [and NG uruluiXXaaq- 'comfort', urulut- 'complain, need help' — Holt.]

PI uruni 'intestines of ptarmigan'

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Cop Net urunit 'ptarmigan intestines'

ECI uruniq 'first intestine of ptarmigan'

GRI urunit, ururnit 'ptarmigan intestines'

PY-S urvik 'skin scraper' [cf. urə- and ðviy?]

AAAY —

CAY [uruyun 'skin scraper' — influenced by uruy- under urə-?]

NSY urvik 'bone instrument for scraping gut of sea mammals'

CSY urvik 'old-style scraper for skins' [and Em. has verbal urviy-]

Sir *urvəx* 'instrument for cleaning out gut' [= 'scraper for sea mammal gut made from walrus tusk' acc. Em., who also has *urvəxtə* 'work with scraper']

PE uryur- and **uryar-** 'spit out?' [cf. *urə*; the second form from **uryurar*-?]

AAY —

CAY *uryur-* 'overflow, spill'

NSY —

CSY *uryur-* 'spit on, seep out of ice (water)'

Sir *uryər* 'spit on, seep out of ice (water)' [Orr]

SPI *uriaq-* 'spit s.th. out'

NAI *uriaq-*

WCI *uriuq-*

ECI *uriaq-* 'spit out', *uriuq-* 'spit out oil from blubber one is chewing (e.g. onto food one is preparing)'

GRI *uriar-* 'spit out', *uriur-* 'spit out oil from blubber one is chewing' [and EG *urjia-* 'spit']

PY utakinəq or **utakinaq** 'volcano'

AAY *utakinəq* 'volcano'

CAY NR *utakinaq*

NSY —

CSY —

PE utaqa- 'wait' [with p.b. *a-* in the Yup forms and with entanglement with *nqiy*-² in the Inu forms?]

AAY *utaqa-* 'wait for' [K also 'wait']

CAY *utaqa-* 'wait (for)'

NSY *utaqa-*

CSY *utaqa-* 'wait for'

Sir *utəqə(s)* 'wait for', *utəqši-* 'wait' [the latter half-trans.; Vakh. has *utaqə*, *utəqə-* 'wait for']

SPI *utaqi-*, *Imaq utaqa-* 'wait for'

NAI *utaqqi-* 'wait for' [and *utaqqik-* 'continue to wait']

WCI *utaqqi-* 'wait for'

ECI *utaqqi-*, *utaqqik-*

GRI *utaqqi-* 'wait (for)' [and *utaqqit-* 'postpone']

PI utə- 'fall out (hair)' [cf. *utuqqa(ṛ)* and Aleut *usa-* 'come off, shed (hair)', *usat-* 'remove hair from skin']

SPI *uti-* 'separate after fermenting (outer layer of skin)', Qaw 'fall out (hair)'

NAI *uti-* 'fall out (hair), grow bald', *utitaq* 'hairless skin'

WCI *uti-* 'lose hair (furs)'

ECI *uuti-* 'lose hair, decompose (skin)' [Peck has *uti-* 'be rotten so hairs fall off' for Lab]

GRI *uti-* 'loosen (hairs)', *utit-* 'remove hairs from skin' [for EG *uliivik* 'skin, hide' see *uliy-*]

PI utənəq 'hairless skin or bald spot' [cf. *nəṛ*¹]

SPI *utiniq* 'bald spot on skin'

NAI *utiniq** 'bald spot'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI *unniq** 'skin with hair removed, bleached skin' [and note *unnaat* 'festive white boots']

PE utər- 'return'

AAY →

CAY *utəxtə-* 'return' [and *utətmun* 'homewards, back']

NSY *utərnir-* 'return' [and *utərmun* 'back']

CSY *utəxtə-* 'come back, return, change plans' [and *utərmun* 'back'; for *uulmən* 'backwards' see *ulət-*]

Sir *utər-* 'return' [and *utərmənu* 'back']

SPI *utiq-* 'return'

NAI *utiq-* 'return' [and *utinmun* 'back again', *uttaqi-* 'return to']

WCI *utiq-* 'return' [and *utimut* 'back']

ECI *utiq-* 'return' [and *utimut* 'back', *utirsi-* 'go look for s.th. one has left behind']

GRI *utir-* 'return, repeat' [*utimut* 'back', and *utirsi(ṽi)-* 'regret, not want to lose']

PE utəqi(C)ar- 'back up or turn back' [cf. *nqiy*-²?]

AAY *utqiar-* 'go back, back up'

CAY [note HBC *utqitə-* 'bounce back, turn around and come back']

NSY *utəqiar-* 'move backwards'

CSY *utqiir-*

Sir —

SPI *utiriaz-*

NAI [note place-name *utqiarvik* 'Barrow']

WCI —

ECI *utiriaz-* 'go down, deflate (bread, etc.)' [and *utiriikkuti* 'chock put under wheel to stop vehicle moving backwards']

GRI *utiriar-* 'go backwards, calm down (wind), give in, backwater (oars)' [and *utiriit-* 'be stubborn']

PI utəržak- or **utəržaq-** 'make a return trip' [cf. *žak*-?]

SPI *utiržaq-* 'take a nap'

NAI *utiržak-* 'bounce back, make a round trip to where one started (usually in same day)'

WCI *utiryaq-* 'be flexible (like willow branch), make return trip on same day'

ECI *utirya(k)-* 'make return trip on same day'

GRI *utiršar-* 'come back on same day, take same way back'

PE utyuciṽ 'cooking pot' [cf. *uyu(t)-?*]

AAY —

CAY Nun *utxucix* 'cooking pot'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI *utkusik*

WCI *utkusit*

ECI *ukkusik*

GRI *ukkusiššaq* 'soapstone'

PE utlay- 'approach (in order to see)'

AAY *utay-* 'come to see, go to or near (s.o.)'

CAY *utay-* 'approach'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *utlak-* 'approach, go to'

NAI *ullak-*, Mal *utlak-* 'approach, go to'

WCI [Ras. has *uklag-* and *ublasi-* 'run' for Net] →

ECI *ullak-* 'run', Iti 'run towards', Lab 'chase' [and Lab

ullaktut 'Orion's Belt (constellation)' — Peck]
GRI EG uttay- 'run in order to catch' [Holm, who also has
ullattut 'three stars in constellation Orion' for EG]

PI utlacaun 'tower trap (for foxes)' [cf. car- and un]
SPI —

NAI [Ras. has uvlihautit 'tower trap']

WCI Car? ullahaut 'trap, snare' [Schn. 'adg']

ECI —

GRING ullahaut 'tower trap for foxes', WG ullaſaat,
uſisaat '(old word for) men's community house'

PE utŋur 'wart'

AAU utŋuq, utŋuk 'wart'

CAY utŋuk

NSY ŋutŋuk [Av.]

CSY ŋuutŋuk

Sir ŋútŋəx [Orr — from the CSY]

SPI utŋuq 'wart'

NAI unŋuq*, Mal utŋuq*

WCI unŋuq

ECI unŋuq

GRI unŋuq* 'wart' [also inŋuq*]

PE u(u)tu(ŋ) or **utəvəŋ** 'dandruff or sebacea?' [the original meaning may have been 's.th. come loose or removed' — cf. utə-; the double vowel in AAU, Nun and GRI is unexplained however]

AAU uutū 'dandruff'

CAY Nun uutūxtux 'flake of dandruff' [and note utfak
'snow carved into a block']

NSY —

CSY [note utumək 'earth, soil']

Sir [note utəvəx 'turf' — Vakh. from Rub.'s texts, utəvəx
acc. Orr]

SPI —

NAI utuvik 'scalp, skin under hair' [uncommon word —
the i may be weak]

WCI utuviktu- 'be thick (skin)' [and Sig utuvyit- 'be thin']

ECI utuvik 'skin under hair on head'

GRI uutuk 'ancher (on child's scalp), sebacea'

PE utuqqaŋ 's.th. old' [cf. utə- and p.b. tuqaq¹?]

AAU usuqqaŋ- 'wear out, fall apart'

CAY utuqa- 'be aged (of sealskin)'

NSY utuqaq 'old'

CSY utuqa 'old thing'

Sir [note usaX 'old' on Men.'s comp. list, also usatayəyaX]

SPI utuqaq 's.th. old', utuqanaaq 'old person'

NAI utuqqaq* 's.th. old', utuqanaaq 'old person'

WCI utuqqaq 's.th. old'

ECI Igl utuqqaviksuaq [for utuqqaviyyuaq?] 'very old
man' [Ras.]

GRI utuqqaq* 'someone old' [and utuqqaŋak 'old ani-
mal', utuqqatsi(r)- 'apologize, make excuses']

PY uupa(q) 'sea squirt?'

AAU —

CAY —

NSY uupaq 'sea creature' [Av.]

CSY uupa 'sea peach'

PY uutuk 'sea urchin' [cf. Aleut utu-X 'sea anemone']

AAU uutuk 'sea urchin'

CAY uutuk

NSY —

CSY —

PE uvakut 'we' [the kut seems to be the same as the 1pl
verbal subject marker of that shape, but there has been
restructuring in Yup with this kut plus relative person
endings as found in the subord. mood attached appar-
ently to singular uvaŋa; du. forms in Inu regular uvaŋuk,
etc.; cf. uvaŋa]

AAU [waŋkuta, du. waŋkunuk 'we']

CAY [waŋkuta, HBC, NS waŋkuta, Nun k^wwaŋkuta, du.
k^wwaŋkuk 'we']

NSY [waŋkuta, du. waŋkuynun 'we']

CSY [waŋkuta, du. waŋkutun 'we']

Sir məkəta 'we'

SPI uayut, Unk waayut

NAI uvaŋut

WCI uvaŋut

ECI uvaŋut

GRI uayut, EG uanġit

PE uvaŋa 'I' [apparently from dem. root uv- and 1s
subject ending -ŋa; cf. uvakut]

AAU wġ(i) 'I'

CAY wġi, wġiŋa, HBC, NS wii, wiŋa, Nun k^wwi, k^wwiŋa

NSY wi

CSY waŋa

Sir məŋa

SPI uaŋa, Unk waŋa

NAI uvaŋa

WCI uvaŋa

ECI uvaŋa 'I' [also uvaqa 'me (rather), myself' (Dor. has
uvara for Tar)]

GRI uaŋa, EG uaŋa 'I' [and uaalu 'me too!']

PE uvəŋ- or əvəŋ- 'lean or tilt' [cf. perhaps əvə(r)ləŋ-]

AAU wəŋa- 'slope'

CAY uvəŋ-, NS əvəŋ- 'be slanted, tilting'

NSY uvəŋ- 'tumble down', uvəxtə- 'knock down, tilt'

CSY uvəŋ- 'keel over' [and note vəxtə- 'take back',
vərutə- 'give back', and Chap vərutataX 'elastic', also
uvəxtar- 'be tossed up in blanket toss' (nom. uvəxtaq)
— going rather with əvə(r)ləŋ-?; for uvəluk, əvluk 'sea
swell' see in(ə)yuləŋ]

Sir uvəŋ- 'keel over' [Em., who also has əvrətataX 's.th.
elastic, returning to same position' and uvəxtaX 'sum-
mer game of blanket toss' (from CSY?); Men. has
əvrġzaqaŋ- 'turn head over heels', and Vakh. has əvrġt-
from Rub. and əvəxtə- from Men.'s texts for 'return']

SPI uiq- 'lean, list, tilt'

NAI uviq-

WCI uviq- 'lean to side'

ECI uviq- 'lean to side, capsize'

GRI uir- 'slope'

PE uvə(C)a- or əvə(C)a- 'rock or roll' [from əvəŋa-?;
cf. p.b. a-]

AAU uya- 'rock, sway'

CAY uvaa- 'rock from side to side (boat)' [also əvəqaa-]
 NSY —
 CSY uvaraa- 'roll around, rub around (dogs, children)'
 Sir —
 SPI uaa- 'rock, roll, pitch'
 NAI uvaarja- 'be tilted' [and uvaak- 'tilt, list, urinate with leg up (dog)' — as nom. = 'dog urine']
 WCI —
 ECI uvaa- 'roll from side to side' [and cf. ivva(q)- 'skip (with rope)']
 GRI uaa-, urfaa-, uXXaa- 'roll (boat)'

PE uvilur 'clam or mussel' [cf. uvi(t)- and lu(r) and Aleut wayyi-X 'blue mussel, small knife']
 AAY —
 CAY wiiluq 'clam, clamshell'
 NSY —
 CSY ivilu 'clamshell'
 Sir ivilu [Orr — from CSY]
 SPI —
 NAI uvil^yuq, ivil^yuq 'clamshell, seashell'
 WCI uviluq 'seashell'
 ECI uviluq 'mussel'
 GRI uiluq 'bivalve, blue mussel'

PE uvinəy '(human) flesh or skin'
 AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY uvinək 'body'
 CSY uvinək 'human skin, close relative', Chap 'body' [and note uvin 's.th. around, surrounding, kinfolk, surface']
 Sir uvəəX 'body, trunk' [Vakh. has uvənyax; and note uvəqarməlnəX 'round thing, area around']
 SPI uinik, Unk wiinik, wiiniq 'human skin', Imaq uiniq 'body'
 NAI uvin^yik, uvin^yiq* 'skin of human' [uvin^yn^yak- 'become fat, fleshy']
 WCI uvinik 'skin'
 ECI uvinik 'skin covered flesh, esp. of humans'
 GRI uinik 'flesh' [uinna- 'have put on flesh (emaciated person)'; for EG uliivik 'skin' see uliy-]

PI uvinŋiaq- and **uvinŋiuq-** 'whistle'
 SPI uyunŋiaraq- 'whistle'
 NAI uvin^yŋiaqtuq-, uvin^yŋiuraq-, uvin^yŋiuqša-, PH uvin^yŋiaržuk-
 WCI Sig uvinŋiuq- [Lowe has uvinŋiusuq-]
 ECI uvinŋiaq- 'whistle'
 GRI uinŋiar-, NG uinŋiak-

PE uvi(t)- 'open eyes' [cf. uima-, uvilur and Aleut umla- 'wake up' for the la- of the latter compare urla- under urə-; the final t is presumably t⁻¹]
 AAY wiitə- 'open eyes'
 CAY wiitə- 'open eyes, bloom'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir mit(ə)- 'grow (plant), rise (sun), appear' [and mitita 'flower']

SPI uit- 'open eyes', Qaw uit-, Unk wiit- 'open eyes, open in the ice (lead)'
 NAI uit- 'open eyes, break away from shore ice to form open lead (pack ice)' [and ui- 'overreact, be too eager', uisi- 'be overexcited', uyŋisiyi- 'overreact about trivial matter' (with non-historical y), uizi- 'open eyes for first time (newborn animal)']
 WCI uit- 'open eyes' [and uirja- 'not understand', uiyut 'two young people sexually excited', uyŋitiyi- 'be mistaken about s.th.'; Ras. has Net uvimmak- 'talk in delirium'; for uiyi- 'trick' see uđa(t)-]
 ECI uit- 'open eyes' [note also uiyaq 'one who acts precipitously, nervously', uvikkaq 'young one (man or animal)' and Lab uima- 'not know where one is upon awakening']
 GRI uit- 'open eyes' [and uisi- 'open eyes (newborn animal)', uissuummi- 'be surprised', uitsat(i)- 'rush around in confusion', uisurir- 'blink', also uiffak 'fern']

PI uinəq 'open lead (in ice)' [cf. nə¹]
 SPI uiniq 'open lead'
 NAI uin^yiq*
 WCI uiniq
 ECI uiniq
 GRI —

PI uinraq- 'be sleepy' [cf. n(ə)rar(ar)]
 SPI uirnaq- 'be sleepy'
 NAI uin^yraq-
 WCI uinraq-
 ECI uirŋa(q)-
 GRI uirnar-, NG irŋahuk-

PI uitaq 's.o. who has drifted away on an ice floe' [cf. uinəq, also NAI uit- above, here used transitively before ḍar?]
 SPI —
 NAI uisaq 's.o. who drifts off on ice floe'
 WCI —
 ECI uitaq 's.o. carried off by the break between the shore ice and the pack ice'
 GRI uisaa- 'be carried out to sea on ice floe'

PE uvita- 'have eyes open' [cf. ta-]
 AAY wiita- 'have eyes open'
 CAY wiita- 'remain, live (somewhere)' [cf. kiyar- 'look around' for a semantic parallel; note also uitan, uitasuun 'eye' on old word lists such as Wrangell 1839]
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI uita- 'have eyes open'
 NAI uisa- 'have eyes open', PH 'go without eating'
 WCI uita- 'have eyes open' [and Ras. has Cop uvita- 'rush around, be fidgety']
 ECI uita- 'have eyes open'
 GRI uisa- 'be busy, confused, have eyes open — e.g. in fright', NG uiha- 'be lively, run around excitedly' [and note EG uitsat 'eye']

PE uvva 'here (you are)' [from demonstrative root uv-; cf. Aleut wa, Att ma under dem. roots — the direct cognate]
AAy wātu 'maybe', **C wā**, **K wāa-i** 'here you are' [also has enclitic uses]
CAY wātu 'or', **waxxuq** 'exclamation of disappointment, dissatisfaction', **waqaa** 'hello, what's up?', **watua** 'just now' [also, as +wā or +xa, has enclitic uses, e.g. when answering questions in conseq. mood or in conjunction with p.b. *hi*-; note also *nauwā* 'where is it?' under *na*-²]
NSY waninən 'earlier', **wasaq** 'but', **wiasam** 'probably'
CSY wanikun 'later on, in the evening', **waawa** 'at least, again and again' [also enclitic 'when) ever, maybe' and as particle *waa* used to intensify questions]
Sir mawəntu 'maybe', **macicu** 'if, it turns out'
SPI uvvaa 'here it is', **uvvaa-aa** 'expression of understanding' [and *uvvayiaq* 'I wonder']
NAI uvva 'here it is' [also enclitic], **uvvahii**, **uvvii** 'look, here it is'
WCI uvva 'here you are', **Car?** 'see, look' [Schn. 'adg']
ECI uvvalu 'or (else), maybe, isn't that so?'
GRI uffa, **uxxa** 'even though, there it is', **uffami** 'if only', **EG uppa** 'maybe'

PI uv(v)atciaq 'just now' [cf. *tciaq*]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Cop [and 'adg' in Schn.] **uvatsiaq** 'a little while ago', **uvatsiaru** 'in a little while' [Dor. has *uviatsiaru* 'formerly' for B. Lake and Lowe *uvattiayu* for H. Island]

ECI Igl [Catholic part of population only acc. Dor.] **uvattiarualuk** 'formerly', **uattiaru** 'later' [also Aiv], **Lab uvatsiaruk** 'presently'

GRI uatsi 'wait a bit', **uatsiaq** 'this morning', **NG utsiaq** 'just now', **utsiaru** 'wait a bit, in a while', **utsiatsianṇaaq** 'a while ago', **utsiarutsianṇaaṇu** 'soon', **EG u(u)tsaarji** 'in a while' [but *EG uutsiaq* 'a while ago' — Ras. has *uvatsiaq* 'during the morning'; *WG aatsaat* (Top *aitseit*) 'just now, for first time' and *EG aatsaatsiaayi* 'a little while ago' probably belong here also]

PY ɣwatən 'thus' [aequalis case]

AAy watən 'like this'

CAY watən 'like this' [exclam.; *watna* 'act like this']

NSY watən 'like this'

CSY watən 'like this' [*watətə* 'be like this']

PI uvvaq- 'take a bath' [cf. *ərvuqar-* under *əṛə*-¹ but also *əvəṇ-* — there may be contam. here]

SPI uvva(q)tuq- 'take a bath'

NAI uvvaq(tuq)-, **ivvaq(tuq)-**

WCI ivvaqtuq- 'take a bath' [for *uqaq-* 'wash' see *urər-*]

ECI uvva(q)- 'wash (with soap)'

GRI uffar- 'take bath, wash body', **NG uyṇaq-** 'wash body (with wash cloth, traditionally of guillemot skins)' [see *hunauṇṇa* under *cuna-uvva* (*cu(na)*) for the *ɣṇ* from **vṇ*]

PE uya(qur) 'neck' [cf. *uyaṇ-* and *qur* and Aleut *uyu-X* 'neck', *uyar-* 'spout, muzzle, neck of bottle']

AAy uyaquq, **yuaquq**, **yaaquq** 'neck'

CAY uya 'non-anatomical neck', **uyaquq** 'neck' [for *uyatu-* 'be wide (river, lake, etc.)' see *uyatu-*]

NSY uyaquq 'neck'

CSY uyaquq 'neck'

Sir uyəqəX 'neck'

SPI →

NAI →

WCI →

ECI [note *Lab uyak* 'forequarter of seal' — *Peck*] →

GRI →

PY uyalək 'cormorant' [cf. *ləṇ*]

AAy uyalək 'cormorant, shag'

CAY uyalək 'pelagic cormorant'

NSY —

CSY —

PE uyamiṇ 's.th. worn around neck' [cf. *miṇ-*]

AAy uyamik, **yuamik** 's.th. worn round neck'

CAY uyamik 'thing worn around neck'

NSY uyamiaq 'shoulder load' [Em.; Av. *uyamitquaq* 'necklace']

CSY uyamik 'shoulder load'

Sir uyəməx 'shoulder load' [Orr and Em. who also gives gloss 'tube for carrying needles and thread fixed to upper clothing']

SPI uyamiṇṇuq 'necklace' [and *uyamiataq* 'bag worn round neck for picking greens']

NAI uyamik 'needle case, tube', **Nu uyamitquq** 'hair hanging under chin of cow moose, earring'

WCI Sig uyamitqun 'necklace' [and Ras. has *Net uyamia* 'caribou's necklace']

ECI uyamik 'necklace'

GRI uyamik 'necklace' [and *uyamiṇ-* 'have arm in sling']

PY-S uya(C)aq 'rope or line' [cf. *uyukkur(ar)* though the relat. is obscure]

AAy —

CAY uzaaq*, **Y uzaaraq** 'line attached to a spear'

NSY uya(a)q 'rope for pulling animals out of water'

CSY [uyiiq*] 'thick rope made from skin of baby walrus' — from **uyuḍir?*; *uyiiraq* 'rope made from skin of bearded seal']

Sir ucəX 'skin rope' [Orr has *uciX* 'skin rope' which may be borrowed from *CSY* if not from **uyyaq*]

PE uyaṇ- and **uyanəṇ-** 'stretch neck to see better' [cf. *uya(qur)* and *nəṇ-* for the second form]

AAy uyanṭə- 'emerge from some place'

CAY uyanṭə- 'look over and down, peek in'

NSY —

CSY uyanṭə- 'stretch neck to see better'

Sir —

SPI [uyaraq- (for *uyayaq?*) 'stretch to look over s.th.' — *Jen.*]

NAI Nu uyak- 'hover at surface of water (of seal with neck coming in and out of water)'

WCI uyak- 'stand straight in water (of sea mammal)', **Cop**

'look or lean over abyss' [Ras.], Car? uyaq- 'appear, show oneself, appear from behind s.th.' [Schn. 'adg.']
 ECI uyak- 'be half visible on the ice (of seal which raises chest above ice)' [Peck has uyaviyi- 'look half out of hole (of seal)' for Lab]
 GRI uyaq- 'stretch oneself', uyakkar-, uyarjit- 'bend over s.th. to see what is below'

PI uyakciutət 'shoulder harness or suspenders' [cf. un]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI uyatsiutik 'trouser braces, suspenders' [du.; Ras. has Car pl. uyattiutit 'harness']
 ECI uyatsiutit 'trouser braces'
 GRI uyatsiutit

PE uyaray 'rock'
 AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY uyrak, uyarak 'rock'
 CSY uyrak
 Sir —
 SPI uyarak
 NAI uyarak
 WCI uyarak
 ECI uyarak
 GRI uyarak, pl. uyaqqat

PY uyatu- 'be wide [cf. uya(qur) and tu-1?]
 AAY uyatu- 'spread out (tree branches), be wide (river, road)' [opp. = uyakite-]
 CAY uyatu- 'be wide (water) [opp. = uyakitə-]
 NSY —
 CSY uyatu- 'be distant (in time or space)' [influenced by uyavaq under uṇavar (uṇan)? — cf. also iṇa(va)-]
 Sir — [for uyəvaX 'distance' see uṇavar under uṇan]

PY-S uyəy- 'distribute' [from *uḏəy-?; cf. Aleut uḏiy- 'divide, distribute']
 AAY —
 CAY — [for uyiqa- 'keep going back for more (food)' see uyiqa-]
 NSY —
 CSY uyəxtə- 'distribute things'
 Sir uyəxtə- 'distribute things' [Em.; Men. has uyixtə-]

PE uyɣu- 'add on'
 AAY K usɣutə-, C uyyutə- 'connect, attach, fasten'
 CAY uzɣu- 'add on, extend', uzɣutə-, HBC uyyutə- 'be attached'
 NSY uyyutə- 'connect'
 CSY uyyu- 'add on, extend'
 Sir uyyutəku 'one after the other' [3s obj. subordinative form]
 SPI uyyu- 'extend'
 NAI uiyu-, iiyu- 'extension', uiyu-, iiyu- 'add on' [uiyuqtiq* 'furthest extension']
 WCI uiyu- 'add on'
 ECI uiyu- 'extension', uiyu- 'lengthen'
 GRI uiyu(q), uiu(q) 'extension', uiyu-, uiu- 'add on' [uiyurtiq* 'outermost in a row, furthest appendage']

PE uyiqa- 'keep going back for more?' [cf. Aleut uyuXta- EA 'ask for, beg', Atkan 'like (to eat)' with p.b. (X)ta-, also EA uyuXsini- 'make feel happy']

AAY —
 CAY uyiqa- 'keep going back for more, get a lot of food at a party' [and HBC uyəXqə- 'approach to get food (e.g. bait from trap)']

NSY —
 CSY — [for uyəxtə- 'distribute things' see uyəy-]
 Sir —

SPI Unk wiiri- 'get into an agreeable habit' [KI uirviili- 'bother s.o.', Imaq wiqma(q)- 'get used to, adapt to']
 NAI uirit- 'get in the habit of doing s.th. enjoyable or fulfilling', uirṇ'aaq-, Nu uiqn'aaq- 'do s.th. frequently one has learned to enjoy'
 WCI uiri- 'get used to s.th.'
 ECI uiri- 'begin to get used to', Lab 'have s.th. one likes or longs for' [Peck]
 GRI uiri- 'acquire the habit of', uiqqiriṇi- 'keep on returning to (place one had a good time or s.th. one is addicted to)'

PE uyivə- 'go around (in a circle)' [the Inu forms by back-formation from uyivvar below?]
 AAY wiɣ-, PWS wiɣə-, AP wiuy- 'go in a circle' [and wiɣaaXtə- 'spin (once)', PWS wiɣṇuar- 'make a round trip']
 CAY uivə-, HBC uyivə- 'circle, revolve' [and uivətmun 'around']
 NSY uyutmun 'around'
 CSY uzivə- 'revolve, rotate, go around s.th.'
 Sir [yayinucə- 'spin', yayinucəX 'spinning top']
 SPI uivaq- 'come into sight, visit' [and Imaq uyutmun 'around' — from NSY?]
 NAI uivaq-, uivvaq- 'come around (a promontary)'
 WCI uivaq- 'go around (e.g. house)'
 ECI uivaq- 'go around s.th.'
 GRI uia- 'pass around headland or the like' [Holt. has NG uivaq- 'travel south on a long hunting trip in the spring']

PE uyivḏar- 'revolve or spin' [cf. ḏar-]

AAY —
 CAY wiivaar-, wiifaar- 'revolve repeatedly'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI uivḏaaq- 'go in a (full) circle', uivḏalak- 'go in a circle'
 NAI uivḏaluktaq- 'tumble, do somersaults'
 WCI —
 ECI uiyya(C)- 'turn round and round', uiyyaṇu-, uiyyaṇuq- 'see everything spinning around (when dizzy)'
 GRI uiṣṣaar- [old ortho. uivssâr-] 'get dizzy (and fall)', uiṣṣaṇu- 'be dizzy', NG uissaaq- 'turn round and round' [Holt.]

PE uyivvar 'turning point' [cf. q under nər¹]
 AAY K wiivaaq, KP iivaaq 'vertebra'
 CAY wiivaaq

NSY uyvaq 'turning point on coast (name of Cape Dezhnev)', uyuva 'cartilaginous part of vertebra' [Av.]

CSY uziva 'circular thing, vertebra'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI Uum uivvanani 'around it' [Lowe]

WCI —

ECI uivvaq 'cape, point of land, trip around peninsula'

GRI uiffaq* 'promontory one must sail around (esp. as place name)'

PY uytā- 'erode or chip'

AAy ustā- 'slide down (earth in a landslide)'

CAY ustā- 'erode, chip, cave in', HBC uytā- 'cause to cave in'

NSY —

CSY [note uusqaq 'deep or high place', which may be influenced by atā-] →

Sir [note usquqnāX 'hill' — Vakh. has usquqnāX]

PY usnāq 'sandy bank?' [cf. ner¹]

AAy usnāq 'sandbank, dune'

CAY usnāq* 'chipped spot, caved in river bank'

NSY —

CSY uusnāq* 'river or ocean bank, small hill'

PY uyuy- 'have sexual intercourse' [cf. uyūñ-?]

AAy uyuy- 'have sexual intercourse' [old sources]

CAY uyuy- 'have sexual intercourse'

NSY —

CSY uyuy-

PE uyukkur(ā) 'fishing line' [there may be a relat. to uya(C)aq; cf. EA usxa-X 'string, line' — from the Yup?]

AAy [note uskuruutaq 'type of berries on a long vine']

CAY uskuq 'rope, cord, umbilical cord', uskuraq 'tether, harness, string of toy' [and NS uskuXtuliaraq 'bog cranberry']

NSY —

CSY uskaa 'cord on seal-retrieving hook or sling', uskuraq 'cord, fishing line'

Sir uskəyərəX, uskəyəX 'rope' [Vakh. from Rub.]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI uyukkuaq 'fishing line' [Dor.; Met. has uyupkuaq]

ECI uyukkuaq 'fishing line'

GRI uyukkuaq [old ortho. uyūkuaq] 'bait (blubber on a line used to catch gulls)'

PI uyumāq- 'shimmer in heat'

Yup [Dreber has uyungeriak (for uyūñiryaq?) 'heat waves over land or water' for CAY, perhaps by contam. with uyūñ-]

SPI Qaw uyumiq- 'be heat waves visibly distorting horizon' [Jen. has 'mist, fog' for KI]

NAI uyumiq 'heat waves, heat mirage, refractory layer of atmosphere through which shamans pass to get to the moon' [also as verb; for Nu uyupkaq- 'dance moving a

fan-like object from side to side' see uyūñ-]

WCI uyumiaraq- 'shimmer (of sun), be hazy (of earth)' [Schn. has uyumiraq- 'dance or move (sun)' for 'adg.', also uyurumiraq- for B. Lake]

ECI uyurumiali- 'move (of surrounding atmosphere when sun or rocks release heat)' [and uyummi(C)- 'move like gelatin']

GRI uyumik 'frost smoke, steam from sea in mild weather', uyumi- 'be frost smoke', uyuvi- 'be foggy, dim' [and note uyurnu- 'make rings (stone in water)', NWG uyūñuatur-, SWG uyūñuyūurtur- 'have gooseflesh, freeze suddenly']

PY-S uyūñ- 'squat' [cf. uyuy- and/or uyumāq-?]

AAy PWS uyūñ- 'squat, sag posturally'

CAY uyūñ- 'squat'

NSY —

CSY uyəñpaḷa- 'bob up and down' [uyəñqar- 'bob slowly']

Sir uyəñpaḷa- 'jump up and down, swing on s.th.' [Em.]

Inu [note NAI uyuk- 'dance Inupiaq style (of woman)',

Nu uyupqaq- 'dance holding a fan and moving one's arms from one side to the other']

PY uyuraq 'younger sibling' [cf. uyuru(γ) and rar, also perhaps Aleut huyu- '(woman's) brother', with unexplained h]

AAy uyuraq, uyuraq 'younger brother'

CAY uyuraq* 'younger sibling'

NSY uyuraq

CSY uyuraq*

Sir [note uyəñX 'younger sibling' and compare uyəñX 'elder brother' (Vakh. from Rub's texts), perhaps going with uyəñ(l)iq under uñan and a source of contam. here, though both words may go with Aleut uñi- '(man's) brother' instead]

PE uyuru(γ) 'nephew or niece of man' [cf. uyuraq and compare uyaraγ for the loss of the second vowel in Yup]

AAy uyuru(q), uyuru(k) 'niece or nephew of a man', K uzruq, C uyuy 'man's sister's child'

CAY uzruq, HBC uyruq 'niece or nephew of a man through his sister'

NSY uyru [Enm.]

CSY uyru

Sir uyru [Orr — Em. has uyra]

SPI uyuru 'nephew, niece' [Imaq also uyru]

NAI uyuru

WCI uyuru(k) 'nephew or niece of a man'

ECI uyuru(k) 'nephew, niece, man's sister's child'

GRI uyuruk 'nephew, niece through sister (of man)', EG uyūñuq 'brother's child'

PY uyvala- 'practice sorcery' [cf. uyvi]

AAy —

CAY —

NSY uyvala- 'practice sorcery, shamanize'

CSY uyvala- 'practice sorcery' [for uyviñaq* 'sorcerer' see uyvinjit- under uyvi]

PE uyvi 'mental ability' [cf. uyvala-]
AAy uswi 'intelligence, wits' [and K uswitu-, C uyyutu- 'be wise' with tu-¹ and K uswiir-, C iyuir- 'be crazy' with ŋir-]
CAY uzvi, **HBC uyvi** 'intelligence, wits' [and uzvitu- 'be wise']
NSY —
CSY →
Sir [Vakh. has uyvilir- 'annoy, persecute']
SPI →
NAI →
WCI [note uiviyi- 'find too little (the price s.o. is willing to offer)', uivinaq- 'be too expensive', uivitu- 'feel that everything is too expensive' (Schn. has 'be vicious' for 'adg' and Ras. has uivitužuuq 'miser' for Net)]
ECI [note uiviri(C)- 'cheat, harm', uivisaq- 'cheat, annoy, tease', Lab uivisaaC- 'rape, mistreat' — compare uyviŋit- below] →
GRI uivir-, **uivirsur-** 'gambol, run about' [these go with **AAy uswiir-** above — compare also uyviŋit- below]

PE uyviŋit- 'be foolish' [cf. ŋit-]
AAy K uswiirXaaq, **C uyuiXaaq** 'child' [and compare uswiir- under uyvi above]
CAY uzviitə- 'be crazy'
NSY —
CSY uyviinəq* 'sorcerer'
Sir —
SPI uiviiit- 'be bold, mischievous, unruly' [and Qaw uivillaq 'child', Imaq uivi(i)naq 'discontent']
NAI uiviiit- 'be willing to go to any lengths to get what one wants' [uivii'aaq 'one who does not mind selling things at low cost or buying expensive things']
WCI —
ECI uiviiit- 'do what one shouldn't, play tricks, be vicious, steal, lie, be a lecher', Lab 'be saucy' [also uiyi- 'cheat']
GRI uavit-, **uavat-** 'be restless, noisy, in a mess' [the latter form influenced by uða(t)-?]

Y

PY ya(C)amaq 'stone' [cf. iyay-; apparently borrowed into EA as yaamaX 'distance-throwing contest']
AAy yaamaq 'rock, stone'
CAY Y, **NR**, **NS ciimaq***, **Nun siimaX***
NSY —
CSY —

PY-S yay(ə)- 'crouch down' [cf. iyaŋa- and əlavə-? — the connection — if any — is obscure]
AAy —
CAY —
NSY —
CSY yaay- 'crouch' [and yaxtarar- 'fly low'; Chap also yaawaar- 'hide' in Rub.]
Sir yaxpay- 'crouch down (to avoid being seen)' [yaxpər- 'hide (intr.)' — Em.]

PY-S yuržar- 'dance Eskimo dance?' [cf. iyyur-, for the possible connection with which compare the KI gloss below; the Inu forms given are presumably borrowed from Yup]
AAy AP yuraq, **PWS iwaq** 'native-style dance'
CAY yurar- 'dance trad. Eskimo style (NSU esp. women)', yuraq 'Eskimo dance'
NSY —
CSY yurar- 'pray' [Em. has this as 'pronounce a charm' for Chap; yurarvik 'church', yuraXta 'minister, priest']
Sir yurcəX 'spell, charm', yurcər- 'pronounce a charm' [Em.]
Inu [note KI yuraqtuat 'dancers who danced while half way through entrance hole of men's communal house' and **NAI yuraisuq-** 'invite dancers from another village, go in and out of house']

PY yavə- 'row' [cf. iyay-]
AAy →
CAY cavə-, **LI savə-**, **NSU yavə-** 'row'
NSY —
CSY yaavə- 'row'

PY yavun 'oar' [cf. un]
AAy KP saun 'arm'
CAY cavun, **LI savun**, **HBC yavun** 'oar'
NSY —
CSY yaavuquun

Ž

žiŋtə and **yiŋtə** '(fox's) den' [cf. Aleut cixti-X 'fox's den', but also ixti-X 'pit, grave', Atkan also '(eye) socket'; as Berg. suggests the **CSY** form at least is probably from Chukchi рыг (rəŋ) 'dig' — note corresponding Koryak йыг (yəŋ) for the **CAY** forms — these forms date at least from (Russian) colonial times; compare citə which may in fact be cognate]
AAy nixta, **ŋixta**, **ixta**, **nəxta**, **ləxta** 'den'
CAY ixta, **Nun iyixta**, **sixta** 'den' [reported from Stebbins; for Nun s(ə)tii 'cave' see citə]
NSY — [ŋəxtə 'lake' probably a misrecording or ɣətxən 'lake' from Chukchi]
CSY žiixta 'den'
Sir əcixta 'den' [Krup. has əžixta]

FORMS FROM SINGLE ESKIMO LANGUAGES
WITH TENTATIVELY PROPOSED COGNATES IN
ALEUT
from Bergsland 1994

Some forms from languages adjacent to Aleut may well be loans from Aleut; some forms from languages distant from Aleut may be due to coincidence.

CSY anjixə- 'smear, rub in, spread, paint' [cf. Aleut anjiix-six 'rub']

AAY C anyaxtaq 'young girl' [cf. EA anyaxtaX 'young girl']

AAY cinjəq 'ripple, wake in water' [cf. Aleut sinlani-X 'small breeze (ripples on the sea)']

CSY imkutaq 'large skin bag' [cf. EA imari- 'sealskin basket']

CSY inpitə- 'distribute shares of a catch' [cf. Aleut inu-X 'piece of food']

ECI Lab ittumalik 'spear for stabbing auks' [Peck; cf. Attuan itu-s 'fish spear with three teeth']

AAY K luqaq 'pelvis bone of seal' [cf. EA lukari-x 'loins']

AAY AP qacaaq 'type of duck' [cf. Aleut qaciiyu-X, EA qaciiya-X 'Steller's eider, kind of duck']

CSY qavžaatat 'gulch, ravine', qavžar- 'stir, lose something in digging by having it mix with digging debris' [cf. Aleut qamy-lix 'be deep (of sea, river, snow, cave, wound, words)']

AAY K qiiyuir-, qiiyuar- 'clean out ear' [cf. Aleut qiðru- 'earwax']

AAY sasaq 'maggot egg' [cf. EA saasqayu-n 'fly eggs']

NAI tažžaq- 'touch, hit' [cf. Aleut taða-lix 'to step, tread']

CAY tətxaq- 'upturned part at front of sled runner' [cf. Aleut tini-lix 'to pitch (tent)']

AAY K tuaryartə- 'bruise, get bruised' [cf. Aleut tuðraalux 'bruise (from blow)']

CSY uyžaaq 'puffin' [cf. Aleut uxchu-X 'tufted puffin']

CAY uqtaq 'hookless fish lure' [cf. EA, Attuan ðuXtaX 'fishhook, compound bone fishhook']

AAY C usulkiiq 'seal fat' [cf. Aleut usulki-n 'sliced seal blubber put in a pot']

CSY yuXqutaq 'blade of grass' [cf. Aleut yuXli 'leaves of cow parsnip']

See also in Bases section, a(a)ta(a)q 'seal (harp)' and taaqaq 'cod-like fish,' which are essentially instances of the same phenomenon.

POSTBASES

POSTBASES AND ENCLITICS

AAY forms are from Leer's ms. list for Kenai Peninsula, CAY forms are from Jacobson 1977, NSY from Menovshchikov 1975 and 1987, CSY from Badten 1987, WCI Copper and Inu forms are in general from Fortescue 1983 (supplemented by Kaplan's SPI ms. dictionaries for King Island and Qawiaq, MacLean et al.'s ms. dictionary for NAI, Schneider 1968 for ECI and Hansen's ms. list for Car) unless otherwise specified. Aleut forms (principally from Bergsland and Dirks 1981) are for Atka unless otherwise specified.

The symbol '#' preceding a postbase or enclitic indicates non-productivity and '(#)' indicates limited productivity; otherwise the postbase is productive. The symbol '+' preceding a postbase or enclitic indicates additive/non-truncating suffixation; otherwise the postbase deletes stem-final consonants. An underlined uvular stop becomes velar after a velar base and vice versa for an underlined velar stop. Inuit initial *y* alternates with *r* following a uvular and Yupik initial *x* with *x* following a velar unless otherwise indicated. For Yupik, 'v-dr' indicates 'velar-dropping' (i.e. that a voiced velar or uvular continuant (velar only in CSY) is dropped under suffixation when occurring between single vowels) and 'ə-dr' indicates 'ə-dropping' (base-final ə dropped under suffixation). Initial bracketed consonants appear only after vowel bases unless otherwise indicated; other bracketed elements are optional.

It appears that PE postbases were essentially additive except when they began with a cluster or geminate. Note that the optional 'replacive' behaviour of certain postbases that begin with an *l* (or *n*) is probably also PE. In these cases the initial consonant may drop and cause deletion of the final *V* (plus *C*) of the base (and gemination of remaining single *C*'s at the end of the base in Inu).

Apparently many PE postbases have been replaced in Sir and — to a somewhat lesser extent — also in CSY and NSY by particles borrowed from Chukchi.

A

PEa- 'repeatedly' [from **ya*-? — cf. for example *aqumya* under *aqumə*]

AAY #a- 'repeatedly and rapidly' [and +aa-, (after *tə*) +(*X*)qaa-, qaa- 'intermittently' — for the latter cf. qə-]

CAY +a-, #a- 'repeatedly' [additive only after *C*]

NSY +ažə-, (after *tə*-) qəžə- 'repeatedly'

CSY [for +ataar- see *ratar*-]

Sir —

SPI (#)a- 'en masse, all together'

NAI ayaa-, #a-

WCI (#)a- 'several do, do several times'

ECI (#)a-

GRI (#)a-

PI ala- 'with ease or a lot' [cf. a- and tla- and/or la(r)-]

SPI —

NAI ala- 'a lot, intensely' [and note *allak*- 'begin to — a lot' with *k* under *nəy*-]

WCI ala- 'with ease, quickly'

ECI Aiv ala-

GRI [for aHay- 'suddenly a bit' see Hay-]

PI aluk(-) 'big ?' [cf. ar and tux(-)?; compare *duy* for the combination of 'big' and 'bad' senses here]

Yup [compare CSY luk 'old' under *luypiyaq*]

SPI aluk- 'at length'

NAI aluk 'old' [yaaluk after VV]

WCI Sig (and less productively Cop) aluk 'big' [with nuances of pity and amusement acc. Met. — Lowe has it as 'old' and in Cop it may be 'all of a period'; note also Cop *raaluk* (yaaluk after *k* bases) 'big', verbally 'very', which may also be attached to adverbials, and (#)(+pa)aluk- 'very', Sig *paaluk* 'big']

ECI (ra)aluk 'big, bad' [also verbal; *paaluk* 'very big', SB also 'very, much'; note also *lutsaq* 'old, worn out']

GRI aluy- 'rather, here and there', (+r)paaluit 'several, a group of' [for *nialuy*- 'try a bit, catch small game' see ni(C)ar-]

PY (ŋ)am emphatic [enclitic]

AAY +am emphatic particle or enclitic — 'but, yet, still' [and *amci*, PWS *amci-am* 'go ahead']

CAY +am emphasis or contrast [and *ampi*, *amci* 'go ahead']

NSY [note *eyužnam* 'while', from *eyužna* 'but, as if' plus modal enclitic -am acc. Men. p. 327]

CSY +ŋam emphasis — 'well then, how is it that, you should'

PE ar 'thing resembling s.th.' [from **yar* or **rar*? (the latter could be generalized from uvular bases) — cf. for example *civu(C)ar* under *civu*, *manuraq* under *manu* and *əð(ə)ya(r)* under *əðə*; cf. also ar-, to which the WCI and GRI verbal forms below seem to point]

AAY #+aq 'thing that resembles -, small'

CAY #+aq [only after C-bases] 'thing that resembles -'

NSY #+aq

CSY #+aq [as in *itəyaq* under *itəy* and *tarnəraq* under *tar(ə)nər*, but for the *raq** in *arnaraq** 'girl', etc., see *rar*]

Sir #+əX 'thing that resembles -'

SPI #aq

NAI #aq 'thing that resembles -' [also #*yaq* after velar, #*raq* after uvular bases and note *maturaq* 'trap door' from *matu*, *isuraq* under *isu* and *sakiraq* under *caki*]

WCI #aq 'thing that resembles -' [and verbally 'be-ish' on colour bases]

ECI #aq 'thing that resembles -'

GRI #aq 'thing that resembles -' [also *yaq* as in *iviyaq* 'blade of grass' from *əvəy*; note also verbal #ar- = 'be-ish' on colour bases — compare CAY (y)ar(ar)- 'barely, rather' under *rarar*-]

PE ar- 'repeated or prolonged activity' [from **yar*-? — cf. *yaa*- and the *y*-initial allomorphs in Inu under *ðar*-, also for example NAI *niviyaq*- under *nəvə*-]

AAY #+ar- 'continuative'

CAY #ar- 'repeatedly'

NSY [note +aar- in *situXaar*- 'roll down']

CSY +aXtar-, (#)aXtur- 'repeatedly' [and +araatar- 'keep on -ing']

Sir +aqar- 'constantly, frequently' [note also the qar- in cəqar- under ḏar-, ḏaqar- for the last element]

SPI —

NAI #(V)q- 'repeated, prolonged action' [geminating *q- in some forms]

WCI #aq- 'repeated, prolonged action'

ECI #aq-

GRI #ar-

PY arartā- 'suddenly' [perhaps from *yarar(tā)-]

AAY +aXtā-, (after unaccented syllable) aaXtā- 'suddenly' [the former after tā- bases; suppletive to qqāXtā- under k(k)ar-, as also aaXtar- 'in repeated sudden bursts' is to qqāXaa- under k(k)ar-]

CAY (+)(y)ar(aX)tā- 'suddenly, immediately, for a short while' [compare qāXtā- under k(k)ar-]

NSY +aXqur- 'quickly'

CSY +aXtā- 'suddenly' [compare qaXtā- under k(k)ar-]

PI aržuk 'little' [cf. ar and yuy]

SPI Imaq aržuk 'little'

NAI aržuk 'younger'

WCI aryuk, +(r)yuk 'dear little'

ECI a(a)ryuk

GRI (v)aršuk 'poor, useless', NGaXXuk 'little' [and aršuy- 'half-heartedly']

C

PE car-¹ 'try to cause to' [cf. Aleut ya- (after C aya-, with epenthetic a) 'try to make, become or effect (change of state or position)' and yaar- in aṃayaar- 'try to find out, ask about'; if from *tyar- there may be a link to ty- which would explain the unusual Aleut correspondence here — compare under pityaqā- (esp. Nu pityaq-), and cf. also yarar-]

AAY (#)+car- 'cause to be -' [with adj. roots]

CAY +car- 'cause, try to induce to', +caar(ar)- 'endeavour to', qcaar(ar)- 'do one's best to' [and note saay- 'try to']

NSY +sar- 'cause to', +sa(a)qā- 'try to (by repeated action)'

CSY +sar- 'cause to', +sarar- 'try to induce to' Sir +sər-, +sar- 'tell, ask to'

SPI +saq- 'cause to, try to', +sarataq- 'try to (in future)' [for Qaw +saq- 'begin to, hurry to' see saaq-]

NAI +saq- 'cause, try, begin to' [the latter meaning by contam. with saaq-?; also 'definitely should, so that one -'; and +saari- 'deliberately', (+)saq- 'be in process of -ing, be just ing']

WCI +ha(a)q- 'try to get to -' [Lowe has Sig +saq- also as 'I hope that -'; note also Sig +saari- 'on purpose', +saruma- 'intend']

ECI +sa(a)q- 'try to get to' [also used as imperative softener; +saq- may cause gemination and has half-trans. +saari-, reflex. saq apparently truncating, but this could go with saaq-]

GRI +sa(a)r- 'try to get to' [intr. +saar- can mean 'try to']

PE car-² 'go to get' [cf. car-¹]

AAY —

CAY [note saay- 'fetch from accessible place'; for homonym 'try to' see car-¹]

NSY +sar- 'try to get, fetch'

CSY +saXtur- 'be hunting -'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI +saq- 'fetch'

WCI Sig +saq- 'fetch' [Lowe — only after V, otherwise taq- under tar-]

ECI +saq- 'fetch s.th. already prepared' [but Lab 'set out to fetch' acc. Bourq.]

GRI NG +haq- 'fetch' [only after V, otherwise taq- under tar-]

PE ci- 'acquire' [cf. ci(C)ur- and Aleut si- 'gather, pick up, kill for storage (game)']

AAY —

CAY +ci- 'buy'

NSY —

CSY +si- 'acquire lots of, work on or with' [and +siir- 'gather, get lots of']

Sir — [for si- 'make' see li-¹]

SPI Qaw +si- 'buy', (#)(u)siaq 's.th. acquired by being given or sent' — usually with bases formed from un; as verb = 'to acquire in that way', +siaq- 'get a new -' [and as a nominal = 'new']

NAI —

WCI +hi- 'get, buy, find'

ECI +si- 'get, buy, find' [also +siaq 's.th. bought, found']

GRI +si- 'get, buy, find' [and +siaq 's.th. acquired, bought, found'; Spald. has +siaq — come across (animal)' for NBI]

PY ciqā- 'future' [cf. c(c)ir- and rqa-?]

AAY +ciqā-, (+ciiqā- after dropped tā) 'planned future'

CAY +ciqā-, (+ciiqā- after dropped tā) 'future', Nun +ciqiar- 'be about to'

NSY [note +lāqā-, (with base in u(C)) +luqā- 'future' — and compare lāqyar- under c(c)iryar-]

CSY [note +lāqā- 'future', influenced by ḥi- ? — but compare ḥlar- under ḥcar-; also Chap nāXlāqā- 'be a long time -ing']

Inu [for SPI ḥluq- 'future' see c(c)ir-]

PI ciqtuq- 'pretend to' [cf. ciru(C)ar-; from c(c)ir- and tur-² ?]

SPI —

NAI siqtuq- 'pretend to' [Jen.]

WCI hiqtuq-

ECI siqtu(q)-

GRI —

PE c(c)ir- 'wait for s.o. or s.th. to' [cf. ciqā- and Aleut cXi- (old Atkan cXusa- with usa-) 'cause, let, wait for — to, think that']

AAY nāXcir-, ḥciaqā- 'wait for — to' [and (#)ḥcir-, (#)+cir- 'let — sit and -, wait for — to']

CAY +cir- 'let, wait for — to', +ciar(ar)- 'wait patiently for — to' [and +(s)ciur-, Y +(s)cir- 'get -ed', +(s)ciiyatā- 'be unable to']

NSY **nəXsir-** 'wait for — to' [additive when preceding to dropped?; also **nəXsižaqə-**, **+sižaqə-**]

CSY **+sir-** 'wait for, cause to', **nəXsir-** 'wait for — to'

Sir — [note **sir-** in **saluxsir-** 'dry (tr.)' from **saluy-** 'dry (intr.)'; for negative **səyətə-** see under **ɲit-**]

SPI **+siq-** 'wait for — to, (intr.) be in process of -ing' [and note **+hiuq-** 'future' = **Imaqsiuq-** after **t** bases apparently — compare NSY **ləqə-** under **ciqə-**]

NAI **(#)+(t)siq-** 'let happen', **+(t)sii-**, **+(t)siaɾi-** 'wait for — to' WCI **ttiɣ-**, (after C) **+hiq-**, **ttiari-**, (after C) **+hiari-** 'wait for — to' [followed by contemp./subord. = 'while — ing'; intr. **ttiɣ-**, (after C) **+hiq-** can also be 'get oneself -ed']

ECI **+(t)sii-**, **+(t)siaɾi-** 'wait for — to', (intr.) **+(t)si(q)-** 'wait for self to -, be in process of -ing, get oneself -ed'

GRI **+(t)sir-**, **+(t)sii-** 'wait for — to' [the first form transitive or reflexive, the second trans. or half-transitive; **+(t)siaq-** 's.th. left to be -ed']

PY ciɾu(C)ar- 'pretend to' [cf. **ciqtuq-**; from **c(c)ir-** and **ɲ(ɲ)uðar-**]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY **+siruar-** 'pretend to' [and nom. **+siruaq** 'wretched little']

CSY **sir^waar-** 'pretend to, not put much effort into -ing'

PE c(c)iryar- 'be easy to' [cf. **c(c)ir-** and **yar-**]

AAY —

CAY **+(s)ciɾyar-** 'be easily -ed' [compare **(s)cir-** under **c(c)ir-**]

NSY [note **+ləqyar-** 'almost (in past)', **+ləqyaqə-** 'barely, just a little' — compare **ləqə-** 'future' under **ciqə-**]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI **+siaq-**, Qaw **+siriaq-** 'be easily -ed'

NAI **+(t)siriaq-**

WCI **ttiɾiaq-**, (after C) **+hiɾiaq-** 'be easy to' [and **ttiɾiit-**, (after C) **+hiɾiit-** 'be difficult to -']

ECI **+(t)siriit-** 'be difficult to' [and **+(t)si(k)-** 'be easy to'; and Spald. has **ttiɾiaq-** 'be easy to' for NBI]

GRI **+siriar-** 'be easy to', **+siriit-** 'be difficult to'

PE ci(C)un 'instrument for -ing' [cf. **ci(C)ur-** and **un**]

AAY **+suun** 'instrument for -ing'

CAY **suun**, (after C) **+cuun**, NI, HBC, Nun **+suun** 'device for -ing'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI **+siun** 'means for -ing' [Jen.]

WCI —

ECI **+siut** 's.th. used in -ing, for or during -'

GRI **+siut** 'means for acquiring or going in -'

PE ci(C)ur- 'look for' [cf. **ci-** and **(C)ur-** and **ci(C)un**; Atkan and Att Aleut **saaru-** 'hunt, look for, try to' is probably not related acc. Berg., but note NSU **saar-** below]

AAY **+(X)sur-**, **sur-** 'hunt, look for' [also **+(X)sua-**, **sua-**]

CAY **+sur-**, (after C) **cur-** 'hunt, look for, check' [NI, HBC

and Nun **+sur** on all bases; note also NSU **saar-** 'hunt', from ***ci(C)urar-**]

NSY —

CSY **+sur-** 'test, check how — s.th. is' [for **+siir-** 'gather, get lots of' see **ci-**]

Sir —

SPI **(#)+siuq-** 'hunt, be among'

NAI **+siuq-** 'hunt, look for'

WCI **+hiuq-** 'look for, hunt, travel around in or on' [and Car **+mihiuq-** 'be in or at']

ECI **+siuq-** 'look for, hunt'

GRI **+siur-** 'look for, travel around in, celebrate'

PE cuɣ 'big or bad'

AAY — [for **ɲcuk**, AP **kcuk** 'little' see **mcuɣ-**]

CAY **cuk** 'unpleasing, ugly old'

NSY **suk** 'bad'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI **(a)suk**, Imaq **zuk** 'old'

NAI **suyžuk** 'huge' [note **ðuɣ** for the second element]

WCINet **huyžuk**, Cop **huyyuɣaaluk** 'huge' [and Met. has **suk** 'piece of']

ECI **#suyyuk** 'huge'

GRI **#suššuk** 'huge', NG **huk** 'wretched, bad' [the latter in 1st person verbal use = 'while I was -ing (s.th. unwished for happened)']

PY culɲu- 'be indisposed with respect to s.th.' [cf. **ɲu-** and perhaps **cuy**]

AAY **#culɲu-** 'be sick, characterized by -ing'

CAY **culɲu-** 'be indisposed with respect to -'

NSY —

CSY —

PY cuɲaq 'little?' [cf. **mcuɣ-**]

AAY **#cuɲaq** 'relat. in a joking relationship'

CAY **cuɲaq** 'cute, little'

NSY —

CSY —

Inu [note SPI **W suɲaq-** 'more, most' and GRI **(#)suɲar-** 'almost, just before?']

ð

PE ðar 'passive participial' [probably alternating with **tar** after a C in PE as the Inu forms suggest (the post-vocalic alternant generalized in Yup?) and see **nappartar** under **napa-**; compare **kar**, with which this p.b. is suppletive in WCI, ECI and GRI at least; the initial **y** in Yup only appears after VV to break up potential 3-vowel clusters]

AAY **(#)+(y)aq**, (after Cə) **+aaq** 'product of -ing, s.th. -ed' [also trans. indicative marker]

CAY **+(y)aq** 'passive participial' [geminate **(C)VCə** bases; **yaq** after VV; also **+(y)a(ɾ)-** as trans. indic. marker and in passive postbase **+(y)au-** with **ɲu-**; compare also for example under **təyudar** (**təyɯ-**) and **təpðar** (**təpə-**)]

NSY **yaq** 'passive participial' [but **+a(ɾ)-** as trans. indic. marker]

CSY #+aq 'pass. part.' [productive as trans. indic. marker +a(ɾ)-]

Sir [(ma)žə(ɾ)- 'trans. indic. marker in past']

SPI (#)+žaaq, (after C) +taa, #aq 'pass. part.' [the first two forms esp. after postbase k in sense 'the one s.o. has caught', in passive +žaaɣu-]

NAI +žaq, (after C) +taq, #aq, #+aq 'pass. part.' [+žaq-, +taq- also trans. indic. marker; passive +žau- with ɲu-]

WCI +yaq, +taq 'pass. part.' [also trans. indic.; passive +yau-]

ECI +yaq, (after C) +taq 'pass. part.' [also trans. indic.; passive +yau-; Lab +yaa-, +taa-(ɲani, etc.) 'while-ing']

GRI (#)+šaq, (after C, but with much irregularity) #(+taq, #aq 'pass. part.' [for yaq after ɾ-bases see kar; stative passive +šaa-, etc.]

PE **ðar-** and **ðaqə-** 'habitually or repeatedly' [probably alternating with tar-, taqə- after C in PE — there may have been generalization of the post-vocalic alternant in Yup (and Al.); cf. qə- in the second form, also t(t)ar-, ta(C)ar- and Aleut ða-, Atkan usually za-, Att ya- 'repeatedly', Atkan zar-ulax, EA ðar-ulux '(he) never'; note the suppletive forms with initial y in Inu — cf. yaa-; the initial y in Yup occurs only to break up 3-vowel sequences]

AAY +(y)aqə- 'one at a time, more and more (of them)' [(y)aqə- 'whenever' with conj. mood]

CAY +(y)aqə- 'would' [narrative repetition, also 'whenever' with conj. mood endings; yaqə- after VV bases, causes gemination in (C)VCə bases]

NSY +(y)aqə- 'present tense', (with conj. mood) 'when(ever)' [and +(y)aqəyqə- with sub. mood = 'in order that — continually']

CSY +(y)aqə- 'at present, habitually', (with sub. mood) now and then' [and +žar-, +žaar- 'repeatedly but unnecessarily, unsuccessfully']

Sir +cəqəɾ- 'present tense' [with ar-?; with preceding causative t = sqəɾ]

SPI +žaq-, (after k/q) yaq-, (after t) taq- 'habitually', +žari- 'always, continuously' [allomorphs as for žaq-]

NAI +žaq-, +žaraq-, (after C) +taq-, +taraq-, (after k/q) yaq- 'repeatedly', +(ž)aq-, +(ž)ari-, (after t) +taq-, +tari-, (after k/q) yaq-, yari- 'would each time' [with some irregularity, esp. with bases in it]

WCI +taq- 'repeatedly'

ECI [Dor. has SB yaq- 'often']

GRI +šar-, (after C) +tar- 'repeatedly, habitually', +šari-, (after C) +tari- 'habitually' [also rari- after ɾ-bases — with ar- rather; +(š)araa- before -šuq and -luni, etc.; SWG +(š)ari- 'whenever' (with caus. ɲat, etc. — compare yaa-); note also +šaannar- 'often, all the time'; for +šariaqar- 'must' see yar-]

PE **ðə** and **tə** 'agent (-er)' [the two forms probably alternating in PE (respectively after V and C); cf. Aleut Xta-X, (after C) ta-X 'one skilled at -ing', verbally 'be skilled at -ing', with generalization of the post-cons. alternant?]

AAY +(s)ta 'agent, -er'

CAY +(s)ta 'agent, -er'

NSY +(t)ta 'agent, -er'

CSY +(s)ta

Sir +(s)ta [and (s)kar(aq*) '(the only) one who —', which is prob. from karaq]

SPI ži-, (after C) +ti

NAI ži-, (after C) +ti

WCI yi-, (after C) +ti [but yyi with t bases]

ECI yi-, (after C) +ti 'agent, -er'

GRI ši-, (after C) +ti

PE **ði-** 'half-transitivize (detransitivizer)' [cf. perhaps ðar and li-¹; note the post-consonantal variant +i (from a suppletive *yi? — see under yit-), which might be relatable to the final element in Aleut half-transitivizer qari-, consisting of pass. participial qa- plus ri- 'have' (possibly generalized from after uvular-bases, acc. Berg.) which itself has verbal use as a passive of resultant state; the present p.b. detransitivizes trans. bases but also has transitive uses in an 'undergo s.th. detrimental' sense (more productively in Yup, where it can take intr. endings too on intr. only or agentive bases), either the object or — with intransitive-only bases — the subject being the undergoer]

AAY +(y)i- 'half-transitivizer' [ci with tə bases; the initial y only occurs to break up 3-vowel sequences; for (y)itə- 'do for' see utə-]

CAY +(y)i- 'half-transitivizer' [ci with tə bases; causes gemination of (C)VCə bases]

NSY +i- 'half-transitivizer' [si- at least with tə bases, apparently also others]

CSY +i- 'half-trans.-er' [si- with tə bases]

Sir +(ž)i- 'half-trans.-er' [ti- with tə bases]

SPI +ži-, (after k/q, fricativized) +i-, (#)+si- [the latter esp. to t bases, but +ši- after ut(i)] 'half-transitivizer'

NAI +ži-, (after most k/q bases) (#)i-, (after most t bases) (#)+si- 'half-transitivizer' [+ži- with ut(i) and +i- with bases in ik/q or VV k/q; this p.b. also has restricted trans. use in the sense 'cause' on intr.-only bases]

WCI (#)yi-, (after C) (#)i-, #+hi- 'half-trans.-er'

ECI (#)yi-, (after C) (#)i-, #+si- 'half-transitivizer' [and note saari-, half-trans. of saaq- under car-¹; yiaq 's.th. unintentionally-ed', yiaqar-, trans. yiari- 'have happen to one's detriment']

GRI #+ši-, #+i-, #+si- 'half-transitivizer' [the first form after V or ut(i), the second after most ɾ/y bases (the final C being dropped except ɾ after *ə or VV), the last after most t bases, but with much irregularity]

PE **ðiɣ-** 'be far in a direction' [cf. the lexicalized forms under qulðiɣ- 'be high up' (qulə-) and Aleut ðiya-, Atkan also ziya-, EA also siya- 'have a good or proper' (to verbal bases 'well, be well-ed'), Atkan ziyat- 'well', ziyata- 'well, for a long time', EA siyat(a)- 'for a long time']

AAY #qsəy- 'be large or small in a dimension -wards'

CAY #qsiy- 'be far in a direction' [compare qliq under l(l)ir-]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI #sik-

NAI #sik- 'lie in a direction' [additive to bases in t(i); Jen. also has vasik-]

WCI #hik- 'lie in a direction'

ECI #(+va)sik- 'be far in a direction' [note var- for the first element; also pasik- 'almost']

GRI #siγ- 'be (rather) far in a direction', +(r)pasiγ- 'lie to the (direction)', also 'seem or act like a -' [compare valuk- and contrast NWG passiy- 'more or less, almost' from vay + ðiy-, also aarḡasiy- 'can almost not be seen/heard any longer' from aarḡa- under aya-]

PE ðqə- 'ask or tell to' [cf. perhaps t⁻¹ and rḡə-; the vowel in the Inuit forms may be due to following affixed material like GRI indic. -vaa or p.b. un, hence pitqun under piðqun(-) — compare also NSY yqur- below]

AAY sqə- 'ask, want — to' [cəqə- with tə bases; inserts ə after r/γ bases]

CAY sqə- 'ask — to' [optionally inserts ə after r/γ bases; also squma- 'want — to' with (u)ma-]

NSY yqə- 'ask, tell — to' [with preceding half-trans. si- = siyqə-; may cause semi-final ə to drop before γ or r, then reinserted right before the p.b.; yqur- 'force — to', yqusar- 'encourage — to']

CSY sqə- 'ask, want — to' [inserts ə after r/γ bases]

Sir sqə- 'ask, tell to' [Vakh. — from CSY?]

SPI (t)qu- 'ask, tell — to' [tqu- after V or t; (t)qusaq- 'encourage — to (often against wishes)', (t)quinaq 'urge — to']

NAI (t)qu- 'ask, tell to' [tqu- after V or t; (t)quuq- 'urge — to']

WCI tqu-, (after k/q) qqu- 'ask, want — to' [and Sig (t)quuq- 'urge -to' — compare Cop qquuq- 'no doubt' under qquuq-]

ECI qu-, Lab qqu- 'ask, want — to'

GRI qqu- [for speakers in some areas qu-] 'ask, want, tell — to' [and reflexive qqušaar- 'try to get people to — one']

PE ðuy 'big?' [cf. ðuyar, also NAI suyžuk, etc., under cuγ, the ðuy- of PE kutðuy- and Aleut ðuy- 'intensely, suddenly' as in irðuy- 'decay' and qaraðuy- 'dance']

AAY —

CAY (#)ruk, (with velar base) +uk 'big' [the first form generalized from after uvular bases; for #(+)yuk 'thing like a -' see yuγ]

NSY [note (#)γžuk 'weak, barely visible' and pižuy 'completely']

CSY +žuxlak 'big', (+)žuk 'big old' [the latter also verbal; and note +žukutaq 'very big' and qšuk '(good or bad) old, troublesome']

Sir [+žukutaX 'very — ' — to adj. verbal bases only?]

SPI γžuzuk, γžazuk '(big) old', +(r)žuužaq 'bad' [verbal = 'badly'; Imaq has žuk 'little, weak' — from NSY?]

NAI Mal +žuk 'big' [also lexicalized elsewhere]

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE ðuyar(-) 'big or a lot' [cf. ðuy and ar?]

AAY —

CAY ruyaq*, (after velar base) uyaq* 'a multitude of -', (pl.) ruyaat, uyaat 'many' [the first forms generalized from after uvular bases, as ruk under ðuy]

NSY žuyaq 'good', žuyar 'well' [and žuyapixtər 'very well']

CSY [note perhaps šuuk, šaak 'shabby, old']

Sir —

SPI —

NAI +(r)žuaq(*) 'big, old, not quite proper' [pl. +(r)žuit, verbal = 'against all odds'; in comb. with u 'be' = +(r)žuur]

WCI +(r)yuaq 'big' [and note Baker Lake 'tuaq 'big, prominent', with lexicalized glottal stop acc. Dor.]

ECI +(r)yuaq, Lab +(t)suak [verbal = 'a lot'; in comb. with u = +(r)yuu]

GRI +(r)šuaq* 'big' [also 'bad'; pl. +(r)šuit, rel. +(r)šuur; verbal = 'strongly'; in comb. with u- 'be' = +(r)šuu-]

PE ður and tur 'intrans. participial' [the alternation (after respectively V and C) was already in PE; there may be a relat. to qður- and ðurar- (note esp. the participial forms like žuaq in Inu below); this morpheme has both verbal (mood-marking) and nominal uses in Inu]

AAY +(γ/t)uq 'intrans. indicative marker' [yuq after VV, +tuq after C]

CAY +(γ/t)uq 'intrans. indicative marker' [as AAY, and note yuq in napayuq under napa-]

NSY +(γ/t)uq 'intrans. indicative marker'

CSY +(γ/t)uq 'intrans. indicative marker'

Sir cəX, (after C) +təX 'intrans. participial and recent past indic. marker'

SPI žuq, (after C) +tuq 'intrans. indic. marker' [and žuaq, (after C) +tuaq 'intr. participial (one that is -ing)']

NAI žuq, (after C) +tuq 'intrans. participle or indic. marker' [and žuaq, (after t) +tuaq 'one that is -ing, past indic. marker']

WCI yuq, (after C) +tuq 'intrans. part. or indic. marker' [and Sig yuaq, (after C) +tuaq 'intrans. participial and indic. marker']

ECI yuq, (after C) +tuq 'intrans. part. and indic. marker'

GRI šuq, (after C) +tuq 'intrans. participial' [and note šuur-, (after C) tuur- 'happen to (despite expectation)', with η(ŋ)ur-?]

PE ðurar- and turar- 'continually' [the alternation could be PE, with various generalizations since; cf. tur⁻² and ar-, qður- and perhaps ður, also əkður(ar)- under əkə⁻² and atžuk- under atə-; the forms below with initial γ in Yup appear after VV to break up 3-vowel sequences; for the q-initial forms in Yup compare qður-]

AAY KP +tuar-, AP +(γ)urar-, (after C) +turar-, (after tə, which drops) quar- 'still, continue -ing'

CAY +(γ)ur(ar)-, (after C) +tur(ar)-, (after tə, which drops) qur(ar)- 'keep on -ing', NSU also 'leisurely' [causes gemination in (C)VCə base, as do related +(γ/t)urainar- 'finally', +(γ/t)uralar-, Y +(γ/t)ur(ar)lar-, HBC, NI +(γ/t)uratu- 'always']

NSY +uar- 'continually' [for tuar- 'at last' see tu(C)ar-]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI (#)+tuaq- 'continually' [Nu also 'whenever']

WCI (#)+tuaq- 'continually'

ECI ttuaq- 'continually, a long time'

GRI *yuaR-*, (after C) +*tuaR-* 'continually' [also #*uaR-* after V; there may be suppletion with *uʔaq-* here]

PE *ðviʔ* or *viʔ* 'place or time of' [the first form, as still reflected in NSU and Inu variant *vvik*, is probably the original one — note that the p.b. nowhere alternates with **piʔ* after a C in the manner of virtually all other additive p.b.s with initial *v* after V; perhaps the initial *ð(ə)* goes with PE *tə*, Aleut *ð(a)*; note that *viʔ* can be attached to nom. bases in CAY and (in lexicalizations) in GRI at least]

AAY +*wik* 'place, time of' [ə-dr; preceding *tə* drops leaving voicelessness only — though it can go to *s* in Kod]

CAY +*vik* 'place, time of' [+*wik* in core GCY after V; ə-dr; *tə* into *z* or (after a fric.) dropped leaving voicelessness; optionally *zvik* also after V in NSU; on nominal bases takes the form +(R)*vik* 'place for -']

NSY +*vik* 'place, time of'

CSY +*vik* 'place, time of' [ə-dr, and *tə* causes devoicing (to *fik*), dropping after a fricative]

Sir +*vəx* 'place, time of' (underlyingly *vix*)

SPI +*vik*

NAI +*vik* 'place, time of' [geminating after V; preceding *t* goes to *ž*]

WCI +*vik* [geminating after V; preceding *t* to *l* (Copper) or *ž* (Net)]

ECI +*vik* 'place, time of' [may cause gemination in V base; in NBI both forms like *iyavvik* and *iyʔavvik* from *iyav-* occur acc. Dor.]

GRI +(f)*fik* 'place, time of' [also #*vik* causing gemination in V bases; the modern productive form could be due to redistribution of the gemination from the base to the p.b. if it does not directly reflect *ðviʔ*]

PE *ðvikə-* 'have as place or time of doing' [also with human object; cf. *ðviʔ* and *kə¹*]

AAY +*wikə-* 'have as place or time of -ing or person towards whom one is -ing'

CAY +*vikə-*

NSY —

CSY +*vikə-*

Sir [note *vəkə(s)-* as in *sivəkə(s)-* 'put on, place somewhere, pay off loan' in Em. — from *si-* under *əti-*]

SPI —

NAI +*viʔi-*

WCI +*viʔi-*

ECI +*viʔi-*

GRI +(f)*fiʔi-*, #*viʔi-*

Y

PI *yaa-* and *yai-* 'whenever' [with special forms of the causative -*ʔat*, etc.; cf. *ar-*, also *ðar-*, with which this set is suppletive in Inu — note especially NAI forms like *ʔari-* and SWG (š)*ari-* there, suggesting the source of the present set as a blend between *ar-* and *ðaqə-* under *ðar-*]

SPI —

NAI [for *ʔaq-*, *ʔari-* 'would each time' see *ðar-*]

WCI +*yaa-*, +*yaraa-* 'whenever', +*yai-* 'whenever (in future)' [the latter with condit. *kpat-*, etc.]

ECI NBI +*yaraa-*, (after *k/q*) *yaa-*, SB +*yai-*, *lirai-* 'whenever'

GRI +*yaa-*

PI *yallaq-* 'for time being or in a while?' [cf. *ʔaq-* and compare Sig *ʔa-* under *na-* for the first element, also *kayuy-* and *ʔaluaq-*]

SPI +*ʔaluaq-* 'right away, quickly'

NAI —

WCI Net (+) *yallaq-* 'for time being or some time' [Ras.]

ECI —

GRI +*ʔaʔar-* 'for time being, a while', [+*yallaq-* also 'first' in NG]

PI *ʔaluaq-* 'but...' [cf. *l(l)u(C)ar-?*; for the first element compare *yallaq-*, Sig *ʔa-* under *na-* and *ʔayaq-* under *yar-*]

SPI +*ʔaluaq-* 'indeed, but...'

NAI +*ʔaluaq-* 'however, but...' [note also +*luq-* 'even if';

kkaluaq 'former -']

WCI +*ʔaluaq-* 'however, but...'

ECI +*ʔaluaq-*

GRI +*ʔaluar-* 'however, but..., in vain, formerly' [and as a nominal +*ʔaluaq*, rel. +*ʔaluup*, pl. +*ʔaluit*; *ʔaluaq* 'former']

PI *ʔanək-* 'already have -ed' [cf. *nəʔ-* and the same *ʔa-* as in *yallaq-* and under *na-*?]

SPI —

NAI +*anik-*, (optionally after *t*) +*kanik-*, Mal +*ʔanik-* 'have already -ed'

WCI Cop *anik-*, Sig *mmanik-*

ECI Aiv (Ra)*anik-*

GRI —

PI *ʔiaq-* and *riaq-* 'set about -ing?' [the latter generalized from after uvular bases; cf. *yar(tur)-*]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI *ʔiaq-*, (after *q*) *riaq-* 'set about, be in process of -ing' [also as an intensifier, e.g. with the causative mood 'when — (vivid action)' and in Net in the comb. *riaŋŋuaq* — the latter dialect also has *ʔiaq(tit)-* (+ neg. contemp.) 'before — ing']

ECI *ʔiaq-* 'begin' [and in more limited use as an enclitic = 'a little (in a direction)']

GRI *riar-* 'set about, dynamic action or state, intensifier' [with contemp. mood = 'after -ing'; in EG (R)*iar-* is much used in comb. with certain mood paradigms such as caus. *ia(ami, etc.)*, cond. *iar(pat, etc.)*, optative

iatsi (corresponding to WG riassa- 'let's -'), and contingent aaŋia(ami) 'every time -']

PI yiaqaq- 'must' [cf. yar- and ŋqar-]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI yiaqaq- 'must' [Net also yaaqaq- after V) and nom. yialik]

ECI yiaqaq-, (nom.) yialik, NBI, SB also (with V bases) +yariaqaq- 'must', (with t bases) tariaqaq- [with ḏar- as in the GRI below; also nom. yarialik, etc.]

GRI +ṣariaqaq-, (after C) +tariaqaq- 'must' [with preceding ḏar-; also #yiaqaq-, NG (nom.) yarialik 'must']

PI yiik (du.) & **yiit** (pl.) 'pair or group in converse or mutual relationship' [dual and plural respectively; cf. kə⁻¹ and Inu it (GRI iit) as in malukit under malukuy, added to numeral bases to form group nominals equivalent to CAY, AAY in, ik 'group, pair of', the nasal of which is the same as in all numeral bases above two in these languages]

Yup [note CAY kəḏXiik 'pair of, mutual -s' from kə⁻¹ and lri(C)a(q) and compare also PY nuli(ṛ)aqəḏlriik 'married couple' under nulir(ar) — also CSY naḏəqiiyarutə- under naləyiik (naḏə-)]

SPI yiik, yiit 'pair, mutual group of' [verbal = 'be mutual -s, in converse relationship', as in all Inu]

NAI yiik, yiit 'pair, mutual group of'

WCI yiik, yiit

ECI yiik, yiit

GRI yiit 'pair, mutual group of' [and verbal yiiy- 'be in a mutual/converse relationship']

PI yiiq- 'already' [cf. ki- and ŋir-?]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI riik-, (after V only) yarii-, Sig yiiq- 'already' [the latter with preceding ḏar-; Lowe has yarii- only on all bases in Cop]

ECI yiiq-, (after V only) yarii-, (after t only) tsarii- 'already' [the latter allomorph tarii on Baffin, where also vayii- is found; note Lab yiri- 'again so soon']

GRI riir-, EG laŋiir- 'already' [and compare pišariir-, piariir- under pižarii-]

PI yiit- 'can not' [cf. ŋit- and perhaps yi- discussed under ḏi-, i.e. originally 'not have s.th. unwanted happen to one' as in Sig yiitkutaq- below?]

Yup [AAY +(y)ii- 'manage to', with neg. 'be unable to', is probably an extension of the half-transitive p.b. (y)i- (under PE ḏi-) acc. Leer, so it could be related]

SPI —

NAI [note yiitkutaq in akšayitkutaq under akḏay-]

WCI yiit- 'cannot (any longer)' [also yiiq- with ŋir-; note also Sig yiitkutaq 'means for preventing']

ECI [note akšayitkutaq under akḏay-]

GRI [note akšayitkutaq under akḏay-]

PI yuciq 'secondary' [cf. ŋu- and un?]

SPI —

NAI yusiq 'secondary' [Jen.]

WCI —

ECI SB, Lab yusiq 'secondary, other kind of -'

GRI #rusiq 'not a real -'

I

PY i deictic used with demonstratives [enclitic; cf. Aleut y, ya]

AAY i deictic used with demonstratives

CAY i deictic used with demonstratives

NSY —

CSY —

PI iqtuq- 'do so many times' [cf. tur⁻²; added to numeral bases]

SPI —

NAI (#)iqtuq- 'do — times'

WCI (#)iqtuq-

ECI NBI irsuq-

GRI —

PE (C)ir 'animal connected with s.th.'

AAY #iq 'animal connected with -' [see for example under əpnarir (əpnar)]

CAY #iq, ir(aq*)

NSY —

CSY #iq [in pəñiiq under əpnarir (əpnar) at least]

Sir #iX [see under əpnarir (əpnar)]

SPI #iq [see under əpnarir (əpnar) as for all Inu]

NAI #iq

WCI #iq

ECI —

GRI —

PY (ŋ)irar- 'be cold in one's (body part)' [cf. ŋir- and ar-]

AAY (#)(ŋ)irar- 'be cold in one's -'

CAY (#)(ŋ)ir(ar)-

NSY —

CSY —

Inu [for ECI iq- 'be cold in one's -' see ŋir-]

PI ituq- 'fetch'

SPI —

NAI Mal isuq- 'fetch'

WCI ituq-

ECI ituq-

GRI isur-

K

PI kapcak(-) 'almost' [or kkapcak? — cf. kkannir-, k(k)ar- and myay-]

SPI —

NAI kafsak- 'rather, almost, on point of' [also kafsaaq- in the latter meaning]

WCI Sig kapsak- 'rather, almost, a bit', Cop kaffaaluk 'big, very much' [and compare B. Lake kahik- 'almost, fairly', with ðiy-]

ECI kasa(a)k- 'almost' [also nominal; note kak 'tiny, bad']

GRI NWG kassak [old ortho. kavsak] 'bad, poor' [may be endearing or ironic; kasik is the more common equivalent elsewhere]

PE kar 'passive participial' [cf. Aleut passive participial qa-X (generalized from after uvular bases), (after y) ka-X, (after C) xa-X (used with poss. person endings for anaphoric object past tense), also in half-transitive qarimentioned under ði- and perhaps qaða-, (after y) kaða-, (after t) xaða- 'have already ed, stop' (but cf. kžaq) and qali- 'begin' mentioned under liq-]

AAY [note laakaq under əlakaq (əlay-)]

CAY [note əlakaq 'water hole' under əlay-]

NSY [note aylukaq 'work' from ayluy- 'work']

CSY kaq 'pass. part.' [also trans. past tense marker; ə-dr — also with tə bases, with t optionally into s; for past (active) participial homonym see kžaq]

Sir —

SPI [note (#)kaa 'one that has been -ed (by possessor)' — after V bases only?]

NAI kkaq 'that which one has -ed' [also trans. participial mood marker — the gemination may be due to inflected forms as under GRI below; also liyaaq 'that one has provided with -' from lir-]

WCI #yaq 'passive participial' [after some k and q bases]

ECI #yaq 'durable result of action' [and alternative trans. indic. marker qa(r) after uvular bases; Spald. has passive participial yaq regularly after k and q bases for NBI]

GRI yaq 'pass. participial' [pl. and inflected kka(t); usual with r bases, causing the r to drop, suppletive to ðar]

PE k(k)ar- and **q(q)ar-** 'briefly or suddenly' [the latter form from after uvular bases; cf. kkannir-, kapcak and also puvukar- under puvuy-]

AAY (#)qqaq- 'briefly, a little' [not geminated as an imperative modifier], qqəxtə- 'suddenly' [for suppletive +aXtə- after tə bases (and ones with an unaccented final syllable) see arartə-; note also qqəXaa-, aaXtar- 'in repeated sudden bursts' with similar suppletive form under arartə-]

CAY qar- 'briefly, just (before), please (with imper.)', qəxtə- 'suddenly, fast, at same time as' [not with y or — usually — tə bases, for which compare (y)ar(aX)tə- under arartə-]

NSY qar- 'please, let's — (with opt.), suddenly' [note also tgar- 'suddenly']

CSY qar- 'please (with imper.)', Chap also 'briefly', qaXtə- 'suddenly' [not with bases in y or prime V; also +aXtə-]

Sir [note anqarar- 'run out' from anə-]

SPI Qaw kinaq- 'right away' [and KI kalaq- 'already']
NAI #kaq- 'barely', karjit 'delay-ing' [additive to t bases], kallaiq-, Mal kalanrit- 'not at once' [and aqsi-, (after t) +kaqsi- 'begin, be about to?'; for (+)kanik- 'already' see yanək-]

WCI kaq- 'suddenly, for a moment' [also used as an intensifier; also kaallak- 'straight out, at a blow' (with hay-), Car ka(C)- 'a moment' and kalaq- 'will soon']

ECI ka(a)lla(k)- 'suddenly', kapit- 'soon, at once', kaina(q)- 'for a moment' [and Lab kkaa- 'too much, precipitously', Aiv ka(C)- 'a moment', ka(η)niaq- 'will soon']

GRI #kar- 'suddenly', (#)kaa hay- 'very much, hard' [compare ala- for the latter; for #kaa- 'several do' see qqar-]

PY karaq 'small' [there may be a link to kšak]

AAY —

CAY kar(aq*) 'small' [only with bases in tə, which drops; see also (s)kar(aq) under ðə, note also ŋkaraq 'exact area in a direction, right -']

NSY —

CSY karaq 'small'

Inu [note Car niviakkaq under nivi(C)ar?]

PE k(k)attar- and **q(q)attar-** 'repeatedly or habitually?' [cf. k(k)ətar-, qqar- and t(t)ar-; since there are far more uvular than velar bases in Esk. the generalization of a post-uvular allomorph to other positions (as in the second form here) is more likely than that of a post-velar one]

AAY qatar- 'be -ing (progressive)' [usually drops tə], qataarar- 'slowly'

CAY qatar- 'be about to', qataar(ar)- 'gradually, slowly start -ing' [for Nun kutar(ar)- 'plan to' see kutar-]

NSY katar- 'begin to'

CSY katar(ar)- 'finally — despite feeling it wouldn't happen'

Sir —

SPI [note siniyuminaitqataq- 'never sleep']

NAI #kataq- 'repeatedly' [also #qattaaq- and Mal #qataq-; #qattaliq- 'begin to regularly']

WCI qattaq-, Sig kattaq- 'repeatedly'

ECI qatta(q)- 'repeatedly' [also (#)kataq- after k-bases; note also perhaps lukatak- 'bad(ly)' with tuiy(-)]

GRI qattaaq- 'repeatedly', NG qattaq- 'habitually', qattaaq- 'repeatedly' [WG also #kattar-, #kataar- after certain velar bases; note also katay- 'be tired of -ing' — compare CAY ŋtay- 'very much' for the second element?]

PE kayuy(-) 'tend to (often)' [cf. yuy- and Sig ya- under na-, also Aleut Vka- 'can' under ya-]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY —

CSY kayuk 'one that — readily', kayuyu- 'be able to'

Sir kayux 'one able to -'

SPI —

NAI Nu yayuk- 'often' [Jen. also for B; MacLean has #ayuuq-, #(y)ayuk- 'one that (always) -']

WCI Net yayuk- 'tend to, often' [also Esk. Point in first sense]

ECI *ɣayuk-* 'tend to, often', *ɣayuit-* 'rarely'
 GRI *+ɣayuy-* 'often, habitually' [and *+ɣayuuq-* 'one who habitually, often -']

PE *kðar* 's.th. for the future' [cf. *yarka(C)u-* and *žukžau-*]
 AAY *+(X)kaq* 'future', *+kau* 'be supposed to, should' [with *ɲu-*; for *+yara* see *yarka(C)u-*]
 CAY *+kaq* 'future, raw material for' [for *+(ɣ)aXkaq* 's.th. which is to be -ed' see *yarka(C)u-*]

NSY *+(x)kaq* 'material for'
 CSY *+kaq* 'raw material for', *kaXqaq* 'future'
 Sir [Vakh. has *kaXqaX* 'future' — presumably from the CSY]

SPI *kšaq* 'material for' [and verbal = 'acquire material for']
 NAI *kšaq* 'future' [verbal = 'get material for'; and note such lexicalized forms as *tusaqšari-* 'be able to hear' from *tucar-*]

WCI *xxaq* 'future' [verbal = 'get material for']
 ECI *tšaq* 'future' [verbal = 'get material for'; also *tsayaq* 'material for']

GRI *ššaq* 'future' [and note such lexical items as *tusaššaa-*, *tusaršaa-* 'be audible' from *tucar-*; NG *xxau-*, (after uvular) *XXau-* 'be apt to, can easily']

PE *kðit-* 'supply with' [cf. *kðar* and lit-]

AAY *+(X)kitə-* 'give, loan to'
 CAY *+kitə-* 'give, supply with'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *kšit-*

NAI *kšit-*

WCI *xxit-*

ECI —

GRI *ššit-*

PE *kə¹* 'have as' [also a transitivizer of emotional roots — 'feel — towards'; compare also *əðəkə-* under *əðə*; for Aleut *ri-* 'have' see under *ði-*, though it may ultimately be related to the present p.b.]

AAY *kə-* 'have as' [also 'find (too) -' with adj. bases]

CAY *kə-* [in the 'find (too)' sense causes *tə* to become *l* and does not alternate with *q* after a uvular]

NSY —

CSY *kə-* 'have as'

Sir *kə-* [*kəs-* before present tense *qəXtəra*, etc. — cf. *t-¹*, apparently added here]

SPI *ɣi-* 'have as' [for *kaa*q 'one that has been -ed' see *kar*]

NAI *ɣi-* 'have as' [and note *kaa*q 'that which one usually has as one's -']

WCI *ɣi-* 'have as'

ECI *ɣi-*

GRI *ɣi-* 'have as, consider' [before contemp. mood *ɣa-*, with indic. *vaa* (3s-3s), etc., contracts to *ɣaa*, etc.]

PE *kə(-)2* '(present passive) participial' [cf. *kənaq*, *kzaq* and *kar* and Aleut present/participial marker *ku-X* (vowel influenced by 'lost' *ður?*), anaphoric trans. (3s object) *kuu*, etc., neg. (la)kaX; in Inu *ɣa-* before V in 3rd person inflections, otherwise *ɣə-*; note also the lexicalized forms *uyukə* (under *uyu-*) and *atəkə-*]

AAY *kə-* 'trans. past tense marker' [and in AP also a nominalizer as in CAY]

CAY *kə-* 'that which one is -ing' [and trans. participial mood marker; *kəŋə-* 'detransitivizer' (with *ŋə-* under *nəy-*) — compare *kənaq*]

NSY —

CSY *kə-* 's.th. one is -ing' [and transitive (present) participial mood marker]

Sir *kə(ŋə)-* 'transitive participial (may be used for indic.)'

SPI *ɣi-* 'trans. indic. marker'

NAI *ɣi-*

WCI *ɣi-*

ECI —

GRI *ɣi-* 'trans. participial marker'

PY-S *kəcitə-* or *kəcitar-* 'slowly'

AAY —

CAY —

NSY *kəsitə-* 'slowly, peacefully'

CSY *kəstar-* 'slowly, ahead of time' [and note *kusiir-* 'casually, slowly']

Sir *kəstar-* 'slowly' [perhaps from the CSY]

PY *kəɣtaq* 'one with a good' [cf. *kiɣ-*]

AAY —

CAY *kəxtaq* 'one with a good -'

NSY *kəxtaq*

CSY *kəxtaq*

PY *kəŋaq* 'one that is -ed (by s.o.)' [cf. *kə²*, *nəy-* and *ðar*]

AAY *kəŋa(r)-* 'one that is -ed (by possessor)' [forms the present transitive participial mood]

CAY *kəŋaq* 's.th. that is being -ed (by possessor)'

NSY *kəŋaq* 'one that has -ed (past participial)' [and note *kəŋa(a)ma-* 'distant past', *kəŋaur-* 'for a long time']

CSY —

PE *k(k)ətar-* 'repeatedly' [cf. *k(k)attar-* and *t(t)ar-*, also perhaps *qə-*]

AAY —

CAY *qətaar-* 'repeatedly back and forth' [and nominal *qətaaq* 'device acting thus']

NSY —

CSY *kətar-* 'tend to (by disposition)'

Sir — [cf. *kacəfkitar-* under *kaðəvə(t)-*]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI *kitaq-*, *kitaq-*, (*#*)*qitaq-* 'one time after another, frequently' [also *#qqitar-*, *#qqiyar-* after certain *q*-bases and note *kutaaq-*, *qitaq-* 'a long time']

GRI — [for *kula(ar)-* 'habitually, often' see *la(r)-*]

PE *ki-* 'in the future (and then)'

AAY *ki* 'in the future' [optative only]

CAY *ki*

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI +yisi- 'future' [Jen. has yi- 'also'; note also lyit- 'again', which could reflect the conflation of the present p.b. and another of this shape meaning 'although told not to, be bold enough to']

WCI yi-, +ki- 'again, too, and then'

ECI yi-, (esp. after t) kki-, (after ηjit) +ni- 'again, also' [for the latter compare the special form of the causative -nami, etc., after neg. ηjit-; generally with indic. but can also form less immediate imperatives; in Lab yi-, yialla(k)- 'again' is usually of unexpected, unfortunate occurrences]

GRI +yi- 'and then, moreover, also' [also older +ni- after ηjit-; used for less immediate imperatives; (3s) +yuyuq, etc., with intr. indicative]

PE k(k)i(C)ar 'I wonder' [enclitic]

AAY K +kiq 'I wonder, hope' [directly added to preceding word]

CAY +kiq 'I wonder' [and note +kin 'I wish' — used with opt. mood]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI +kiaq 'I wonder'

NAI +kiaq, (after q) kkiaq 'I wonder' [and +kii, kkii 'because, too']

WCI kiaq 'I wonder'

ECI kiaq

GRI

EG yiaq, NG #kiaq 'I wonder' [also WG in for example suuṛṛṛkiaq 'of course, I wonder why']

PE kiγ- 'have a good' [cf. kəytaq, nqiγ⁻¹ and ηiy-, perhaps also Aleut Vcx(i)- as in slaacx-iX 'storm' from sla- 'wind' and Atkan Vcxuza- 'very (much), strongly']

AAY kəxtə-, qəxtə- 'have a good -' [and, with tər-, KP t̪əxtə-, Kod t̪əxci-, PWS, AP t̪əxci- 'enjoy -ing']

CAY kəxci- 'have a good -', kəxtə- 'be or have a good -' [and kəxtiq 'one that is or has a good-', kəxtaar(aq) 'new, good', #ckəxtə- 'be very -, have a good -']

NSY kəxsaaqə- 'fix up'

CSY kəxtə- 'be or have a good -'

Sir nəxsəkəxtəX 'pretty' [and note qərlərəX on adj. bases 'one with a (esp. good) one']

SPI γik- 'have a good -' [and γiit- 'have a bad -', γiksaq 'fix']

NAI γik- 'be or have a good -' [also #rik- causing gemination in e.g. qaummarik- 'be bright' under qa(C)u(ḏi)-; also #γik-, Mal γiksaq 'good', γiit- 'have a bad-', ache in one's -, (#) γiksaq- 'make nice']

WCI γik- 'have a good, plenty of -' [and less productively 'be a good -'; γixxaaq- 'properly, well']

ECI γik- 'have a good, big -' [and γitsi- 'have got a better -']

GRI γiy-, γissaar- 'have a good', γik 'one with a good -' [also γissi- 'have got a better -'; for #qqiγ- and geminating #riγ- 'be good at -ing' see nqiγ⁻¹]

PE k(k)it- 'have little' [this p.b. may be related to ηit-, sharing the same tə/l alternation with it in Yup (compare also ipyit- under ipəγ-); the non-weakened k in Inu may indicate an earlier *nə(ɾ)kit- parallel to PE

nərtu-]

AAY +kitə- 'have small, few -'

CAY +kitə- 'have small, few -' [with the tə ~ l alternation; note +kəti-, HBC +kiti- 'have to a decreasing degree']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw kit- 'have small, few -'

NAI kit- 'have small, few —' [and kikiγi- 'have smaller, fewer -']

WCI qqukit- 'have small, few -'

ECI (+ta)kit- 'have small, few -' [and Spald. has NBI k̄i- 'have fewer, less -']

GRI kit-, k̄iṭiur- 'have small, few' [and kišaar- 'have rather little -', k̄iṭi-, NG γli- 'have smaller, fewer -']

PE kkannir- 'rather (more)' [cf. k(k)ar-?]

AAY qaqaṇiir-, AP qanir-, PWS qaniir-, Kod qa(qa)ṇia<ɾ>ar- 'a bit'

CAY kanir- 'more intensely', kaniir- 'a little more', kanir(ar)- 'more and more' [all additive with tə bases — dropping the ə]

NSY —

CSY kanir- 'rather, fairly'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Net, Car kkanniq- 'more, again'

ECI Iti, NBI kkan(n)iq-

GRI kannir-, NG kkanniq- 'somewhat, more or less' [also nominal kanniq, NG kkanniq-, which may be added to nominal forms in the allative case]

PE knar 'wind from (a direction)' [from PE ablative case kən — cf. Inu k̄ṇa on demon. stems]

AAY [note #kəq as in kanakəq 'south wind']

CAY #k̄ṇak, Y #k̄ṇəq*, LI #k̄ṇaq 'wind from the -'

NSY #k̄ṇaq

CSY [note #kəq* as in kanakəq* 'south wind']

Sir [note #k̄ṣaX in kanak̄ṣaX 'south wind']

SPI #k̄ṇaq 'wind from the -' [as in KI in̄ak̄ṇaq 'east wind'; Imaq #k̄ṇaq]

NAI #ṇnaq, Mal #k̄ṇaq 'wind from the -'

WCI #ṇnaq

ECI #ṇnaq, Baf. #ṇnaq 'wind from the -' [and η(ṇ)aq as in pinnaṇaq 'south wind']

GRI #ṇnaq [as in avannaq 'north wind', and note #+naa r- 'blow strongly' as in avannaar- 'blow strongly from the north']

PY k̄ṣak 'little' [cf. Aleut k̄ḏa-X 'small']

AAY [kcak 'big', kcaγ- 'very much' seem to go rather with CAY kaca(γ)ar-, kacγar- 'very', a different p.b.]

CAY — [for HBC kcak 'thing like a -' see tyay]

NSY k̄ṣak 'a little bit of -', k̄ṣay 'a little'

CSY k̄ṣak 'little, thing like a -'

PE ku 'following (period)' [perhaps the same as conditional mood marker ku (see also qaku as opposed to qaja), though the vialis case marker kun may also be involved, at least as a source of contamination — com-

pare Inu uvlaakun, etc. 'tomorrow, in the morning' under uvlaaq (umt̪ur)]

AAY #ku 'following, future' [to time period bases]

CAY #ku 'following, future' [but note unuaku 'tomorrow morning' as opposed to unuaqu 'tomorrow' under unnu(C)aqu (unnuk)]

NSY #ku 'following, future'

CSY #kun, Chap #ku

Sir [note unəraq 'tomorrow' under unnu(C)aqu (unnuy)]

SPI kun 'following, future' [but run in uy̥iurun 'next winter']

NAI ku(n) 'following, future' [but uvlaaru 'tomorrow morning' as opposed to uvlaaku 'tomorrow']

WCI yu 'following, future'

ECI yu

GRI yu

PE k(k)u(C)ar- 'go via' [from vialis case marker kun; cf. q-, also muaq-]

AAY [note nunakuar- 'go by land' from nuna, also (#)+xuir- as in CAY]

CAY +kuar- 'go via' [drops 'weak' q; also +kuir- 'follow, go along', (#)+xuir- with demonstr. roots]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI kuaq- 'go via'

NAI kuaq-, (with dual, plural bases) +tiyuaq-

WCI kkuaq-, kkuuq-

ECI [kkuuq-, (with possessed bases) ayuuq- 'go via']

GRI [kkuur-, (with possessed bases) ayuur- 'go via']

PE k(k)ucir 'of such a kind' [cf. ucir]

AAY (#)kuciq 'of such and such a kind' [to demonstr. roots]

CAY (#)kuciq 'one of same kind as -' [to demonstr. roots]

NSY —

CSY [note łqusi 'all of (time period)']

Sir — [cf. umt̪uqusiX under umt̪ur]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI (#)k(k)u(t)siq 'such a part' [to demonstr. roots: the form with an initial geminate is used when the base concerned has a geminate in the plural, e.g. tamakku, otherwise kutsiq, e.g. with u(ku) — the initial element thus seems to reflect the plural morpheme on demonstr. roots]

GRI [note ukutsiq plus poss. endings 'such and such a part of (s.o.)' — while pointing — with dem. root uv-]

PI k(k)uluk 'poor (little)' [cf. ruluk, łuy(-) and k(k)uyuy]

SPI —

NAI kuluk 'dear little'

WCI Car kuluk 'small, bad, poor' [Hansen]

ECI kuluk 'dear little'

GRI k(k)uluk 'bad, small, dear' [the latter meanings esp. SWG; also kuluuq 'big' and kuluy- 'somewhat' or 'bad/dear one does']

PY-S kumtaq 'usual?'

AAY —

CAY —

NSY kumta(a)q 'usual, reliable, familiar' [to nom. bases]

CSY SLI qumtaq 'frequently or usually -ed thing' [on verbal bases, so containing *nə¹? — Rub. has qawaŋkumtaq 'constant (successful) hunter of birds' for Chap, with nə (nəy-)]

Sir kumtaX 'real, constant'

PE k(k)ur and **k(k)u(C)ar** 'remains of'

AAY #+kuaq 'part, piece' [and #łəXkuaq 'small remaining piece of']

CAY +kuaq 'left-over' [and łquq 'old broken piece of', #qucuk 'little bit of']

NSY +(x)kuaq 'old, discarded' [and +kusuk 'old']

CSY (+)k^waaq* 'left-over' [for Chap k^winraq 'former' see vinə^r]

Sir [for k^winraqX 'remains of, former' see vinə^r]

SPI kuq, łikuq 'discarded' [and verbal ku 'leave — for', +nikuq 'one's act of -ing']

NAI ku 'left-over' [and note lexical items with gemination like kippaku 'cut-off piece' from kipət-]

WCI kuq 'remains of'

ECI (+ni)ku 'remains of' [ku causes gemination; +niku also = 'unfortunate result of -ing' and with the allative case in NBI and SB = 'because of one's -ing']

GRI kuq 'remains of, previous', +nikuq 'remains of, one who has -ed' [and +nikuu 'perfect (experiential) tense']

PY kutar- or **kutay-** 'be about to' [cf. k(k)ətar- and also perhaps qu-]

AAY kutar- 'near future'

CAY Nun, HBC kutay- 'vague future', Nun kutar(ar)- 'plan to' [elsewhere note kuxtə- 'be about to, plan to']

NSY —

CSY — [for kusiir- 'casually, slowly' see kəcitə-]

PE k(k)uyuy 'poor little?' [cf. k(k)ur and perhaps yuy, also Aleut kuca-X 'small', EA kusa-X, Atkan kuza-X 'dear', Atkan also kuta-X 'poor'; the original geminate is reflected in the preserved initial k in GRI, as in parallel k(k)uluk]

AAY —

CAY kuyuk 'poor, small bit of'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI kuyuy-, kuyuur- 'somewhat' [and nominative plural kuyuit 'dear little ones (ironic)']

PY kyayutə- 'acquire' [cf. kə⁻¹, yyay- and utə-]

AAY #ksayutə- 'adopt (as relative)'

CAY ksayutə- 'acquire as one's own -'

NSY —

CSY ksayutə-

PY kya(C)itə- 'not yet' [cf. *ɲit-*, perhaps also *yyay-*]
AAY *ksiiitə-* 'not yet' [and +*miksiitə* 'have never or not in a long time -ed']
CAY *ksaitə-* 'not yet' [with *tə* alternating with *l*]
NSY *kyaitə-* 'before, while still not -ing' [with subord. mood]
CSY —

PY kyu(C)ar- or **kya(C)ar** 'a little' [from **tyu(C)ar-* or **tya(C)ar-*?; cf. *tyay*, *myay*- and *mcuɣ-* though the relat. is obscure — but note especially HBC *kcaq* under *tyay*]
AAY [note AP *kcuk* 'cute little']
CAY *ksuar(ar)-* or *ksuar(ar)-*, *ksaar(ar)-* 'in a small way', *cuar(aq*)*, (after *tə* that drops) *ksuar(aq*)*, HBC (all positions) *kcuar(aq*)* 'little'
NSY *kyuar-* 'barely'
CSY —

PY-S kzaq 'past participial' [cf. *kə²*, also Aleut *qaða-* under *kar*, which may belong here rather despite the problem with the vowels]
AAY [note *kaatə-* 'too soon'?]
CAY —
NSY —
CSY *kaq* 'one that has -ed' [also a past tense marker; morphophonemics as for *kaq* under *kar*; *kāa-* 'have — ed' (with *ɲu-*)]
Sir *kcəX* 'one that has -ed' [pl. *kcəriy*; can take personal endings, as *kcəŋ* 'I having -ed']

L

PE la(r)- 'repeatedly' [cf. Aleut *la-* 'one after another, gradually'; the relat. to *ðar-* is obscure — perhaps the forms like *lar-* are influenced by the latter]
AAY +*lar-* 'continually', #+*laraa-* 'intermittently' [and +*milannətə* 'no longer continually'],
CAY *lar-*, *Y +lar-* 'habitually' [ə-dr]
NSY —
CSY +*laatar-* 'again (once more)' [with *ratar-*]
Sir +*latar-* 'again' [also +*latar* acc. Men.]
SPI *laq-*, (after C) +*taq* 'be used to -ing' [drops preceding *t*; for *lainaq-* 'gradually' see *tainnaq-*]
NAI *la-* 'over and over' [after *Vq* 'say' and in limited use elsewhere; for *ala-* 'a lot' see *ala-*]
WCI *la-* Sig, Car 'say' [for senses 'can' and 'on point of' see *tla-*]
ECI *la-* 'say (once or several times)' [for *laqi-* 'and so' see *rqə-*]
GRI [note #*la-* lexicalized in meanings like 'back and forth, in all directions' — as in *isaqqila-* under *iyaqqi-* (*iyaɣ-*); also *kula-*, *kulaar-* 'often', for the first element of which see *qu-*]

PE la(C)ar(-) '(a) little' [cf. Aleut *laayakuca-X* 'tiny']
AAY [note *laayak* 'horrible' (also verbal)?]
CAY —
NSY —
CSY #*laaq** 'insignificant'
Sir —

SPI —
NAI *Nu laaq-* 'a little' [and note B (#)*laaq-* 'become or make more' after *si-/li-* 'become' and lexicalized in various nominal forms; for *laaq-*, (after C) +*taaq-* 'go so far as to' see *ta(C)ar-*]
WCI (#)*laaq-* 'a little', Net 'a while' [and *laaŋŋit-* 'not at all']
ECI *laaq* 'tiny, young', C. Dorset 'small' [for the NBI, SB sense 'one that is most' see *tə²*]
GRI *laar-* 'a little'

PI lauq- 'for a while?' [cf. *la(r)-* and *(C)ur-*]

SPI —
NAI —
WCI *lauq-* Cop 'for a while', Car 'past', Sig 'suddenly' [the latter acc. Lowe; Cop *launŋit-* 'not yet, in a while']
ECI *lauq-* 'past (at which speaker was present)' [and *lauyu-* 'distant past' — compare Baffin *yuu* under *suu-*]
GRI [note #*laar-* in *turtulaar-* 'shout' — old ortho. *tordulaor-*]

PE ləy 'one provided with or having' [the frequent dropping of the *ə* under inflection could have resulted in the truncating behavior of this p.b.; cf. Aleut passive p.b. *lyə-*, (after C) *sxa*, Attuan *lu*, from **ləy* plus *a/u-* 'be', also perhaps in certain place-names ending in *lyi-X*, *sxi-X*]

AAY *lək* 'one (provided) with'
CAY *lək* 'one (provided) with' [also +*talək* 'place with']
NSY *lək* 'one (provided) with'
CSY *lək*
Sir *ləx* 'owner of, one with'
SPI *lik* '(provided) with'
NAI *lik* '(provided) with' [and *liyaaq* 'the one with a-; for verbal *liyaaq* 'bring along' see *ližaaq-*]
WCI *lik* 'one (provided) with' [may also be verbal 'have'; also *liyaq* 'one with, owner of', +*talik* 'there is/are']
ECI *lik* 'one (provided) with' [may also be used verbally; note also *liyaq* 'catch, win']
GRI *lik* 'one (provided) with' [rel. #*up* or #*ip*, pl. #*it*, NG *ylit*; may be used verbally in NG with person endings — also +*talik* 'there is/are -'; compare #+*ləy* in forms like *saaruŋik* under *caðəŋilitar* (under *caðə-*?)]

PE ləy- 'back and forth'

AAY #*ləy-* 'back and forth' [as in *uuləy-* at *uŋuləy-* 'quiver']
CAY #*ləy-* [as in *paŋaləy-* 'run on four legs']
NSY #*ləy-* [as in *paŋaŋxa-* 'gallop' under *paŋləy-*]
CSY #*ləy-* [as in *paŋaləy-*]
Sir #*ləy-* [as in *paŋaləy-*]
SPI #*lik-* [as in *paŋaləy-* in all Inu]
NAI #*lik-*
WCI #*lik-*
ECI #*lik-*
GRI #*liy-*

PE lə²- 'quickly' [the relat. — if any — with *tə²-* is obscure]
AAY —
CAY *lə²-*, *Y +lə²-* 'suddenly and willfully' [also (after C only, more lexicalized) +*tə²-*, apparently by contam. with *tə²-*; *lə²yay-* 'abruptly, in a huff']

NSY +lär- 'quickly'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI liq-, (after C) +tiq- 'suddenly, quickly' [and liqtuq-, +tiqtuq- 'quickly'; the t-initial forms perhaps suppletive from tär-]

WCINet liqtuq- 'quickly' [Met. tiqtuq- for Sig — compare tär-]

ECI —

GRI lirtur- 'quickly, for a short while', NG liqtaaq- 'quickly, early'

PE lyir- 'take along with one' [cf. ləy and lir-?]

AAY —

CAY lyir- 'take along'

NSY —

CSY lyir- 'travel using'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI lyiq-, (trans.) lyiari- 'take, have with one'

ECI yyi(q)-, (trans.) yyiari- [the yy doesn't change to uvular after q]

GRI —

PY lyu- 'have' [cf. ləy and yu-]

AAY lyu-, lruu- 'have lots of'

CAY lyu- 'be one that has' [for ηqəX- 'have' see ηqar-]

NSY lyu- 'have'

CSY lyu-

PY-S lyun 'fellow (one sharing s.th. with one)' [cf. ləy and un]

AAY lyun 'fellow -'

CAY lyun 'one having the same -' [to verbal bases lxun rather]

NSY lyutə 'companion at -ing' [and note nunal-yutə 'fellow countryman' — compare PI nunatqan under nuna]

CSY lyun 'one with same -'

Sir lxuta 'fellow —'

PE li-¹ 'make' [also 'spend the — (period)'; cf. li(C)ur-, lit-, liqə-, liyar- and Aleut Xsi-, (after C) si- 'make, deal with, gather, store (in EA fish), celebrate, (refl.) become, be out in (weather), do in (morning)' (the first form generalized from the second after uvular bases) and compare also li- 'be engaged in, remove (from), lose at' (for the homonym meaning 'go to' see liyar-), liya-X 'material for', limar-, (after C) simar- 'deal with, cut (e.g. fish), check (weather), forecast (sea), Atkan liyḏa-, EA likḏa- 'clean (fish or skin), punish (child)']

AAY li- 'make' [optionally replative; and liyaar- 'work on, fool around with']

CAY li- 'make' [optionally replative — especially in sense 'spend the -']

NSY [note replative li in anyi- 'make a boat' from anyaq at least]

CSY (#) li- 'make' [and replative (#)ii- 'cut up, butcher, prepare (game animal)']

Sir si- 'make'

SPI li- 'make' [optionally replative]

NAI li- 'make, work on, cook' [optionally replative — especially in 'spend the -' sense — in which case preceding t(i) goes to s, as elsewhere]

WCI li- 'make' [optionally replative]

ECI li- 'make' [optionally replative]

GRI #li- 'make' [replative especially in the 'spend the -' sense]

PE li-² 'become (more)' [the Yup allomorph (r)i- may be suppletive — cf. r- under η(η)ur- and compare also liq- (the vowel could be influenced by that of li- here); note also Aleut ḡali- 'cool off' under nḡli- and the i in related lexical pairs like intr. la- 'ooze out' and trans. li- 'let out (air)', kumsa- 'rise' and kumsi- 'lift' — compare the transitive use of Esk li- below; the Inu variant si probably from combination with t- bases as reflected in the GRI alternate imaasi- of imaali- under ət-, later replaced by new dissimilating allomorph kḡi- — compare uqinḡitli- under uqit- and amiyl- under amit-]

AAY #+li-, +(y/r)i- 'become' [with adj. bases; li- after ə or tə — which drops -, yi- or ri- with bases in a prime vowel or y/r; (y/r)iur-, (after tə bases) liur- 'cause to become more', combined with η(η)ur-? — compare CAY liri- below]

CAY #+li-, +(r)i- [as for AAY but with ri- only after prime V or r, yi- after y; note liri- 'become or cause to make more and more' (after bases ending in ə), seemingly composed of both allomorphs — but note under liq- — and compare also tḡxi- 'harden' under tḡyḡy-]

NSY [note +li- in anli- 'grow bigger' (aḡli- under aḡə-) at least]

CSY #+li-, +(r)i- 'become' [li- after ə, ri- after prime V or r]

Sir [note uqḡjiciḡar- 'become lighter' under uqinḡitli- (uqit-)]

SPI #li- 'become' [also #+si-]

NAI #li-, (esp. after t and yi-) yli-, kḡi- 'become, make become' [causes semifinal i to drop; also #+si-]

WCI #(y)li- 'become' [also #+si-; note Sig +si- 'begin to']

ECI #li- 'become, make become' [also #+si-; note si- 'begin to']

GRI #(+)li- 'become, make become' [esp. after t or V; also #+si-]

PE li(C)ar 'made thing' [cf. li-¹ and ḏar-]

AAY liaq 'made thing'

CAY liaq

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI liaq

NAI liaq

WCI liaq

ECI liaq

GRI liaq [pl. liššat]

PY linraq 'trace of or s.th. from' [cf. li-¹ and n(ə)rar(ar)]

AAY —

CAY linraq* 'product, evidence, trace of -' [also #nraq]

NSY — [but note kuvinraq under vinər]

CSY linraq* 'thing of or from -' [and note kuvinraq under vinər]

PI liq- 'begin to' [from *liq-?; cf. valli- and perhaps Aleut qali-, (after ʔ) kali-, (after t) xali- 'begin, make -ed', the first element being pass. part qa- as under kar; from li-² plus geminating ʀ under ɲ(ɲ)ur-?]

Yup [for CAY liri- 'become or cause to make more and more', which may be cognate, see li-²]

SPI liq- 'begin' [and laliq-, +taliq- 'start -ing (after not -ing)']

NAI (#)liq- 'become, start -ing' [more productive is +ʒaraliq-, (after k/q) ʒaliq- 'start -ing frequently']

WCI liq- 'begin, be in in process of -ing'

ECI liq-

GRI lir- 'begin, be about to, in process of -ing' [in comb. with geminating (u)t(i) 'do with' = #sir- (compare EG imaasir- under ət-); note also yumattir- under yuyuma-]

PI liqaa 'any' [cf. ʔi and q(q)a(a)?]

SPI +liqaa 'any, every -'

NAI +liqaa 'any, -ever, so! (surprise)'

WCI +liqaa '-ever'

ECI —

GRI —

PE liqə- 'be occupied with' [cf. li-¹, qə- or ʀqə- and Aleut liXta- 'be busy with, have had too much of, suffer in' from li-¹ plus Xta- under ta-]

AAAY (#)liqə- 'have pain in' [may be replative; also +(X)tiqə- 'have problem with' and tiqə- 'have remnants of -ing on one']

CAY liqə- 'be afflicted in one's -, have problem with -, catch a lot of -' [may be replative; with ʔuk = +tiqə 'have — of poor quality']

NSY —

CSY liqə- 'deal with, work with, have pain or trouble with' [optionally replative]

Sir —

SPI (#)tiqi- 'have pain in one's -' [optionally replative]

NAI (#)liqi- 'work on, deal with, have pain in one's -' [optionally replative]

WCI liqi- 'occupy oneself with, hunt', **Net liri-** 'be occupied with, have pain in one's -' [optionally replative]

ECI liri- 'occupy oneself with, have pain in one's -' [optionally replative; Bourquin has liqi- 'get many' for Lab and Apald has NBI liqi- 'hunt']

GRI liri- 'be occupied with, have pain in one's -' [optionally replative]

PE l(i)ir 's.th. or s.o. in a particular direction or position' [the geminated form could represent *nər² + lir — compare related qlir apparently containing qar; the (earlier) Inu forms in liq with 'weak' q like GRI kiŋuliq under kiŋu- and siuliq under civu- may correspond to CAY li(q) below; cf. Aleut l(i)ʀ on demonstrative roots as in ukalʀa 'the village in here', perhaps also kiŋuliXtiŋis 'his descendants' from kiŋu-, also old Atkan kiŋulir-a 'his lineage', and compare aqul- under aqu]

AAAY #liq 'thing or area in a direction' [as in attiq under at(-) and note qaliq under qalir (qaðə-); also #liq 'one that is -' as in CAY]

CAY #liq* 'area or thing in a direction' [as in attiq* under at(ə)- and kətiq* under kəðə-; also #li(q) 'one that is -' on

verbal bases (which may fuse with a preceding t or l to tiq), also in tuli(q) under tu-¹ and yuli(q) under yu-]

NSY #liq 'the -most one'

CSY #liq(*) 'thing (most) in a direction' [and note ayuqtiq under ayuqə-]

Sir #ciX 'one most in a direction' [and note lexicalized asiX 'bottommost' from at(-)]

SPI #liq 'one most in a direction'

NAI #liq* 'one most in a direction' [drops a preceding final i and fuses with a t or l as in qulliq 'topmost' under qullir (qulə-)]

WCI #lliŋ, #+hiŋ 'one most in a direction' [and lliŋpaaŋ 'most to the -']

ECI #l(i)liŋ, #+(t)siŋ 'one most in a direction'

GRI #+(t)tiŋ* 'one most in a direction' [and #liŋ 'one in a certain direction', #+(t)tiŋsaŋ 'one most to the -']

PE lir- 'provide with' [also used reflexively in sense 'there are/have come (s.th.)'; cf. li-¹ Aleut lri-, (after C) sXi- 'provide with', in which the i is auxiliary — compare imuunakasa- 'surround with' with p.b. asa- (under utə-) on base imuunu-; note also Inu half-transitive #ktiŋ- under aŋə- and ivar- — from kar or kə-² plus lir-?]

AAAY lir- 'set up, put in, add to' [optionally replative]

CAY lir- 'provide with, be well provided with' [optionally replative]

NSY lir- 'attach, be provided with' [note also under liqə-]

CSY lir- 'provide with, put in'

Sir [note cəŋ- in akəcəŋ- under akilir- (aki(-)) and səŋ- in iməsəŋ- 'fill with water' under immir- (ima(ʀ)), qəmtasəŋ- 'put up a ceiling' from qəmtaq (= CSY qəmtir-), vuvəsəŋ- 'lay down walrus skin floor' from vuvəX (= CSY vuvəliŋ-)]

SPI liq- 'provide with' [optionally replative]

NAI liq- 'provide with' [optionally repl.; also liqsuŋ]

WCI liq- 'provide with' [optionally repl.]

ECI liq- 'provide with' [optionally repl.]

GRI lir- 'provide with', lirsur- 'provide with several, bit by bit' [optionally repl.; note also ʔir- (old ortho. gdler) 'serve']

PY-S lirənəŋ 'area in a direction' [cf. l(i)ir and nər¹]

AAAY #lirənəŋ 'area in a direction' [as in PWS kiŋulirənəŋ 'area behind']

CAY #lirənəŋ* 'area to the -'

NSY —

CSY #lirənəŋ*

Sir [note ciŋəŋ in uŋəciŋəŋ 'northeast' under uŋal(i)ir (uŋan)]

PE lit- 'provide with?' [cf. lir-, also kəit-]

AAAY —

CAY #itə- 'provide with (wherewithall to)'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI #lit- 'provide with'

WCI lit- 'give to'

ECI lit- 'give, take to'

GRI —

PE li(C)ur- 'prepare' [cf. li-¹ and (C)ur-]
 AAY liur- 'prepare, cook, fix' [optionally replative]
 CAY liur- 'be occupied with, work or play with', Nun also
 'cook' [optionally repl.]
 NSY li(i)r- 'prepare' [and li(i)q 'preparation of -']
 CSY liir- 'fix, prepare, cook, make' [optionally repl.]
 Sir —
 SPI liuq- 'make, prepare (food)' [optionally repl., as in all
 forms of Inuit]
 NAI liuq-
 WCI liuq-
 ECI liuq-
 GRI liur-

PE li(C)utə- 'make into' [cf. li-¹ and utə-]
 AAY —
 CAY k̄iutə 'have obtained or claimed as one's -' [with kə-¹]
 NSY —
 CSY liitə- 'have obtained as one's -'
 Sir —
 SPI (#)liuti- 'enter into a mutual relationship of -s'
 NAI (#)liuti - 'make into or out of'
 WCI liut(i)- 'make into, compete at'
 ECI (+mi)liut(i)- 'put into', liut(i)- 'invite or advise to —
 with one'
 GRI liut(i)- 'use as a -, be caught in (e.g. storm)'

PE liyar- 'go to' [cf. yar(tur)-, also Aleut li- 'go to, visit';
 there may be a link to li-¹ and to lit-]
 AAY —
 CAY (#)liyar-, liar- 'go to participate in (group activity)'
 optionally repl.]
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI (#)liaq- 'go to'
 NAI (#)liaq- 'go to, go hunting -'
 WCI liaq- 'go to, hunt' [optionally repl.; also nominal 'one
 going to']
 ECI liaq- 'go to, hunt'
 GRI liar- 'go to' [optionally repl.; also nominal liaq- 'one
 going to']

PI liža(a)q- 'have along with one' [cf. li-¹ and žar-?]
 SPI liža- 'use' [optionally replative]
 NAI liža(a)q- 'take along' [optionally replative; note also
 liyaaq- 'bring along' — contam. with lyir-?]
 WCI Car liyaq- 'bring along' [Hansen]
 ECI liyaq- 'have with one, use' [and (#)liyaaq- 'show
 one's -?']
 GRI lišar- 'have with one' [also 'resemble' — a different
 p.b.?; lišaar- 'be wearing']

PI llaa- 'once in a while' [cf. ɬay- and a-]
 SPI —
 NAI llaa- 'one by one, once in a while'
 WCI llaa- 'once in a while'
 ECI llaa- 'several times'
 GRI —

PI lliq- 'be pained by s.th.?' [cf. ɬuy(-) and lir-? — but
 compare liqə- too]
 Yup — [but note CAY (#)liqə- 'have pain in one's -' (from
 ɬuy(-) and liqə-)]
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI +(l)liq- 'have pain in one's -' [also (#)+(l)liuq-]
 ECI #lli(q)- 'have pain in one's -' [note also (#)liu(q)- 'be
 annoyed by -']
 GRI #+(ɬ)liir- 'be harmed by' [also trans. 'harm'; note also
 #+(ɬ)liur- 'be pained or worried because of s.th.']

PE lɲu- 'have pain in (body part)' [cf. culɲu-]
 AAY #lɲu- 'hurt in one's -'
 CAY lɲu- 'be indisposed with respect to, be tired of -ing'
 NSY [at least in nasqilɲu- 'have a headache' — Av.]
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI (#)nɲu- 'have a sore -' [and productively 'ask for -']
 NAI nɲu- 'have a sore -, be tired of -ing'
 WCI (#)nɲu- 'have pain in -, be tired of -ing' [also nɲuq-
 when attached to verbal bases]
 ECI (#)ɲu-, Lab ɲɲu- 'have pain in one's -' [and ɲɲu(q)- be
 tired of ing']
 GRI #ɲɲu- 'have pain in one's -', NG ɲɲu- 'be tired
 of -ing'

PI lrammiq- or tqammiq- 'recently' [cf. ɬra(C)ar- and
 lrayaq-]
 Sir [note +miX 'one that has just -ed']
 SPI rlammiq-, (after k/q — Qaw also after V) qammiq-, (after
 t) tqammiq- 'already, recently have -ed'
 NAI qqammiq-, (after t) tqammiq- 'recently have -ed'
 WCI lrammiq-, (after k/q) qqammiq-, (after t) tqammiq-
 'recently have -ed' [also nominal 'one who has just -ed']
 ECI qqammiq- 'recently' [also nominal 'one who has just -ed';
 qqaminiɲi(t)- 'a long time ago']
 GRI qqammir- 'recently' [qqaminiɲit- 'some time ago']

PI lrataq- or rataq- 'finally' [the relat. to ratar- is obscure;
 cf. also lrammiq- and lrayaq-]
 Yup [note CSY lraXtur- 'already, unexpectedly']
 SPI rlatatq-, (after k/q) ɣataq- 'about to' [and note +sarataq-
 under car-]
 NAI lrataq-, (after k/q) ɣataq- 'finally, until'
 WCI (l)rataq-, Net rataq- 'at last' [also an intensifier]
 ECI rataq- 'you see, it's a fact that -', ratarɲi(t)- 'not yet'
 [and rataaq 'one who has just -ed']
 GRI ratar- 'at last, suddenly'

PI lrayaq- or tqayaq- 'almost or barely' [cf. ɬra(C)ar- and
 yar-, also rarar- and lrataq-, though the relat. is ob-
 scure]
 Yup [note CSY lra-, (after C) Xa plus intr. indic. endings
 'future optative']
 Sir [note pilrayar- 'miss target' — Orr]
 SPI qayaq-, (after t) tqayaq- 'barely, almost, start but not
 finishing'
 NAI qqayaq-, (after t) tqayaq- 'almost', qqayaa(-nak, etc.)
 'don't!'
 WCI lrayaq-, (after k/q) qqayaq-, (after t) tqayaq-

ECI qqayaq- 'can', Iti, NBI 'almost'

GRI qqayar-, qqayaa- 'almost, be about to', qqayaqi- 'would'

PY-S lri(C)a(q) 'participial' [may also be used as an indic. mood marker; there may be a link to *l̥ər¹*; for Aleut *la(a)ra*-X 'one who recently -ed' see *l̥ra(C)ar*-]

AAY C *lraa*, pl. *lriit*, K *l̥<X>ia* '(the) one who is -ing'

CAY *lria(r)*, '(the) one who is -ing' [optionally *l̥xia(r)* after voiceless C; the final *r* appears in inflected forms]

NSY *lria* 'one that is -ing'

CSY *lrii* '(the) one that -ed' [used as a past tense marker]

Sir *l̥ərəX* [Vakh. *l̥ərəX*] 'one that is -ing or has -ed'

Inu — [but note Car *nalkriaq*- 'probably', also nominal, as in *tikittuunalkriaq* 'he probably came']

PY-S lrutaq 'container for' [cf. *q(q)un*]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY *lrutaq* 'container for -'

CSY *lrutaq* 'container for -' [and note *lrun* 'lots of -']

Sir [note *lrutaX* in *ažulrutaX* 'container for blood used in religious rites', from *ažuy* — Em.]

PE lu(r) 'place or thing (for performing action)' [cf. Aleut *ayalu-X* 'tooth', *kayalu-X* 'heel' and *camlu-X* 'chin'; found everywhere in anatomical terms like *tamlu*, *qavlu(r)*]

AAY *#(+)*lu(*q*)

CAY *#(+)*lu(*q*)

NSY *#(+)*lu(*q*)

CSY *#(+)*lu(*q*)

Sir *#(+)*la [probably *lu in underlying form]

SPI *#(+)*lu

NAI *#(+)*lu

WCI *#(+)*lu

ECI *#(+)*lu

GRI *#(+)*lu

PE l(l)u(C)ar- and **l(l)u(C)atar-** 'well' [compare base *əturar-* with *ət-*; there may be some entanglement with *tluk-* in Inu, if it is not related]

AAY *luar-* 'well, carefully'

CAY *luaqar-* 'well, enjoyably, beneficially', NSU *luatar-* 'well' [and nominal *luataq*]

NSY [note *luataqu-* 'as soon as -' — a fixed form without further inflection in Men.]

CSY *laataqu-* 'have -ed well' [for *+laatar-* 'again' see *la(r)-*]

Sir [note *əturarən* 'truly' under *əturar-*]

SPI *luataq*- 'well' [and nominal 'good'; also KI *luq-* 'fortunately']

NAI *lluataq-* 'well' [and nominal 'good']

WCI *lluqaq-* 'very' [as nominal 'real'], Net *lluatsiaq-* 'well', Eskimo Point *lluariik-* 'real, really'

ECI *lluqaq-* 'exactly, just like' [can follow nominal in aequalis case; Lab has *lluak* 'one good at -, big enough'; note also *(#)lluatsia(q)-* 'exactly, just, very well', and *lluariik-* 'well', *llariik-* 'real(ly)', Lab *lluuyik-* 'much, a lot' (all from **lluariik-*?), and F. Bay *+luinnaq-* 'continually']

GRI *+(t)luar-* 'well' [in comb. with *ut(i) = +(t)luut(i)-*; NG *+(l)luaq-* 'really, completely', *+(l)luannaq-* 'exactly,

just'; note also *+(t)luataar-*, *+(t)luartaar-*, NG *+(l)luassaaq-* 'at ease', *+(r)luinnar-* 'completely' and *l̥ariy-* 'well']

PY luy̆piyaq 'good old' [cf. *viy(-)* and perhaps *luy(-)* and *aluk(-)*]

AAY —

CAY *#luxpiaq* 'authentic, original' [and compare HBC, Nun, NS *X̄luyaq** 'good old' under *rurluq*]

NSY —

CSY *luxpiaq* 'fine old' [and note *luk* 'old']

PI luktaaq 'all' [to nominal bases; cf. *tluk-*]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Car *luktaa*q 'all' [as verb = 'completely'; note Cop *lukta(a)q-* 'poor or foolish one does s.th.', also apparently 'a lot']

ECI NBI, SB *luktaa*q 'all'

GRI —

PE lur- 'repeatedly' [cf. Aleut *kiylur-* 'chew on, bite through' from *kiy-* under *kəyə-*]

AAY *#lur-* [note under *qurlur-* at least]

CAY *#lur-* [note *quXlur-* 'cascade' under *qurlur-* at least — also *ayalu(r)-*]

NSY —

CSY *#lur-* [note under *qurlur-*]

Sir *#lur-* [note under *qurlur-* at least]

SPI *#luq-* 'repeated action' [cf. under *qurlur-* at least, as for all Inu]

NAI *#luq-*

WCI *#luq-*

ECI *#luq-*

GRI *#lur-*

L

PY laq 'thing to do with (past time)'

AAY *laq* 'thing to do with -'

CAY *laq** 'thing to do with — (past time)'

NSY —

CSY —

PE l̥ər¹ 'nominalizer (participial or action)' [cf. *l̥ər²* and compare *n̥ər¹* and *n̥ər²*; there may also be a link to *l̥ra(C)ar-*; see the note to *l̥əy* concerning the truncating morphophonemics]

AAY *l̥əq* 'former, one that has -ed or was -ed (by possessor)' [and *l̥Xu-* 'perfect tense']

CAY *l̥əq** 'former, one that (has) -ed, act or state of -ing' [and *l̥Xu-* 'perfect tense', HBC, Nun trans. *l̥qə-*; note also *l̥əXkaq* 'future -ing' — e.g. as object clause of futurity, and *l̥ər* plus rel. endings (but loc. for intrans.) as 'contemporary' mood marker]

NSY *l̥əq* 'action of -ing'

CSY *l̥əq** 'one that (has) -ed, or has been -ed, act of -ing' [corresponding negative = *l̥Xitə-*]

Sir *l̥əX* 'action of -ing'

SPI *l̥iq*

NAI Mal **tiq*** 'action, result of -ing'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI —

PE tər² 'one that is more or most' [cf. under **tər¹**]

AAY **təq** [possessed **ix**a, etc.] 'one that is more — (than possessor)' [and trans. **təqə** 'have — be more than (subject)'; only on **tə** bases, otherwise **nəq** (**nər²**) is used — the same is true of **təxpaaq** 'one that is most -']

CAY **təq** [possessed **ix**a, etc.] 'one that is more or most -' [after **tə** bases only, as also **ixu**- 'be more']

NSY —

CSY **təxpiaq** 'most'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI **ixaaq** 'one that is more, most -' [also verbal 'more, most'; compare **laaq** under **tra(C)ar**-; for **laaq**- 'become or make more' see **la(C)ar**-]

WCI [note Sig (#) **iruq** 'the most -' on adjectival verb bases — the relat. if any to **qur** is obscure; for Cop **ixaaq**- 'vivid action intensifier' see **ɬay**]

ECI NBI, SB **laaq** 'one that is most -'

GRI EG **lii**-, (after C) **sii**- 'more' [from ***təru**-, alongside +**nii**- from **nər²**, both with **ɲu**-; note also **nuɣarsiq**, **nuɣarsiqpaaq** 'younger, youngest (sibling)' from **nukar**]

PE t(ə)ɣu- 'be good at'

AAY —

CAY **lyu**- 'always'; NS **lyu**- 'can' [influenced by **lyu**-?]

NSY **tək** 'one able to (handle) -'

CSY **txu**- 'well', **tək** 'one who — well'

Sir **təx** 'one good at handling -' [compare under **ləy**]

SPI **lyu**- 'well, can', Qaw **lyuit**- 'be unable to-, badly' [and **Imaq lik** 'one good at making -']

NAI **lyu**- 'be capable of -ing excessively or a lot'

WCI **lyu**- 'be good at -ing' [and **lyuhaut(i)**- 'compete at -ing']

ECI —

GRI —

PE ti 'but' [enclitic]

AAY —

CAY +**ti** 'emphasis in exclamations' [esp. with +**paa**, **vaa** 'so, very much' when used with localis noun; added directly to first word]

NSY [cf. **amati** under **amma**]

CSY +**ti** 'let's say -, what...again' [added directly to preceding word]

Sir —

SPI +**li** 'I wonder' [expresses wonderment — e.g. about s.th. lost]

NAI +**li** 'what about (contrasting topic), well, you see, (with condit.) ever'

WCI +**li** 'but, what about'

ECI +**li** 'but'

GRI +**li** 'but' [and with time expressions 'ever since']

PY ti- 'perhaps' [for Aleut **ti**- 'still, just' see **mli**-]

AAY AP **ti**- 'must (inferential)'

CAY **ti**- 'maybe' [and **ɬini**- 'apparently', for the second

element of which note PI **n(n)iq**-?]

NSY [for +**təqə**- 'future' see **ciqə**-]

CSY [for +**təqə**- 'future' see **ciqə**-]

Inu — [for SPI +**tiuq**- 'future' see **c(c)ir**-]

PE ɬit- 'come upon or reach' [cf. **lit**- and **liyar**-, though the relat. is obscure — compare **əɣalɬit**- under **ətə**- and **nunaɬit**- under **nuna**, the latter also for Aleut **lit**- as in **tanalit**- 'run aground']

AAY #**qɬitə**- 'come to' [note **qɬir**]

CAY #(**i/q**)**itə**- 'encounter, experience -ing' [and #**qɬiaxtə** 'reach, extend to' — note **qɬir**]

NSY —

CSY #**qitə**- 'come upon'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI #**it**- 'come upon' [and 'reach' in a few derivations like **isukɬit**- 'reach the end of' from **isu(k)**]

WCI #**lit**- 'reach'

ECI #**lit**- 'go to, come across'

GRI #**lit**- 'have reached'

PE ɬay- or **llaq**- 'abruptly' [cf. **ɬay**, **ɬaq**-, **llaq**- and **vəɬay**-¹ and ²; there seems to be some entanglement with **ala**- in Inu]

AAY —

CAY **ɬay**- 'suddenly and surprisingly' [also #(**C**)**ɬay**- in some lexicalized forms; note also **laay**- 'quickly']

NSY —

CSY [for **ɬay**- 'in a crude way' see **ɬay**, though it could belong here]

Sir —

SPI —

NAI **llak**- 'finally, briefly, non-stop for a period' [and **llaqzuaq**- 'suddenly'; for **allak**- 'begin to — a lot' see **ala**- and for **ɬak(taq)**- 'angrily' and **Mal ɬak**- 'big, bad, roughly' see **ɬay**- (they could go here)]

WCI **llak**- 'for some time, at a blow', **allak**- 'suddenly a bit' [with **a**-? (but see **ala**-); also **llakpiaq**- 'really']

ECI **llak**- 'once lightly', **ɣialla(k)**- 'suddenly a bit' [and SB (**ra**)**allak**- 'easily, imperative softener']

GRI **aɬay**- 'suddenly a bit' [and **ɬattaar**- 'from time to time', **ɬatsiar**- 'for a short while']

PI ɬaq- or **llaq**- '(narrative) intensifier' [cf. **ɬay**-; perhaps from ***ɬayar**- — compare the Yup forms under **vəɬay**-¹]

SPI [for **ɣalaq**- 'right away, quickly' see **ɣallaq**-]

NAI **llaq**- 'vivid action — intensifier' [with rel. endings = 'while ing'; Webster and Zibell also have **ɬaqtaq**- 'roughly', corresponding to MacLean's **ɬaktaq**- 'angrily' under **ɬay**, but she also has #**ɬaqtiq**- in **siqqiɬaqtiq**- 'sprinkle']

WCI Sig, Net, Car **ɬaq** 'vivid action' [Lowe has **ɬaq**- 'anyway, regretfully' for Sig with intr. inflections, corresponding to **tqa(q)**- with trans. inflections — contam. with **tra(C)ar**-?]

ECI **tsa(q)**-, NBI, Lab **ɬaq** 'vivid action' [Spald. has **ɬaq**- expressing annoyance as opposed to **llaq**- 'heavily, clumsily' for NBI']

GRI **ɬar**- 'vivid action'

PE lra(C)ar- 'first' [or lra(C)ar-; cf. perhaps tər¹ and rərər-, also n(ə)rər(ar), which may have a parallel origin (from nər¹ plus rərər-), also Aleut Atkan larana-X, EA laarana-X, (after C) saarana-X 'recent past, one who recently -ed'; the Inuit forms with initial q may be from after t- bases (cf. the CAY); Yup appears to have lost the original post-vocalic allomorph; compare also lrammiq- and lrayaq-]

AAy Xaar-, (after y) xaar- 'first'

CAY Xaar-, (after y) xaar-, (optionally with tə bases) qaar- 'first' [Xaar- plus contemp. endings = 'after -ing'; also qaXaar-, containing qar-, which with rel. endings (qaXaami, etc.) = 'when first -'; also note pilrautə- 'compete at race', from pi-]

NSY —

CSY [yuxaar- 'first'; for lraXtur- 'already, unexpectedly' see lraatq- and for lra- 'future optative' see lrayaq-]

Sir —

SPI rlaaq-, (after C) qaaq- 'first' [tqaaq- after t bases; also nominal rlaaq- 'the first', with assimilation of the r to a preceding y as in iqaluylaaq-; Qaw qaaq-, (after t) tqaaq- 'first']

NAI qaaq-, (after t) tqaaq- 'first' [also nominal and as enclitic; Mal lraaq 'one who for first time -', lrautzaq-, (after t) tqautzaq- 'be first to -'; note also sikulrauzaq 'new ice' from ciku; qqaqtit — plus contemp. endings = 'after -ing']

WCI lraaq-, (after k/q) qqaq-, (after t) tqaaq- 'first' [and lraaq-, qqaq- plus contemp. mood = 'after -ing'; for Cop intensifier tXaaq- see rlay]

ECI qqaa(q)- 'first' [with the (positive) contemporative = 'after ing', with the neg. = 'before -ing'; and Spald. has qqautau- 'be first to -' for NBI]

GRI qqaar- 'first', NG qqaq- 'have recently -ed' [and WG qqaq 'one that has just -ed'; EG also 'still, for time being'; note also qqaanniut(i)- 'compete at -ing' and EG qqaartar- 'take care not to -, there's danger that -']

PE lu 'and' [from *lu with contact devoicing?; enclitic]

AAy +lu 'and, also' [added directly to preceding word, as in rest of Yupik]

CAY +lu

NSY +lu

CSY +lu 'and, also, or, even'

Sir +lu 'and' [Vakh.]

SPI +lu 'and'

NAI +lu

WCI +lu

ECI +lu

GRI +lu

PE luy(-) 'have a bad' [cf. aluk, k(k)uluk and Aleut luy- 'have a bad, have a pain in -']

AAy +(X)luxtə- 'have a bad -', +(X)luk, luk 'one with a bad -'

CAY (#)luk 'bad, one with a bad -', luy- 'have a bad -', Xluxtə- 'have a bad, be afflicted in one's -', Xluk 'departed from its natural state' [and note Xluy- 'be dirtied with -, somewhat', Xluar(ar) 'a little bit', vluxtə- 'sloppily', NSY +luk 'big' [and note vluyaq 'wretched (little)']

CSY (+)luk 'poor, diseased', luy- 'poor one does' [and

note luyaq 'dear little meek'; for +lur- 'a little' see rurluq]

Sir —

SPI +luk(-) 'badly', (with nominal bases) 'have a bad -, not like', #luk 'bad, different from normal' [and luyvak- 'roughly', Imaq luyzaq 'wretched']

NAI rluk- 'badly', +luk- have undesirable, unhealthy -, (#)qluk,

(#)(+)luk 'big, bad' [and +rluaq- 'dislike, reject', #(+)luk 's.th. resembling or associated with']

WCI +luk, Sig luk 'bad' [and verbal 'have a bad -']

ECI luk, lualuk 'bad', (+)luk- 'have a bad -'

GRI +luy- 'have a bad or painful -' [also #(r)luk 'bad' and #luar(i)- 'be discontented with'; for geminating #(r)luy- 'be bad at -ing' see nər luy-]

M

PE (u)ma- 'perfective (state of having done s.th.)' [probably alternating with ima- after t-bases (if not cima-) and uma- after other C in PE; cf. (u)mar(ar)-, maŋa(aq)- and perhaps Aleut ma- 'be or do there or thus' (on demonstr. roots), also as a base ma- 'do so' (i.e. on a zero base from *ə- or *əl- (same as PE ət-?) and possibly masu-, EA musu- 'probably, perhaps']

AAy (+u)ma- 'be in state of having -ed or been -ed' [uma- after C or ə that drops; not used with bases in tə (see ŋa¹ instead); also (+u)mari- (+u)maa'i- 'become (more) -ed' — not after tə bases]

CAY (+u)ma- 'be in state of having -ed or having been -ed (for a long time)' [as for AAy except that cima- results with bases in tə (that drops); also (+u)mari- 'have already -, have finished -ing' (see ri- under li-²)]

NSY (+u)ma- 'past'

CSY (+u)ma- 'be in state of having -ed or been V-ed, evidently have -ed' [as for AAy but with sima- after t bases; note also (+u)maŋitə- 'past negative']

Sir (+ə)ma- 'past tense' [səma- after bases in t(ə), which drops, ma- after prime V; also (+ə)macar- 'passive (state)']

SPI +sima- 'evidential' [and +tuuma- (also (#)uma) 'be in state of having -ed or been -ed, already, distant past']

NAI ma-, (after C, replacing t) +sima- '(perfective) state, it is known that -'

WCI +hima- 'perfective state' [also #(u)ma-]

ECI +sima- 'perfective state, apparently' [also #(u)ma-; drops preceding t in older forms but may assimilate in the modern language; may be used for perfect or past tense, esp. following lauq-, and can passivize a trans. base; NBI, SB uma- 'have already -ed'; note also mmai(t)- 'not yet']

GRI +sima- 'perfective state, perfect tense, (evidential) apparently' [usually drops t, can passivize a trans. base; also (#)ma- 'be in state of -ing']

PI maŋa(aq)- 'whether' [cf. (u)ma-; the same ŋa- as in the causative (consequential) mood?]

Sir — [note +məŋa- 'while -ing' under (u)mar(ar)-]

SPI Qaw +maŋaaq-, Fish River +maŋaaq- 'check whether', (with rel. person endings) 'whether'

NAI +m(m)ayaq- 'enquire whether', Mal +(p)maŋa-

(plus rel. endings) 'whether'
 WCI Sig +(η)maŋa-, Car +(m)maŋa- (plus rel. endings)
 'whether'
 ECI +(m)maŋa- (plus rel. endings) 'whether'
 GRI —

PE mar- 'repeated action' [there may be a relat. to (u)ma- and (u)mar(ar)-]
 AAY #(+)mar- 'continuative (physical action)' [after bases ending in ə]
 CAY #(+)mar- 'repeated physical action'
 NSY [note tutmar- under tutə-]
 CSY #(+)mar- 'repeated action' [in tutmar- under tutə- at least; note also Chap ma- 'at intervals, now and then']
 Sir —
 SPI [note tupmaq- under tut-]
 NAI #+maq- 'repeatedly' [in tunmaq- under tutmar- (tut-) and kiymaq- under kəymar- (kəyə-) at least]
 WCI [note under tutmaq- (tutə-) and note (#)ma- 'catch many, all the time']
 ECI —
 GRI #+mar- 'repeated action' [in at least tummar- 'tread on' under tutmaq- (tutə-) and kimmar- under kəymar- (kəyə-); note also (#)ma- (esp. following qar- 'have') 'catch a lot of — all the time']

PE (u)mar(ar)- 'continually (while -ing)' [cf. (u)ma- and ar- and compare base pima(a)q-]
 AAY —
 CAY (+u)maar(ar)- K 'slowly', HBC 'to the surprise of others' [same morphophonemics as (tu)ma-]
 NSY (+u)mar- (with rel. endings) 'while -ing'
 CSY [note (+)man 'time while -ing' with un]
 Sir [note +məŋa- (plus rel. endings) 'while -ing']
 SPI Qaw maaq-, (after C) +simaq- 'keep on -ing'
 NAI +simaq- 'prolonged casual state', +(m)maq- (with rel. endings) 'while at same time -ing' [and aeq. case nom. +(m)matun 'look like -ing']
 WCI mmaaq- 'more and more'
 ECI maaq- 'a little', Lab mmaak- 'a lot' [and Lab kammaa(k)- 'be wearing — too big for one']
 GRI (#)+simaar- 'continuing leisurely state' [and NG maaq- 'pretend to', timaaq- 'say or think that -', WG nirumaar- 'a little more' and #maar- 'be wearing -', ššamaar- 'intend', and compare also ilamaar- under ila¹]

PE mcay- 'finally?' [cf. myay- and mcuy-?]
 AAY —
 CAY —
 NSY —
 CSY Chap msay- 'finally'
 Sir msay- 'finally'
 SPI —
 NAI fsaaq- 'again, more', Nu psaaq- 'again' [and nominal to nom. base 'another']
 WCI Cop ffaaq- 'again, more'
 ECI tsaaq- 'a second time'
 GRI (#)ssaar- [old ortho. vsaar] 'to especially high degree'

PY mcuy- 'a little' [cf. myay-, mcay-, cuŋar and cuy — the relat. between them is obscure]
 AAY ŋcuk 'little', mcuaq 'almost a -'
 CAY mcuxtə-, mzuXtə-, myuXtə-, NS mcauyar- 'in a small way' [the latter form influenced by mcay-?; note also mciur(ar)- 'a little at a time']
 NSY msuXiinaq 'only -' [and verbal msuXiinar- 'do nothing but -'; note also perhaps vyuar- 'more or less, partially' — contam. with vyay- under myay-?]
 CSY msuy- 'casually' [and note msuxiitə- 'completely lack -', msiir- 'ineffectively, with little effort', msiiq* 'a little, s.th. like', vziir- 'carelessly' — contam. with vžərar-?]
 Inu — [but note GRI (#)passuy- 'with difficulty', Tar pasuk- 'almost', takumcuy- under taku- and NAI pifsukaq- 'barely escape danger, barely miss hitting']

PE mət(t)- 'into pieces?' [in verbs of breaking like ciqumə(t)-, ayəmə-, ciðamə(t)- under ciðay-, etc.]; the precise meaning of this item is difficult to determine since it was probably non-productive already in PE]
 AAY #mə- 'into pieces?'
 CAY #mə-
 NSY #mə-
 CSY #mə-
 Sir #mə-
 SPI #mit-
 NAI #mit-
 WCI #mit-
 ECI #mit-
 GRI #mit-

PY mətə- 'be in or at' [after pl. or possessed nətə-; a transparent contraction of locative mi/ni plus ət- 'be']
 AAY —
 CAY +mətə- 'be at, in, etc.' [drops preceding 'weak q' and takes the form +nətə- with plural and demonstr. bases — the same pattern as everywhere else; see ət- for the tə ~ l alternation here]
 NSY +mətə- 'be in or at'
 CSY +mətə-, (with pl.) +nitə-, (with demonstr. bases) ntə-
 Sir [note nanəət- 'be where' under na-² and manarə- 'be here' under ət-, a parallel but not identical development?]
 Inu [note miit-, (after pl. or possessed bases) niit- (all dialects except Di, which has mit-, nit-) 'be in, on, at', a parallel development that must have occurred independently in different places at different times — it is still found side by side with the non-fused construction in various dialects]

PE mi 'what about [enclitic]
 AAY +mi 'I wonder, how about' [used for light emphasis]
 CAY +mi 'how about, contrast' [optionally a preceding t may go to z]
 NSY #mi 'or other' [with question words]
 CSY +mi 'how about, contrast'
 Sir +mi 'emphatic enclitic' [Vakh. from Men.'s and Rub.'s texts]
 SPI (+)mi 'why (not)'
 NAI Uum +mi 'what about'
 WCI —
 ECI —
 GRI +mi 'but, indeed, what about (contrastive emphasis)'

PE mi- 'and then (again)' [cf. enclitic *mi*, *PI umi-* and Aleut *ma-* 'also, too', EA also 'finally', Atkan *maaya-* 'finally'; the initial stop in conservative Inuit may be the same (evidential?) element as in certain forms of the contemp. mood — see under *və(kə)-* and in *Mal(p)maŋa-* under *maŋa(aq)-*]

AAY [for *+mi-* with neg. see *la(r)-*]

CAY *+mi-* 'also'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *+(p)mi-*, *Qaw* *+mi-* 'even though' [takes reduced intr. indic. *uq*, etc.]

NAI *+(m)mi-*, *Mal* *+(k)mi-* or *+(p)mi-* 'also', (with *+lu*) 'just after -ing, while someone or s.th. else is about to -' [takes reduced intr. indic. endings *uq*, etc.; for *#+(m)mi-* 'be in state of, continue -ing' see *umi-*]

WCI *+(m)mi-* 'again, too, and then'

ECI *+(m)mi-* 'again, also', *Lab* 'again, for sure, nevertheless'

GRI *+(m)mi-* 'and then — vivid narrative action', *NG* also 'too'

PE miy- 'hold in one's (body part)' [cf. Aleut *miy-* 'repeatedly (back and forth)', *miyða-* 'several times (e.g. scratch)']

AAY *#+miaqə-* 'hold in one's -' [to body part base]

CAY *(#)+miγ-* 'put in one's -' [and *+mik*, *+miaq* 'thing held in one's -']

NSY *[(#)+miaq* 'contents of -']

CSY *(#)+miγ-*, *+miir-* 'hold in one's -' [and *+mik*, *+miiq* 'thing held in one's -'; perhaps also *miqə-* 'compel, make']

Sir [note *kənərməy-* under *kənərmiy-* (*kənər*) and *məqə-* in *təyəməqə(s)-* under *təyumi(C)ar-* (*təyu-*)]

SPI *#+mik-* 'point one's — (finger)'

NAI *#+mik-* 'use one's — (body part)', (trans.) 'hit with one's -' [also 'repeatedly, back and forth' with some bases; and *#+miaq* 'thing held in one's -', as in all other Inu]

WCI *#+mik-* 'hit, do with one's — to someone' [distinct from *#+mik-* 'do with (instrument)' from instr. case *mik?*]

ECI *#+mik-* 'do with one's — (body part)' [frequentative *+miyaaq-*; *#+mik-* also 'have in one's — (container)' on some bases — by contam. with *miru?*; compare *mik-* 'give, transfer one's -', a different p.b., from instr. case *mik-?*]

GRI *#+miγ-* 'do with one's — (body part)' [also with some other nom. bases in sense 'do with' (as if) from instr. case *mik-* — compare the *ECI* above; frequentative *miyar-* or *misar-*; for (V)*mišaar-* 'back and forth' see *umi-*]

PI minŋaq- 'come from' [cf. *q-*, here with the abl. case ending for nouns followed by that for demonstr. bases]

SPI *+minŋaq-* 'come from'

NAI *+min^yŋaq-* **WCI** *+minŋaq-*

ECI **NBI**, **SB** *+minŋaq-* 'come from' [*#aŋŋau-* on demonstr. bases]

GRI *+minŋar-* 'come from' [also *#miiir-* and, on demonstr. bases, *#aŋŋar-*]

PY-S miqə- 'compel to' [there may be a link to *rqə-*]

AAY —

CAY [note *anucimiXqə-* under *anucimir-* (annut-)]

NSY [note *anucimintarvik* under *anucimir-* (annut-)]

CSY *+miqə-* 'compel to, make -'

Sir [note *arəlmīqə-* 'shake, move' from *arula-*]

Inu [note *catqummiq-?*]

PE miru 'inhabitant of' [cf. *ilumiγ*, *ilum(m)ir* under *ilu*, also *ŋu-?*]

AAY *+(r)miu(q)* 'inhabitant of -'

CAY *+miu* 'inhabitant of' [and *(#)+miutaq** 'animal living in -']

NSY *+mii* 'inhabitant of'

CSY *+mii*

Sir *+mərə*

SPI *+miu* 'inhabitant of' [verbal = 'be in or at -']

NAI *+miu(q)* 'inhabitant of' [also verbal on a few bases 'be in'; *#+miutaq* 's.th. inherently belonging to -']

WCI *+miutaq* 'inhabitant of'

ECI *+miuq*, **NBI**, **SB** *+miutaq*

GRI *+(r)miu(q)* 'inhabitant of' [and *+(r)miu-* 'live in or at -']

PE mli- 'casually (on and on)?' [cf. Aleut *li-*, (after *C*) *smi-* (with metathesis) 'still, just, nevertheless, go on -ing', as nom. = 'only, rather, even' (for the correspondence *l ~ s* after *C* compare *lri-*, *sXi-* under *liṛ-*)]

AAY [note *təmli-* 'sleepwalk' under *ətəmli-* (*ətər-*)]

CAY *mli-* 'casually, aimlessly'

NSY —

CSY [note *mlərər-*, etc. 'a little' under *myay-*, and *təmli-* 'sleepwalk' under *ətəmli-* (*ətər-*)]

Sir —

SPI [note *itivli(a)-* 'sleepwalk' under *ətəmli-*]

NAI *#vli-* [as in *itivli-* under *ətəmli-* (*ətər-*)]

WCI [note *itivli-* under *ətəmli-* and for *Car vlak* 'a little' see *vlay-*]

ECI [note *itillima-* under *ətəmli-*]

GRI *#li-* [as in *itili(γ)-* under *ətəmli-* (*ətər-*)]; note also *pivli-*]

PI mmarik- 'well' [cf. *kiγ-*, also (u)*mar(ar)-?*]

SPI —

NAI *mmariksi-* 'better' [and note *mmarṭuk-* 'badly']

WCI — [but compare *yyarik-* 'well']

ECI *mmarik-* 'really' [and nom. 'real']

GRI *#mmariγ-* 'well' [and note *#mmarṭuγ-* 'badly']

PI muaq- 'go to(wards)' [also *muuq-* and (by contraction) *muq-*; based on allative case *mut*, on pl. (or demonstr.) bases *nuaq-* from *nut*; cf. *q-* and *tmi(C)artə-* and compare *k(k)u(C)ar-*, also Aleut *muḍar(an)*, *ŋuḍar(an)* '(move) towards' on directional and demonstr. bases]

Sir — [note *asiməžur-* 'go down' from *aci*¹ in *Em.*]

SPI *+muq-* 'go to' [drops 'weak *q*' and has the form *+nuq*, etc. after pl. bases, the same pattern as elsewhere in Inuit; *Qaw* has *+muk*]

NAI [note *+muk-* 'go to' — with *k* under *nəγ-?*]

WCI *Cop* *(#)+muaq-*, *(#)+muuq-* 'go to' [the second form productive in *Car*; *Sig* and *Net* have *+muk-*; in *Cop* *(#)+muk-* and *(#)+muliaq-* are also found, but most

productive are +munḡaq- 'go to' and +munḡau- 'go towards', the latter also B. Lake — compare the allative inflection on demonstratives, also NAI iḡliq- alongside iḡlau- under əḡlær-]

ECI +muaq-, +muuq- 'go to' [only with directional bases in Tar, but generally productive on Baffin, which also has +munḡau- 'go towards']

GRI [note +mukar- 'go to' with p.b. k(k)ar-; also #+muuR-]

PE myaḡ- 'somewhat?' [cf. mcuḡ-, ḡsi-, mcaḡ-, vlay-, tyay and vḡḡar- — there seems to be phonaesthetic variation here]

AAy (#)myaxtə- 'briefly' [of weather phenomena]

CAY myay- 'not enough'

NSY [vyay- 'almost'; for vyuar- 'partially' see kyu(C)ar-]

CSY —

Sir [for mḡəyax 'very big' see ḡlay]

SPI [note Imaq vyaq- — for vyay-? — 'almost']

NAI —

WCI vyak- 'rather, more or less'

ECI —

GRI [note pissay- (old ortho. pivsag-) 'wound by shooting (animal)', with base pi-]

N

PE na- 'might or so as to' [cf. na(C)ur-; for Aleut naar- 'hunt for, try to' see ni(C)ar-]

AAy +na- 'so as to' [and +natə plus pers. endings 'until']

CAY +na- 'in order to' [plus sub. mood; also 2s imperative marker following p.b. ki-; note also +natkaq 'future time of -ing']

NSY — [for +nanir- 'stop -ing' see nrir-]

CSY +na- 'in order to, (with imp.) 'in the future' [for +naar- 'be going to' see na(C)ur- and for +nayu- 'lest, may — not' see under yukə-]

Sir —

SPI [for +nayaq- 'could have' see yar-]

NAI [for +nayaq- 'would' see yar- and compare also +nasuyi- under yukə-]

WCI Sig +na-, (after k/q) ya- 'might' [with neg. imperative or conditional in the preceding clause], Net +na- 'may well', Eskimo Point yyanalauq- 'would probably' [Met. has Cop nakja- (for nayya-?) 'might, watch out or -'; the form ḡ- is probably influenced by the alt. form ya- of neg. contemporative marker na- mentioned in note 31 to the Inflections; for Car +na-, ya- see under yar-]

ECI [for +nayaq- 'would' see yar-]

GRI +na- '2s imperative' [less immediate than ḡit-, often follows p.b. ḡi- from PE ki-, but is also found in some old 1/2 p. transitive forms; for qina 'watch out that you don't -, there's danger that -' see yaqu(nay); note also +naviir- 'can no longer' and +navianḡit- 'certainly won't']

PI naaq- 'make (too much) so?'

SPI —

NAI (#)naaq- 'make be so' [esp. with qualitative bases]

WCI —

ECI (#)naaq-, naari- 'make be (too) -' [also 'arrive just as s.o. -']

GRI (#)naar- 'find too -, more than expected' [intr. 'do more than expected']

PE naci(C)ar- and naca(C)ar- 'take a long time doing' [cf. na- and c(c)ir-?; the Inu may be influenced by car-¹]

AAy —

CAY +naciar- 'be late, take a long time -ing'

NSY —

CSY +nasiir- 'put off -ing, angrily'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI [note #+nasaaq- in kiunasaaḡit- 'not hesitate to answer']

WCI +nahaaq- 'take a long time -ing'

ECI +nasaaq- 'late'

GRI (#)+nasaaR- 'hesitate -ing, be slow to -' [old ortho. nasaer, as if with ḡir-]

PI naqci- 'be a good time to do s.th.' [cf. nar- and si- under li-²]

Yup [note CAY +nari- 'be time to -', for the second element of which see li-², a different (suppletive) allomorph than here]

SPI +naqsi- 'be time to -'

NAI +naqsi-

WCI +naXXi-, +naqi- 'be good time to -' [the latter with ḡqə-? — compare ECI naqe under nar-]

ECI +narsi- 'be a good time to -'

GRI [+narsi- 'become -able']

PY-S naqə- 'intend or try to' [cf. na- and ḡqə-]

AAy ḡnaqə- 'try to' [with preceding nəḡ-? — compare ḡcar-]

CAY ḡnaqə- 'try to'

NSY +naqə- 'intend' [and +naqyar- (plus part./indic. tuq, etc.) 'although wanting to']

CSY +naqə- 'be going to (near future), try to'

Sir +naqə- 'near future, intend to' [also +inəqə- after R-bases at least in some of Men.'s examples — he also has +inəqyəXtəR- in the 'intend' sense; for +inəqatə- (plus rel. endings) 'as soon as' see ḡjinnar(-), with which there is some confusion here]

Inu — [for ECI naqi- 'be such as to' see nar-]

PE nar 's.th. resembling' [cf. perhaps Aleut na-X as in ayurna-X 'sea urchin' from ayuX 'beach']

AAy #+naq 's.th. like' [in names of animals, fishes and plants elsewhere]

CAY #+naq

NSY #+naq

CSY #+naq

Sir —

SPI #+naq

NAI #+naq

WCI #+naq

ECI #+naq

GRI #+(R)naq

PE nar- 'be such as to or -able' [cf. Aleut na- 'be such as to, be -able']

AAy +nar-, (less frequently) **+naXqə-** 'be liable to, be -able' [opposite = **+naitə-**; **+naXtə-** 'be good weather for -ing']

CAY +naXqə- 'tend to cause one to -, be able to be -ed' [**+naqə-** before ə-dr p.b.s beginning CV (with **rqə-**); also **#+nar-**, nominal **#+naq**; opposite = **+naitə-**]

NSY +naq 'a good time for -ing', **+naitə-** 'cannot (be -ed)'

CSY +nar- 'cause -ing' [nominal **+naq**]

Sir —

SPI +naq- 'able to be -ed'

NAI +naq- 'be or cause to -, be -able' [also nominal]

WCI +naq- 'be such as to' [neg. **+nait**]

ECI +naq-, **+naqi-** 'be such as to, -able' [opp. **+nait-**]

GRI +nar- 'be such as to, be -able' [also 'one -' (depersonalized subject); opp. = **+naat-**]

PI nasuk- and **nasuaq-** 'try to' [cf. na- and yu- and yu(C)ar-]

SPI +nasuaq-, (after k/q) **yasuaq-** 'try' [and **+nasuanjit-** 'not bother']

NAI +nasuaq- 'hurriedly' [for Mal **+našuk-** see yukə-, but note Nu **+nasuit-**, **yasuit-** 'not at all']

WCI +nahuaq-, (after k/q) **yahuaq-** 'intend, prepare, try to -'

ECI yasuk-, **yasuaq-** (after t or V bases) **nnašuk-**, **nnašuaq-**, **Aiv nasuk-**, **SB yasuk-**, **yasuaq-** 'try to' [Tar **yasuk-** or **yasuaq-** after any but t bases]

GRI +nasuar-, **+yasuar-** 'quickly' [and **NG +nahaarnaq-** (from **nahuar-naq-**) 'be easy to -']

PY na(C)ur- 'be liable to?' [cf. na- and (C)ur-]

AAy C +nuurrukə-, **K +nauryukə-** 'think that — might or would -' [with yukə-]

CAY +naur- 'habitually' [with 1st p. indicative equivalent to optative: 'let's, let me']

NSY —

CSY +naar- 'be going to eventually' and **+naanritə-** 'will not']

Sir [note **+nər-** 'future' — from **CSY?**; also **+inər-** after r-bases at least in some of Men.'s examples, for which compare under **ɲinnar(-)**]

PE nəy- and **ɲ(ə)-** 'get' [the latter must have developed from the former already in PE, the direct reflex of the former only remaining in certain Inu forms — compare the correspondence in for example **GRI innay-** 'catch fire', **CAY kəɲə-** 'start burning' (from base **ək(ə)nər** under **əkə-1**) and also **PE manəy-**, (Yup) **maɲə-**; note the inchoative use on verbal bases in both Yup and Inu; the suppletive allomorph q in (some) Inu after uvular bases may reflect **CSY +ar** below; cf. also **nnak-** and **nnək-**]

AAy #ɲə- 'get' [also **ɲə-** 'begin to']

CAY ɲə- 'get' [also 'begin to']

NSY ɲə- 'get'

CSY ɲə- 'get' [and note **(#)+ar-** 'catch (animal)', unrelated unless from ***ɲar-**]

Sir **ɲə-** 'get, buy, kill (game animal)'

SPI nik- 'get', **(#)k-** 'kill by hunting' [and note **Imaq ɲaq-** 'acquire', going with **CSY ar-** above?]

NAI nik- 'get', **#k-** 'catch (animal), get or become (more) -'

[causes gemination in the base; in the second, verbal use note **uummak-** 'come alive' under **uɲummar-** (**uɲuma-**)]

WCI nik- 'get, find', **#k-**, (after q) **#q-** 'catch (animal)' [and **Car anik-** 'already']

ECI #nik- 'get (e.g. spouse)', **(#)k-** 'catch (animal)' [causes gemination]

GRI (#)ni y- 'get, have come', **#y-**, (after uvular) **#r-** 'catch (animal)' [causes gemination (and a preceding *ə to a as in **arfa y-** under **arvak-** (**arvər**)); note also such lexicalized forms as **innu y-** 'come across a human being', **nippay-** alongside **nipini y-** 'make a noise' (from **nəpə**) and, on a verbal base, **qimma y-** 'become happy' from **qima-** under **qi(C)ət-**]

PE nər¹ 'nominalizer' [cf. Aleut na-X 'participial', also 'non-anaphoric past tense marker'; for old geminating variant q* in sense of 'result of -ing' in Inu (the gemination caused by the loss of nə) see for example **quppaq** under **qupə-** and **kəppar** under **kəpə-** (with Yup reflexes)]

AAy nəq 'act of -ing', **#+nəq** 'thing resulting from -ing' [and **nra ni**, etc. 'while -ing', **nru-** 'be -able']

CAY nəq* 'act(ivity) of -ing', **(#)+nəq*** 'thing resulting from -ing' [also 'area of']

NSY (+)nəq 'act or result of act' [also (lexicalized?) 'one who is -ing' and 'caught (animal)', the latter by comb. with t-2, like **ɲnəq** with **ɲə** (**nəy-**)]

CSY nəq* 'act(ivity) or state of -ing', **#+nəq*** 'thing resulting from or associated with -ing'

Sir **#+nəX** 'result of V-ing'

SPI +niq 'act of -ing' [also geminating #q]

NAI +niq* 'result, activity, condition, manner of -ing' [and geminating #q* as in **kippaq*** 's.th. cut off' from **kipə-**]

WCI +niq 'state, result or action of -ing' [also geminating #q]

ECI +niq [and geminating #q]

GRI +niq* [and geminating #q*]

PE nər² 'one that is more or most' [perhaps the same as **nər¹** but used in different constructions (e.g. with ablative of standard in the present sense); cf. Aleut na- 'more, most' and compare **tər¹** versus **tər²**]

AAy nəq 'be more - than (possessor)' [trans. **nqə-** used after V, k or q — compare **tər²**]

CAY (#)nəq* 'one more or most (of them)' [not with tə bases; **nru-** 'be more' (with ɲu-)]

NSY nru 'more'

CSY (#)nəq* 'one more or most (of them)'

Sir —

SPI +nažaq, **Qaw +niqšaq** 'the most - (of them)', **+nažari-** 'be more than'

NAI +niqšaq, (with tar?) **+niqtaq** 'the one that - most, more' [also **#+niq***]

WCI +niXXaq 'the one that - most, more' [also **#+niq**]

ECI +nirsaq, (trans.) **+nirsari-** 'most, more - of two' [also **#+niq**]

GRI +niṣšaq 'the most - (of small number)' [also **#+niq***; **+niru-**, **EG +nii-** 'more']

PE **nərlu-** 'badly' [cf. **nər**¹ and **lu-**]

AAY —

CAY **nərluxtə-** 'have trouble -ing'

NSY —

CSY **nərluk** 's.th. hard to -'

Sir —

SPI **+nirluk-** 'almost'

NAI **nirluk-** 'badly, with terrible consequences' [and **#niqluk-** in **kiuniqluk-** 'answer angrily' at least]

WCI **+nirluk-** 'badly'

ECI **+nirlu(k)-**

GRI **+nirlu-** 'badly' [may syncopate and cause gemination of preceding base, as in **kiitsirlu-** from **kiisi-** 'bite into s.th.']

PE **nərpə(C)ar** 'the most' [cf. **nər**² and **vay**]

AAY **nəxpaaq** 'one that is most -' [compare **ləxpaaq** under **lər**²]

CAY —

NSY —

CSY — [compare **ləxpiyaq** under **lər**²]

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI **+niqpaaq** 'most, more'

GRI **+nirpaaq** 'the most -'

PE **nərtu-** 'do a lot' [from **nər**¹ and **tu-**¹; there is contam. with **tu-**² in some Inu forms]

AAY **nəxtu-** 'be good at -ing, do a lot'

CAY **nəxtu-** 'habitually a lot'

NSY **nəxtuaraata(a)qə-** 'a lot'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI **+niqtu-** 'always feel like -ing' [also **qtu-** 'a lot, all the time', causing gemination]

NAI **(#)qtu-** 'excessively, hard, a lot (by nature or disposition)' [causes gemination and final **i** into **a**; not used with **t** bases]

WCI **qtu-** 'always, a lot, for a long time'

ECI —

GRI **+nirtu-** 'a lot' [also geminating **#rtu-**]

PE **ni-** 'say that' [cf. Aleut causative **ni-** 'make, produce (a state), put in motion, start, become (gradually)' and **nisa-** 'wait for — to, induce to'; note also the **ni** used reflexively in the sense 'look, feel' in **uunni-** under **uyu-**, **nayacuyni-** under **naya(t)-**, etc. — compare the 'consider' sense of another causative p.b., **tət-**]

AAY **+ni-** 'say that -'

CAY **+ni-**

NSY **+ni-** 'think that -'

CSY **+ni-** 'say that -'

Sir —

SPI **+ni-**

NAI **+ni-** 'say that -', **+niraq-** 'accuse of or describe as having a certain attribute' [the latter with **raq-**]

WCI **+niraq-** 'accuse of -ing', Sig **+ni-** 'say that -'

ECI **+niraq-** 'say that -'

GRI **+nirar-** 'say that -'

PE **ni(C)ar-** 'try to' [probably ***nirar-**; cf. Aleut **naar-** 'hunt, try to, come close to -ing']

AAY **+nia<R>ar-** 'nearly, be about to', **#+niar-** 'go hunting for -'

CAY **+niar-** 'uncertain future, so that -', **+nirar-** 'be going to soon'

NSY **+niar-** 'future', (with nom. base) 'look for' [also **#+niaq** 'means for hunting -', **#+nia laq** 'hunting -']

CSY **+niir-** 'hunt for, ask for, work with' [also 'carry out habitual or protracted activity'; for **naar-** 'about to' see **na(C)ur-**]

Sir **+nir** 'hunt for -' [and nominal **+niX** 'hunter of -']

SPI **+niar-** '(go to) get, hunt for -'

NAI **+niaq-** 'future' [also sometimes 'hunt -'; note also **+nit-**, **+niala-**, **+niatak-** 'try to']

WCI **+niaq-** 'future, try to' [also, more limited 'hunt -']

ECI **+niaq-** 'near future, try to', Lab **+(n)niar-** 'hunt -' [also an imperative softener]

GRI **+niar-** 'future, try to' [also an imperative softener and a habitual marker with certain verbs of perceiving; in comb. with **#y-** 'catch' (**nəy-**) can mean 'hunt' — nom. **+(n)niaq** 'one who is hunting -'; note also **pinixxariy-** 'be a capable hunter' from **piniar-** 'hunt' and **+nialuy-** 'try a bit, catch small game' with **lu-** under **ruluk**]

PI **n(n)iq-** 'apparently' [cf. **ni-** and **liq-** as also in **valli-q-**]

Yup [note CAY **lini-** 'apparently' under **ti-**]

SPI —

NAI **+niq-** 'I (have) found out that - (evidential perfect)'

WCI **+niq-** 'apparently' [in Cop usually **nniq-** in combination with participials — intr. **+yuunniq-**, trans. **+yarinniq-**]

ECI **+(n)ni(q)-** 'evidential, narrative past' [**+nni(q)-** after **V** or **t**]

GRI **+nir-** 'I wonder, maybe', EG 'apparently', NG **qaniq-** 'apparently (unwitnessed past)' [and NG **+niq-** also 'ask if (s.o.) -' (with trans. endings)]

PE **n(n)ir-** 'be good to do' [cf. **pinnir-** and compare **pinnar(naq)-**, also **nunannir-** — this p.b. could be from **nnaq** plus **lir-**]

AAY **+nir-** 'be pleasant to -' [opp. = **+niitə-** 'not be pleasant to']

CAY **+niXqə-** 'be pleasant to -' [opp. = **+niitə-**]

NSY —

CSY **+niq** 's.th. that is good to -'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI **#niq-** 'be good to -'

ECI **#niq-** 'be good to -' [opp. **#niit-** 'not be good to -']

GRI **#nir-** 'be good to -' [opp. **#niit-** 'be bad to'; note also **takurannir-** 'be pretty' under **takurannaq-** (**taku-**)]

PE **nit-** and **cuynit-** and **paynit-** 'smell or taste of' [the second form with **cuy**, and the third with **vay(-)**; cf. Aleut **nu-** 'smell of'; there may be a further link to **ni-**]

AAY **+(X)cuynitə-** 'smell like'

CAY **Y +cuyninaXqə-**, K **cuyninaXqə-**, Nun, NSU **+cuynilaXqə-**, HBC **+(cuy)nitə-** 'smell or taste of' [with the **tə ~ l** alt.]

NSY +paynitə-, vaynitə- 'smell of, seem like a -' [with vay-; also +suynitə- 'resemble', as CSY]
 CSY +ni- 'smell of', +nitə- 'taste of' [and +paynitə- in both senses; note also +suynitə- 'resemble, seem to']
 Sir [+suyəntə- 'resemble' — note the CSY equivalent; Vakh. has qitəpayni- 'smell of guts' from Rub.]
 SPI +sunit-, Qaw +suynit-, Imaq +suyni- 'smell, taste of'
 NAI +suynit- 'smell, taste of' [also #+nit-; for +nit- 'try' see ni(C)ar-]
 WCI +huynit- 'smell of' [and, as nominal, Net +huyni-]
 ECI #+(sun)ni(k)-, NBI +suynik- 'smell of' [and, as nominal, +sunnit-]
 GRI +sunnit-, NG +nit- 'smell of' [nominal +sunnit-]

PI nitaq 's.th. from a time or place' [cf. tar; nit could be the abl. case marker]
 SPI +nitaq 's.th. from - (time or place)'
 NAI +nisaq
 WCI (#)nitaq
 ECI nitaq
 GRI nisaq 'ss.th. from -' [also lisaq — cf. linraq]

PE nkuy (du.) & **nkut** (pl.) 'and partner or family' [there may be a relat. to demonstr. dual/plural markers kuy/kut]
 AAY nkuk (du.), nkut (pl.) '- and partner, family, etc.'
 CAY nkuk, nkut
 NSY nkuk, nkut
 CSY nkuk '- and partner' [used on both conjoined nominals]
 Sir +nəkux '- and (partner)' [Vakh. from Men.'s and Rub.'s texts he treats it as enclitic on both conjoined nominals]
 SPI tkuk, tkut '- and partner, family, etc.'
 NAI tkuk, tkut
 WCI tkuk, tkut
 ECI kkut
 GRI kkut

PI nnak- 'get' [cf. nəy-; nə¹ may also be involved here]
 SPI —
 NAI nnak- 'get by winning or earning'
 WCI nnak- Sig 'get', Cop 'have or catch many, be covered with'
 ECI nna(q)- 'receive (as gift)'
 GRI nnaŷ- 'get (esp. in quantity or as a gift)', NG nnak- 'get a share (of catch)'

PI nnaq 'favorite or dear' [cf. n(n)ir- and compare ilannar under ila¹, also pinnar(naq)-]
 SPI —
 NAI [Jen. has nnaq 'dear']
 WCI nnaq 'favorite' [and note Car 'naaq '(dear) little' (with lexicalized glottal stop in B. Lake at least, written tnaaq), also verbal]
 ECI nnaq 'favorite' [and cf. tusarna(a)q- under tucar-]
 GRI nna(a)q 'favorite'

PI nnək- 'half-transitivize' [cf. nəy-, added perhaps to nə¹ here]
 SPI #+nik- 'half-transitivize'
 NAI #+(n)nik-

WCI —
 ECI #nik-, #nni(k)-
 GRI #nniŷ- 'half-transitivize' [old ortho. ngnig- but Fab. nnig- as in asannig- 'love' from asa-]

PE nqiy⁻¹ and **nqiyca(C)ar-** 'be good at or do well' [from nə¹ plus kiŷ-; compare nqiy⁻² and nŷiŷ-]
 AAY nqəxtə- 'be a good -er' [and 'dark -' (of colour)]
 CAY nqəxcaar(ar)- 'thoroughly' [also #nqəxtə-]
 NSY —
 CSY nqəxtə- 'easily, readily' [and nqəxtaq 'one that readily -', +yunnqəxtə- 'love to'], Chap nqəxsar- 'thoroughly'
 Sir nqəxsar- 'entirely, exactly'
 SPI [tqi(ŷ)i- 'find too -']
 NAI [note tqik- as in pitqik- 'be devious' under pinqiy-(pi-)]
 WCI tqik- 'have or be a good -'
 ECI —
 GRI qqissaar-, qqinnaar- 'carefully, exactly', #qqiŷ 'completely, be good at -ing' [and ššaqqiŷ- 'be good as a -', ḥaqqiŷ- 'be good at -ing', also geminating #riŷ- in the latter sense]

PE nqiy⁻² 'again' [cf. nə² and nqiy⁻¹]
 AAY nqixtə- 'again'
 CAY nqixtə- 'again' [and linqixtə- 'get another, change one's -']
 NSY nqiXtə- [for nqixtə-?] 'again' [also nqir-, nqiŷtə-]
 CSY nqixtə- 'again'
 Sir —
 SPI tqik- 'again, more' [and on nom. base 'change one's -']
 NAI tqik- 'again' [and on nom. base 'change one's -']
 WCI tqik- 'again' [and nominalizer tqiyaq 'most, more (than possessor)', Sig tqinniq 'most']
 ECI liqqi(k)- 'again' [and qqiyaqar-, trans. qqiyari- 'more']
 GRI qqiy- 'again, further' [and #qqik-, NG qqihaq 'more (than possessor)']

PE n(ə)rar(ar)(-) '(one who has) recently or for first time' [cf. nə¹ and rarar-?]
 AAY nəXaq 'one that recently -ed or has begun to -'
 CAY nəXaq*, nəXar(aq*), Nun nərar(aX*) 'new, one that has recently -ed' [and verbal nəXar, etc. 'have recently -ed']
 NSY nXaq 'new, one that has recently -ed'
 CSY nXaq 'one who has recently -ed' [nnəXaq after tə, which drops; verbal nXaa 'have recently -ed'; note also kənXaq 'newly made or acquired', with kə⁻¹?]
 Sir —
 SPI (#)+(r)naq- 'catch one's first -'
 NAI Uum nraq- 'for first time' [and nralait 'have never -ed'; note also PH arvanraqtuq 'captain who has caught his first whale']
 WCI nraq- 'for first time' [also nominal; nrayuit 'have never -ed']
 ECI rŋa(q)- 'for first time'
 GRI (#)rŋa(a)r-

PE nrir- 'stop doing' [cf. nə¹ and nŷir-]
 AAY nrir- 'stop -ing'
 CAY nrir- 'no longer -', +nanrir- 'stop -ing (for good)' [the latter with na-]

NSY +nanir- 'stop -ing'
 CSY +nanir- 'stop -ing' [and +(tə)snanir- 'tell not to']
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI nriq- 'stop -ing'
 WCI nriq-
 ECI —
 GRI —

PE nrit- 'not' [i.e. nər¹ plus ɲit-; Aleut past neg. Atkan nər-ulax, EA nər-ulux (with na- under nər¹) is perhaps reshaped from this; for the change to ɲit- in Inu compare the regular change of *nr to nɲ in Net and see the remark under ɲa-¹]

AAy C nnətə-, K nnitə- 'not' [and +minnətə- 'no longer', nnəraar- plus rel. endings 'although not']

CAY nritə- 'not' [with the tə ~ l alt.]

NSY nritə-

CSY nritə-

Sir nəxtə- 'neg. imperative' [in forms nəxtuʒaŋ, etc.],
 +yunaʒtə- 'will not'

SPI nrit-, ɲit- 'not' [the first form (with metathesis of r and n) occurs with interrog. mood or when followed by p.b. +mi or by participial endings +ʒuaq, etc. 'one that -', and with assimilation of initial r to ɣ following k base; the second form occurs with special indic. endings ɲilaq, etc.]

NAI Mal nrit-, Nu ɲɲit-, B ɲit- 'not' [the B form is additive with t bases, producing ɲɲit-]

WCI ɲɲit- 'not'

ECI ɲɲi(t)- 'not' [indic. ɲɲituq or ɲɲilaq]

GRI ɲɲit- 'not' [indic. ɲɲilaq, etc.]

ɲ

PE ɲa-¹ 'be in state of doing s.th.' [perhaps from *nra-, as the NSY forms suggest — compare Inu ɲɲit- under nrit-; CAY ɲqa-, GRI qqa- may represent suppletion but could simply reflect a t base allomorph; the relat. with ɲa-² is unclear; cf. also yuɲa-]

AAy +ɲa- 'be in a state of -ing' [used rather than (u)ma- after t bases, as also +ɲari-, +ɲaa'i- 'become (more) -ed' (compare (u)mar- under (u)ma-)]

CAY (#)+ɲa- 'be in state of -ing or having been -ed' [only with bases in tə that drops, becomes s or goes to i; (#)ɲqa- is used instead with (mainly) postural roots ending in C(tə); note also NS +ɲair- 'stop -ing']

NSY ɲa-, ɲra- 'passive (state)' [and note ɲrayaɣ — for ɲrayar-? — 'be recently -ed' (compare lrayaq-), also, with kðar-, ɲrayaxqaa- 'should']

CSY +ɲa- 'be in state of -ing or having been -ed'

Sir —

SPI ɲa- 'be in a state of -ing' [and ɲaiq- 'stop -ing']

NAI (+)ɲa- 'perfect tense and perfective aspect' [drops preceding k/q but fuses with t to nɲa-, as also the following; (+)ɲait- 'have not (been) -ed', (#)(+)ɲayli- 'less than before', (+)ɲaiq- 'stop ing'; note also ɲɲaq-, (after t) nɲaq- plus rel. endings 'when -' compare (m)maq- under (u)mar(ar)-]

WCI (#)ɲa- 'be in state of'

ECI (#)ɲa- 'be in a state of' [and (#)ɲɲa(q)- 'begin to be in a state of']

GRI #ɲa- 'be in state of' [and qqa- 'be in state', NG 'perfect tense']

PE ɲa-² 'look like' [the relat. — if any — to ɲa-¹ is obscure]
 AAy +(r)ɲa- 'look like' [opp. = +(r)ɲaitə-, but note also Kod +nɲaitə-, PWS +nɲiitə- 'will not'; for K +a(a)yay-, ɲaayay- 'kind of' see tyay-]

CAY +ɲari- 'begin to be like, seem to be becoming' [for the second element of which see li-²; +ɲatə- 'seem to be —ing, perhaps' has the tə ~ l alt. so perhaps containing ət-; note also +ɲaitə- 'not in future' with ɲit-; also +ɲalɲuq 'one similar to', and to nom. bases +(r)ɲatə 'seem like (a) —']

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI (#)(+)ɲaaq 'one with appearance or behaviour of -ing or having -ed' [same morphophonemics as under ɲa-¹]

WCI [note Sig ɲa(laaq)- 'somewhat, a little']

ECI [for (#)ɲayaak- 'almost, rather (of state)' and (#)ɲayaaq- 'be in state of repeatedly -ing' see tyay-]

GRI ɲa- 'resemble'

PI ɲaaq- 'more or greatly?' [cf. ɲa-¹ and ar-?; compare the relat. of (u)mar(ar)- to (u)ma-]

SPI ɲaaq- 'more, most'

NAI ɲaaq-, (with t bases) nɲaaq- 'tend to be rather -'

WCI ɲaaq- Net 'greatly', Baker Lake 'more, greatly'

ECI ɲaaq- 'more than another, preferably' [also enclitic], Lab Rigolet 'good' [to nominals]

GRI ɲaar- 'greatly', ɲaaq 'large, considerable' [and note piɲaar- 'be important']

PE ɲar-¹ 'hit or injure on the (body part)'

AAy (#)(ɲ)aXtə-, (after ə, which drops) +aaXtə- 'hit on the -'

CAY (#)(ɲ)ar(aX)tə- 'hit on the -' [v-dr; also #ca r(aX)tə]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI (#)aq- 'injure, damage'

WCI (#)aq- 'hit on the -'

ECI (#)aq- 'hit on the -, break one's -' [also 'apply (oil and the like) to']

GRI —

PY ɲar-² 'habitually' [there may be a link to ɲa-¹]

AAy #ɲar- 'be a chronic -er (vice)'

CAY #ɲar- 'tend to (chronically)', #ɲarli(q) 'one who tends to -'

NSY —

CSY #ɲar- 'habitually'

PY ɲcar- 'try to cause to' [cf. nəɣ- and car-]

AAy ɲcar- 'cause to be -' [with adjectival (verbal) bases]

CAY ɲcar- 'try to cause to'

NSY [note nla(r)- 'make' on nominal bases, going with the CSY below]

CSY $\eta\lambda\text{ar-}$ 'try to induce to', with nominal bases 'make' [compare $\text{t}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}\acute{\text{a-}}$ under $\text{ciq}\acute{\text{a-}}$]

PE $\eta\text{icay-}$ 'be in need of' [cf. $\eta\text{it-}$ and yyay-]

AAy ($\eta\text{icay-}$ 'want, need'

CAY ($\eta\text{icay-}$

NSY $+\text{isay-}$ 'be without' [and nom. $+\text{isak}$ 'one without -']

CSY ($\eta\text{isay-}$ 'be in need of, lack'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI ihak- 'have very few'

ECI NBI isak- [Spald.]

GRI isay-

PY $\eta\text{iy-}$ 'easily'

AAy $+\eta\text{iy-}$ 'easily, quickly' [and $+\eta\text{iat}\acute{\text{a-}}$ 'with difficulty' — with the (y) $\text{at}\acute{\text{a-}}$ variant of $\eta\text{it-}$]

CAY $+\eta\text{iy-}$ 'be able to easily, be adapt at -ing' [and $+\eta\text{iat}\acute{\text{a-}}$ 'be inept at -ing']

NSY —

CSY —

Inu [note perhaps GRI $\#\eta\text{iyay-}$ 'be fed up with -ing', EG $\eta\text{it-}$ 'be discontented with -' — compare $\text{inn}\eta\text{iyay-}$ 'shun society of men' and NAI $\text{in}\text{in}^{\text{y}}\text{n}^{\text{y}}\text{in}\eta\text{iat-}$ 'be wary of people' from $\text{in}\eta\text{it-}$ under $\text{in}\eta\text{y}$]

PE ηilitar 'protection from or against' [cf. $\eta\text{it-}$, perhaps li-^1 and un- ; compare Aleut liisi-x 'protection against', apparently with li-^1]

AAy —

CAY $\#\text{ilitaq}$ 'protection for or against' [in lexicalized forms with irregular contractions]

NSY —

CSY ($\#$) $+(\eta)\text{ilitaq}$ 'protection for (esp. body part)'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI $\#\text{il}^{\text{y}}\text{isaq}$

WCI —

ECI $\#\text{ilitaq}$

GRI [cf. akuilisaiq under $\text{aku}(\text{r})$]

PE $\eta\text{iliq}\acute{\text{a-}}$ 'suffer from lack of' [cf. $\eta\text{it-}$ and $\text{liq}\acute{\text{a-}}$]

AAy ($\eta\text{iliq}\acute{\text{a-}}$ 'be short of'

CAY ($\eta\text{iliq}\acute{\text{a-}}$ 'suffer from lack of'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI ililiq- 'lack, need'

ECI ililiq-

GRI $\text{\text{š}\text{š}aaliliq-}$ 'lack' [with $\text{k}\acute{\text{o}}\text{ar}$]

PE $\eta\text{innar-}$ 'only' [cf. $\text{qa}(\text{C})\text{inar-}$; forms with initial s are probably from allomorphs following t bases]

AAy $+\eta\text{inaa-}$ (plus rel. endings) 'as soon as' [and K sinaq 'big'; for $+(\text{X})\text{inaq}$ 'only' see rlay]

CAY $+\eta\text{inaq}^*$ 'merely' [also verbal $+\eta\text{inar-}$; $+(\eta)\text{inar-}$ 'more and more', $\text{K}(\text{v-dr})\text{in}\eta\text{anra}(\text{ni})$, $\text{Y}+\eta\text{in}\eta\text{anra}(\text{ni})$ 'while-ing', HBC inar- 'finally' (only after prime $\text{V}(\text{C})$)]

NSY $+(\eta)\text{i}(\text{i})\text{naq}$ 'only' [verbal inar- , with poss. endings = 'as soon as'; also $\text{inaq}\acute{\text{a-}}$, (with $\text{t}\acute{\text{a}}$ base) $\text{sinaq}\acute{\text{a-}}$ 'only']

CSY $+(\eta)\text{inaq}^*$ 'only' [v-dr; verbal $(\eta)\text{inar-}$, with conj. endings = 'only when'; note also staXiinaq^* 'only -s, each a -']

Sir $(+)\text{anaX}$ 'only' [also $\text{tav}\acute{\text{a}}\text{yinaX}$ under $\text{ta}\acute{\text{o}}\text{va}$; for $+\text{in}\acute{\text{a}}\text{r-}$ 'future', $+\text{in}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}\acute{\text{a-}}$ 'about to' see $\text{na}(\text{C})\text{ur-}$ and $\text{naq}\acute{\text{a-}}$ — perhaps these are influenced by $+\text{in}\acute{\text{a}}\text{q}\acute{\text{a-}}$ (plus conj. mood marker ya-) 'when (in past)' and $+\text{in}\acute{\text{a}}\text{qat}\acute{\text{a-}}$ (plus poss. endings) 'as soon as', which belong here rather]

SPI $+\text{sinaq-}$ 'only (verbal)', $+\text{siinaq-}$ '(gradually) more and more'

NAI $\text{in}^{\text{y}}\text{n}^{\text{y}}\text{aq-}$ 'continuously', Mal $(\eta)\text{in}^{\text{y}}\text{aq}$ 'only' [nom.; also (dropping preceding t) $+\text{sin}^{\text{y}}\text{n}^{\text{y}}\text{aq-}$ 'only (verbal)'; for $\text{tXin}^{\text{y}}\text{aq}$, Mal $\text{tXain}^{\text{y}}\text{aq}$ 'only' see rlay]

WCI innaq 'only (nom.)', $+\text{sinnaq-}$, (after k/q) yinnaq- 'only, all the time' [and Net, Car $+\text{hinnaq-}$ + contemp. mood = 'after -ing']

ECI innaq 'only (nom.)', $(\eta)\text{inna}(\text{q})-$ 'all the time' [also innaqi- ; Lab $+\text{sinna}(\text{q})-$ 'finally']

GRI innaq^* 'only, mere', innar- 'only' [preceding 'weak i ' to a before the nom. form; also $(\#)\text{yinnar-}$ after r or $\text{VV}(\text{C})$ and $\#\text{sinna}\text{r-}$ after r — both more productive in NG; note also productive $+\text{sinna}\text{r-}$ (tuni , etc.) 'after -ing' and (with $\eta\text{u-}$ and yar- respectively) $+\text{sinnaa-}$, NG hinnarialik , yinnarialik 'can']

PE $\eta\text{ir-}$ 'remove or be deprived of' [from $^*\eta\eta\text{ir-?}$ — cf. $\eta\text{it-}$ and r- under $(\eta)\text{ur-}$, also $\eta\text{iyar-}$ and $(\eta)\text{irar-}$]

AAy $(\eta)\text{ir-}$ 'remove, be deprived of' [v-dr; also $(\eta)\text{i}(\text{r})\text{Xt}\acute{\text{a-}}$ '(suddenly) lose one's -']

CAY $(\eta)\text{ir-}$ 'remove, be deprived of' [v-dr; and $(\eta)\text{iXt}\acute{\text{a-}}$ 'be injured in one's -'; $(\eta)\text{ir}(\text{ar})-$ 'have cold -', $(\#)(\eta)\text{iraXt}\acute{\text{a-}}$ 'be injured in one's -'; cf. $\eta\text{iyar-}$]

NSY ir- 'become without-'

CSY $(\eta)\text{ir-}$ 'lose, remove, be injured in one's -' [v-dr]

Sir [cf. $\eta\text{ir-}$ as in $\text{us}\eta\text{iXt}\acute{\text{a}}$ 'docker' under $\text{uci}\eta\text{ir-}$ (uci^1)]

SPI iq- 'lose, be deprived of' [and $\#\eta\text{iq-}$ 'take position to — of']

NAI iq- 'remove, no longer have' [base-final i to a, semi-final i drops and following k/q fricativized, otherwise truncating; also $\#\eta\text{iq-}$ 'take position to — of, lose a -']

WCI iq- 'remove' [and iXXi- 'be short of']

ECI iq- 'remove, steal, be cold in one's -' [and $\#\eta\text{iq-}$ 'put in position to one's -', irsi- , isiq- 'have lost', Lab iqi- 'have one's — exposed', and perhaps NBI $\eta\eta\text{iq}$ 'one obsessed by -']

GRI ir- 'remove, be deprived of, sell' [and irsir- 'have lost', $\#\eta\text{ir-}$ 'position oneself to the — of', also perhaps $\eta\eta\text{ir-}$ 'crave, be wild about']

PE $\eta\text{irut}\acute{\text{a-}}$ 'have no more' [cf. $\eta\text{ir-}$ and $\text{ut}\acute{\text{a-}}$]

AAy $(\#)(\eta)\text{irut}\acute{\text{a-}}$ 'stop -ing' [of weather phenomena]

CAY $(\eta)\text{irut}\acute{\text{a-}}$ 'no longer have'

NSY —

CSY $(\eta)\text{irut}\acute{\text{a-}}$ 'have lost one's -'

Sir — [note $\text{iyl}\acute{\text{a}}\text{y}\acute{\text{a}}\text{r}\acute{\text{a}}\text{t}(\acute{\text{a}})$ -lose one's voice, lower the sound of s.th.' under iylak ($\text{iyl}\acute{\text{a-}}$)]

SPI —

NAI iruti- 'have no more' [morphophonemics as for iq- under $\eta\text{ir-}$]

WCI *irut(i)*- 'remove, break, have no more'

ECI *irut(i)*- 'remove, have no more'

GRI *irut(i)*-

PE *ɲit*- 'lack' [alternating with *ɲil(a)*-; cf. *ɲir*-, *ɲilitar*, *nr̥it*-, *ta(C)it*-, *ɲiɲiqə*-, *təta(C)ili*- and Aleut negative *ula*- 'be without' (the result of coalescence with a base-final *a* as in *taaɲula*- 'be thirsty' from *taaɲa*- 'water'), *uli*- 'lose, remove' (cf. *li*- under *li*-¹), also *lay* in neg. imperative *layaɲa*, Att *layuɲa*, enclitic Atkan *ulax*, EA *ulux* (with *u*- 'be') and *laka-X*, the neg. equivalent of *ku-X* under *kə(-)*²; Inu negative indic. *ɲilaq*, etc., under *nr̥it*- and SPI (*ɣ*)*ilaq* below probably reflect an original participial form; for the Yup variant (*ɲi*)*ɣatə* compare under *ipəɣ*-, also *əɣat*- under *ətə*-, where it appears to be reflected in Inu too — perhaps a blend with p.b. *a*- (from **ɣa*-)]

AAY (*ɲ*)*itə*- 'lack, have no -' [with the *tə/l* alternation as in CAY; also contrary negative of 'adjectival' bases; note *atə* in *takx^wiatə*- 'have bad eyesight' under *takviy*-]

CAY (*ɲ*)*itə*- 'lack' [v-dr; *ɲil* before certain V- or voiced C-initial p.b.'s and endings; also forms the contrary of adj. bases (the *tə/l* alternation has apparently spread to contrary-like bases and p.b.'s in *tə* such as *mikətə*- 'be small'); optionally goes to *ɲu* before *nani*, etc. in combs. with *ksaitə*- under *kya(C)itə*- and *ɲaitə*- under *ɲa*-²; note also lexicalized forms *#atə*-, *#ɣatə*-, *#ɣiatə*- (corresponding to CSY (*ɲ*)*ɣatə*- below and taking the *tə/l* alternation like (*ɲ*)*it*-; cf. also HBC *kɲayaitə*- 'not at all' (Woodbury 1981) and (s)*ciɣatə*- 'not be able to' under *c(c)ir*-]

NSY *itə*- 'lack' [also contrary of adj. bases; *u* before *nani*, etc.]

CSY (*#*)(*ɲ*)*itə*- 'lack' [v-dr; contrary of some adj. bases and neg. of *lyu*- 'have', (*ɲ*)*u*- 'be' and in Chap *yuy*- 'want'; (*ɲ*)*u*- before *nani*, etc., (*ɲ*)*ilɲuq* with *ɲuq*; also (*ɲ*)*ɣatə*- 'never'; for *msuxiitə*- 'completely lack' see *mcuɣ*-]

Sir (*ɲ*)*ət(ə)*- 'not' [and *səɣət(ə)*- after *t*, which drops — Vakh. has *iyət(ə)*- in *tuniyat(ə)*- 'not give', presumably from the same source as CSY (*ɲ*)*ɣatə*-; note also for the 'lack' sense *luɲət*- 'not have a house' and *aɲayuyaqarilɲuX* 'he is without parents' and the *u* before the neg. subordinative in *imərunarən* 'empty' from *imar*]

SPI (*ɣ*)*it*- 'have no' [indic. = (*ɣ*)*ilaq*, etc.; for *ɲit*- 'not' see *nr̥it*-]

NAI *it*- 'lack, have no' [also contrary neg. of 'adjectival' bases; causes semi-final *i* to drop, fricativizing remaining *k/q*, otherwise truncating; *#il^ya(a)q* 'one without -'; for (+)*ɲit*-, Nu *ɲɲit*- 'not' see *nr̥it*-; note also *il^yɲuq*- 'need, lack', which causes final *i* to drop]

WCI *it*- 'lack' [and *illiuq*- 'ask for, need']

ECI *it*- 'be without -'

GRI (*#*)*it*- 'be without' [also contrary neg. of some adj. bases; note also *ilatsi*- 'be short of']

PE *ɲiyar*- 'remove (several?) or be cold in' [cf. *ɲir*-]

AAY (*#*)(*ɲ*)*iyar*-, *ayar*- 'be cold in one's -' [for (*ɲ*)*irar*- in this meaning see (*ɲ*)*irar*-]

CAY —

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *#iyaq*-, *#yaq*- 'remove, break or have cold in one's -'

NAI *iyəq*- 'remove' [morphophonemics as for *iq*- under *ɲir*-]

WCI *iyəq*- 'remove, have lost or have cold in one's -', break, kill'

ECI *iyəq*- 'remove (several), breaks.o.'s-, be cold in one's -, sell'

GRI *iar*- 'remove (several), break'

PE *ɲqar*- 'have' [there may be a link to *nəɣ*- and/or *qan*]

AAY *ɲqəX*- 'have'

CAY *ɲqəX*- 'have' [also impersonal +*taɲqəX*- '(for there to) be', replaced by +*tar*- before subord. mood; note also +*taɲə*- 'for there to be — now' with *tar*- and *ɲə*- at *nəɣ*-]

NSY *ɲqar*- 'have'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI *qaq*-

NAI *qaq*-

WCI *qaq*-

ECI *qaq*-

GRI *qar*- 'have' [and *niqar*- 'passive' with *nər*¹]

PY *ɲra(a)r*- 'although' [note CAY *ɲqa*- and NSY *ɲra*- at *ɲa*-¹]

AAY *ɲraar*- (plus relative person endings) 'although' [concessive mood marker]

CAY *ɲr(ar)*-

NSY *ɲra(ar)*-

CSY *ɲjaa(r)*-

Inu [Imaq *ɲɲar(mi)*- 'although' may be from the NSY]

PY *ɲsi*- 'casually' [or *msi*-?; the relat. — if any — to *mli*- and/or *tyay* is obscure]

AAY —

CAY (*#*)*ɲsi*-, (*#*)*ɲsay*- 'to no particular end' [the latter influenced by *mcaɣ*- if not containing *tyay*?]

NSY [note *msi*- 'a little' — infl. by *mli*-?]

CSY (*#*)*ɲsi*- 'briefly, casually'

PE *ɲu*- 'be' [cf. Aleut *a*-, Att *u*-, usually an independent base, but suffixal in e.g. *ayayara*- 'be married, had as a wife' and *tanara*- 'be inhabited', the resultant *ra*- (or *a*- after C), Att *ru*- (generalized from position following uvular bases) now being the productive passive corresponding to *Xta*- 'have as'; could have been enclitic in pre-PE — compare also Aleut *ulax* under *ɲit*-]

AAY (*ɲ*)*u*- 'be' [v-dr after prime VC, also *ə*-dr]

CAY (*ɲ*)*u*- 'be' [as AAY]

NSY (*ɲ*)*u*-

CSY (*ɲ*)*u*- [v-dr and *ə*-dr]

Sir (*ɲ*)*ə*-

SPI (*ɣ*)*u*- 'be', Qaw also 'have many -' [same morphophonemics as NAI]

NAI (*ɣ*)*u*-, Mal (*ɲ*)*u*- 'be, have many -' [causes semi-final *i* to drop, fricativizing following *k/q*, whereas final *i* goes to *a* and the *ɣ* or *ɲ* is inserted only after double V, as in WCI and ECI too]

WCI (*ɲ*)*u*- 'be'

ECI (*ɲ*)*u*-

GRI (*ɣ*)*u*- 'be' [yu after double V]

PE η(η)uðar(-) 'small or like s.th. else' [cf. ηuðarar-; perhaps related to ηu-, which might explain the geminated form in Inu, parallel with η(η)ur- from ηu-; cf. ηuža(a)q- and apparently Aleut aaðaX, (after V) Vða-X 'minor, young (animal)', EA 'small, s.th. resembling -, play', verbally 'a little, barely, resemble', EA also 'for nothing, pretend to, talk like', EA Vsa-, Atkan Vza- 'leisurely, well']

AAY C (η)uaq 'imitation, s.th. like -', (η)uar- 'pretend to, for fun, casually', ηuasa<γ>aq 'small', K ηuaq 'small' [also verbal (η)uar-, with imper. (η)uar- = 'let's see you -']

CAY +(η)uaq, ηuaq 'imitation, s.th. like -', (+)ηuar-, ηuar- 'pretend to, without serious purpose'

NSY ηuaq, (after γ/r) +uaq 's.th. like -, toy' [and note ηuža(r)- 'for first time?']

CSY +(η)waaq* 'imitation, toy, pretend, thing like -' [in Chap apparently also 'good'; γwaaq, rwaaq after k/q bases; also +(η)waar- 'diligently, thoroughly, at proper time', sɲwaaq 'tiny']

Sir (+)caX 's.th. like -' [for əcəX?; note also +ca(γa)ləx 'game of -' and +car- 'well']

SPI ηuaq 'fake, toy -' [verbal = 'pretend to'; also ηuuži 'play at, not properly, act like a -']

NAI ηuaq 'fake, toy -' [verbal = 'pretend to'; also užaq (esp. Mal?) 'small version of', (with posit. base) 'in immediate vicinity of', which drops semi-final i, and #ruaq 's.th. like or on top of' in some lexicalized forms]

WCI ηuaq 'little' [verbal = 'pretend to, play at'; also nnuaq, ηuyaq 'little', uyaq 'toy, s.th. like a -']

ECI ηuaq 'toy' [verbal = 'play at, pretend to'; uyaq 's.th. like']

GRI ηuaq 'little' [pl. ηuit, rel. ηuup and with u 'be' ηuu-; also verbal ηuar- 'dear little one does', ηuaq 'play at'; also #γuaq, #ruaq 's.th. on top of s.th. else', uša(a)q 's.th. like a' and ηušaqa 'dear little']

PE ηuðarar- 'leisurely or not seriously' [cf. η(η)uðar(-), also EA Vsa-, Atkan Vza- 'leisurely' there]

AAY —

CAY [+miuyaar- 'speak language of inhabitants of -', **NSU usaar-** 'speak (language)']

NSY ηura(r)- [for ηuarar-?] 'dear little one does s.th.' [disdainful when used of adults]

CSY +iizaa- 'pretend to, play at' [to verbal or nom. base]

Sir —

SPI uža(a)q- 'gently, slowly' [and (#)užaaq- 'speak (a language)']

NAI (+η)uža(a)q- 'slowly, leisurely, softly' [+ηuža(a)q- with t bases; the form with single a also of old, young or handicapped person doing s.th.; also (#)užaaq- 'speak (language)']

WCI uya(a)q- 'a bit, leisurely, not seriously' [and Cop (+yu)uyaaq- 'act like, pretend to be']

ECI [uya(a)q- 'look like, imitate']

GRI ušaar- 'act like, keep on -ing', **NG uhaaq-** 'pretend to, seem to, probably' [and ušar- 'more or less', ru(u)šaar-, **NG luuhaq-** 'slowly, at one's ease']

PY-S ηuq 'participial' [with negative/contrary and other 'adjectival' bases, also ət(ə)- whose final tə goes to l; there may be a link to ηu-]

AAY (#)ηuq 'intr. participial of neg./contrary 'adjectival' bases [causes preceding tə to change to l; may also function as an indic. mood marker]

CAY (#)ηuq* 'intr. participial' [as in AAY]

NSY (#)ηuq

CSY (#)ηuq*

Sir (#)ηuX

Inu — [but compare perhaps the alternative intr. indic. -γuq/ ηuq, etc., in northernmost NWG and southernmost SWG, though these could reflect local developments from -vuq, etc.]

PE η(η)ur- 'become' [cf. ηu-, to which an inchoative/dynamic element r- (from *Vr-?) causing gemination has been added that can also be found lexicalized in e.g. nappar- under napa- and arullar- under arula- (see also aɲvar- under aɲva- and uɲummar- under uɲuma-); note Inu non-geminating γuq-, ruq- below (for which compare the morphophonemics of NAI γu- under ηu-) and the alternation between geminated and non-geminated Inu reflexes of PE η(η)uðar(-); perhaps the geminating r is cognate with the Yup ri allomorph under li-2 (and CAY liri- there); cf. Aleut ar-, Attuan ur- 'put, give' from a-, Attuan u- 'be']

AAY (η)uXtə- 'become'

CAY (η)uXtə-

NSY (η)uXtə-

CSY (η)uXtə-

Sir — [note rur- as in aqamarur- 'become better' from aqamar- 'be good']

SPI ruq- 'become' [Qaw γuq- after k base]

NAI (#)ηuq- 'become', ruq-, (after k, Uum also V base) γuq- 'become, turn into'

WCI ηuq- 'become' [also (#)ruq]

ECI ηu(q)- 'become', γuq- 'become, turn into'

GRI ηjur- 'become' [and #rur 'develop into']

PE ηutə- 'one's supply of' [usually possessed; cf. un; the η could perhaps reflect nəγ- 'get']

AAY K (η)utaq, (η)un 'supply of, container for' [v-dr]

CAY (η)un 'supply of, owned -' [v-dr]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI uti 'supply of, owned' [note also usi- 'get a supply of -']

NAI un, uti 'supply of'

WCI ut(i)- 'owned, belonging to -'

ECI ut(i)- 'sack, bag of -', Aiv 'one's caught or stored thing'

GRI ut(i)- 'owned, belonging to -'

PE ηu(C)ur or γu(C)ur quotative [enclitic; this could be from ηu- 'be' plus participial ður — compare Aleut aXtaku-X 'it seems that' from a- 'be']

AAY PWS +xuq quotative, 'he or one says'

CAY +xuq

NSY +xuq

CSY +ηuq [final k/q to γ/r, otherwise no change to preceding word]

Sir +ηuX quotative [Vakh.]

SPI yuuq, (after n or t) +uuq [preceding t to ž]

NAI ʔʔuuq, +(ʔ)ʔuuq [t to ž and c to y before the additive variant]

WCI ʔuuq, (after t) +ŋuuq quotative

ECI (+)ʔuuq

GRI ʔuuq, (after t or p) ŋuuq

P

PI payaaq- 'more?' [cf. vay(-) and tyay]

SPI —

NAI payaaq- 'more, most', Mal 'whenever' [also to nominal bases = 'every, each']

WCI Sig payaaq- 'most'

ECI —

GRI payaar- 'more or less'

PI payuk(-) 'poor?' [cf. vay and yuy, also forms like ruyuk under ruluk]

Yup [NSU pacuy 'poor dear one does' could be from the SPI if it does not contain cuy]

SPI [note pasuk 'big old, funny old' (also verbal), which may contain cuy, however, and rather be from Yup]

NAI payuk 'poor' [also verbal]

WCI —

ECI [for pasuk- 'almost' (which may also be nominal) see mcuy-]

GRI payuk 'bad' [and payuy 'just a little']

PE piy(-) 'real or really' [the Inu vik may be a post-vocalic variant due to lenition if it does not reflect a PE variant directly; forms like piaq are with additional ar presumably]

AAy +(X)piaq 'real', +piar- 'really'

CAY pik, piaq, NSU piyaq 'real, genuine' [and piar- 'really', #+pik, #+piaq 'most important form of -' and qapixtə-, qapiar(ar)- 'very']

NSY pik 'real', pixtə- 'much' [and pixtəria 'one that is very -' (to adj. bases); +(təX)piyaq 'most -', ŋqapixtə- 'diligently']

CSY pik 'real', piy- 'very', (#)piyaq '(fore)most'

Sir pix 'real' [also verbal in Vakh.]

SPI +piaq 'real' [also #piaq; verbal = 'really'; Imaq pik 'real']

NAI piaq 'real' [verbal = 'really'; also #vik 'real' (more productive in Nu, also as verbal 'really'); +viaq- 'might', viyžuaq- 'without permission, regardless', Mal viksuq- 'carefully, completely']

WCI +(q)piaq, piaq 'real' [verbal = 'really'], Net vik, viyaaluk 'real', Sig vik 'big, real', vialuk(-) 'real, really'

ECI vik 'big', SB, NBI verbal 'really, for good'

GRI vik, +(r)piaq 'real' [also #+pik], viy-, vissur-, +(r)piar- 'really'

PI ptauq 'also' [enclitic — see also under amma]

Yup [note AAY +(m)ta 'again']

SPI +tauq 'also' [drops preceding t or n]

NAI +(p)ta 'as expected', +(p)tauq (or +(p)tuuq) 'also'

WCI +(p)tauq 'also'

ECI +(t)tauq

GRI +(t)taa

Q

PI q- 'go (to)' [added to allative case of (adverbial) demonstr. bases; from *ar-? — there may be a link to var-; cf. minŋaq-, k(k)u(C)ar-, virtə-, tmi(C)arte- and muaq-]

SPI #q- 'move (to)' [added to allative case of demonstrative bases; also unaaq- 'go via' with vialis]

NAI #q- 'go (to)' [with the allative = unŋaq-; note also #uunnaq- 'go via' with the vialis case]

WCI #q- 'go (to)' [with all. = unŋaq-; for +munŋaq- on noun bases see muaq-]

ECI #q- 'go (to)' [with all. = #u ŋŋa(q)-; also #uunaq-, NBI, SB #uunau- 'go via'; for NBI, SB +muŋŋau- 'go towards' on nom. bases see muaq-]

GRI #r- 'go (to)' [with all. = #unna r-, NWG #uŋŋar-]

PE q(q)a(a) 'is that so' [enclitic, but can also be an indep. particle in Yup]

AAy +qaa 'is that so?' [in yes/no questions]

CAY +qaa [qqaa after V]

NSY —

CSY +qaa 'is that so, perhaps, I wonder, let's -'

Sir [Vakh. has emphatic enclitic qa as in tavaqa 'well then']

SPI aa 'what about-?' [added straight to preceding word]

NAI Mal (+)qaa 'perhaps, isn't that so?' [added directly to preceding word — borderline case of enclisis, may be an independent particle]

WCI qaa 'I wonder, suppose' [and Sig (with condit. mood) 'if only']

ECI qa(a) 'isn't that so?', +luqaa 'once upon a time', NBI qai 'maybe'

GRI EG raa 'I wonder' [and note WG indep. particle qaa 'all right, try it, hurry']

PY qa(C)inar- 'just (all the time)' [cf. ŋinnar(-) and k(k)ar-]

AAy qiinar- 'just — away'

CAY qainar- 'only' [also nom. qainaq*]

NSY —

CSY qiinar- 'only' [and de Reuse has tqi(i)nar- 'for a long time' compare CAY Xtainaq under tlay?]

Sir [note tqinar- 'continually, for a long time']

PI qan (qatə) 'companion (at doing s.th.)' [or nqan?; usually possessed; cf. Aleut qasi- 'fellow -, (the) other'; there may be a link to ŋqar- — note the relat. of of PY lyun, lyutə- 'companion at -ing, one with same — as self' to lyu- 'have' and compare anomflous Inu nunatqan under nuna]

SPI qan, (after t) tqan 'companion at -ing' [also +žuuqan]

NAI qan, (after t) tqan 'companion at -ing, one who has same — as self'

WCI qat

ECI qati

GRI qat

PE qar 'area or part (in a direction)' [cf. qlir; mainly on positional bases — e.g. caniqar 'side' under cani-]

AAy #qaq 'area or part in a direction'

CAY #qaq

NSY #raq
 CSY #raq
 Sir #qəX
 SPI #raq
 NAI #raq
 WCI #raq
 ECI #raq
 GRI #raq

PE qður- 'repeated action' [cf. qə- and ðurar-; compare also tur-2]

AAY qur-, +(X)qur- 'one after another, over and over' [only after tə base, otherwise (after V) ur-, (after Y/R) +tur-; also +qur- 'permanently' to motion bases, dropping tə]

CAY (#)qur- 'use repeated action to accomplish act'

NSY (#)qur-, qužə- 'in several places or times'

CSY (#)qur- 'all things available, completely' [only to bases in tə, which drops]

Sir —

SPI —

NAI (#)+(q)şuq-, qşuq- 'use repeated action to accomplish act' [on nominal bases = 'fetch, provide, reach into to get']

WCI —

ECI #+suq- 'repeated action' [on nom. bases = +(R)suq- 'rummage through, work at']

GRI #+(R)şur- 'repeated action' [on nom. bases = 'work with or on']

PY qə- 'repeatedly' [cf. qður-, ðar- (second form ðaqə-) and perhaps also raq- and rəqə-; the restriction to tə bases may indicate an earlier R-initial form of which this is the te base allomorph — compare under t̄ra(C)ar-) and arartə-]

AAY qə- 'repeatedly keep on -ing' [only after bases in tə, which drops]

CAY Xqə- 'one after another' — only with tə bases, otherwise qu-, as under qu-; compare Xqə- under rəqə-

NSY —

CSY Xqə- 'divide into — groups' with numeral bases — compare Xqu- under qu-]

Inu — [but note GRI naari- under naðaqə- (naða-)]

PE qlir 'thing or part most or far in a direction' [cf. l(l)ir, here apparently added to qar]

AAY #q̄liq 'the -most one, the -ward part' [to positional bases; also #q̄liXpaaq 'the -most one']

CAY #q̄liq* 'the -most one, the -ward part'

NSY [cf. iqukliq 'extreme' under iqukliq (iqqur)]

CSY #q̄liq* 'thing far to the -'

Sir —

SPI —

NAI #q̄liq, #kliq 'thing or person far in a direction' [as in siuq̄liq* 'sailor' under civuqlir (civu-)]

WCI —

ECI —

GRI #r̄liq* 'one most or far in a direction' [as in silart̄liq under cilal(l)ir (cila) and siur̄liq under civuqlir (civu)]

PE qqar- and **qqaqə-** 'one after another (now and then)' [perhaps from *k(k)arar (cf. raq-), *k(k)araqə- (cf. qə-) generalized from position after uvular bases — note in particular GRI kaa- and NSY kar- below, though these could go with k(k)ar- rather, which could in turn be related (compare llaa- from llay-); cf. also k(k)attar-]

AAY (+)(X)qaqə- 'one at a time, more and more' [and (#)qaqu- 'repeatedly unexpectedly, momentarily'; for (X)qaa- see under a-]

CAY qaqə-, (after unstressed syllable) qaaqə- 'now and then' [underlyingly qaraqə-; also 'one after another' or with subord. mood 'while now and then -ing' (only with bases in fricative plus tə, which drops) and qaqu-, qaqu(AR)- 'now and then' — cf. qu- 'one after another' under qu-]

NSY [note kar-, kaXtar- 'from time to time']

CSY qaraqə- 'now and then'

Sir qar- 'repeatedly, often'

SPI qa-, (after t base) tqa- '(all) do as a group'

NAI —

WCI qqa(raq) 'one after another' [for Car uqqaq see under (C)ur-]

ECI qqa(i)- 'one after another' [see under (C)ur- for qa(uq)-, uqqa(q)- 'several do'; and note Lab kaa- 'do — at a time' (with num. bases)]

GRI #qqar- 'one after another' [and note kaa- 'several do' (with a-); for NG uqqaq- see (C)ur-]

PI qquuq- 'probably' [there may be a link to ðqə-]

SPI —

NAI [for (t)quuq- 'urge to' see ðqə-]

WCI qquuq- 'no doubt' [Car tquuq- after t base; Eskimo Point +nayaqquuq- 'probably, apparently', also uqquu as enclitic acc. Schn.]

ECI qquu(q)-, **NBI quuyi-** 'it seems'

GRI qquur- 'undoubtedly'

PY qu- and **ruq-** 'one after another' [perhaps from *k(k)u-; cf. qə- and kutar-]

AAY qu- 'one after another'

CAY qu- 'do one after another' [not with Ctə bases — cf. qqar- and qə-; note also (#)Xqu- 'so many times' (to numeral base with instr./abl. case ending)]

NSY qurar-, qužar- 'several (times or things)'

CSY [note perhaps Xqu- 'go and get' (xku- after velar base), with which compare some of the senses of raq-]

Inu [note GRI kula- 'often' under la(r)- and kkuutaar- 'do so many times' with numeral bases under ta(C)ar-]

PE q(q)un and **q(q)utar** 's.th. associated with s.th.' [cf. qur and un?]

AAY (#)qutaq 'forms plant name from berry, fruit or root base'

CAY [note (#)kutaq 'thing to be used as — would be, small version of -' from kə-¹]

NSY —

CSY #(+)qutaq 'devise associated with -' [to nom. or verbal bases]

Sir —

SPI —

NAI #qutaq, #qun 'thing associated with -'

WCI #qutaq, #qut

ECI #q(q)ut [also qut(i) 'thing owned, belonging to possessor']

GRI #q(q)ut, #qutaq 'thing associated with or positioned on -' [and (#)qut(i) 'thing owned by possessor']

PE **qur** 's.th. associated with or attached to s.th.' [cf. the qu occurring in a few Aleut words like qamaqu-X 'cardium mussel' — original meaning difficult to determine as probably already non-productive in PE]

AAY #quq, #lquq 's.th. attached to, associated with or characterized by -' [esp. in anatomical terms; the second form resulting from attachment to neg. itə (under ɲit-)]

CAY #quq [also #lquq, #nquq, #mquq]

NSY #quq

CSY #quq

Sir #qəX

SPI #+quq, #ruq 's.th. associated with or attached to' [the first form after t, as in all Inuit]

NAI #+quq, #ruq [as SPI; also #lruq from attachment to t bases, esp. ones containing neg. p.b. it — compare amilruq under amit-, but also naqilruq 'lower part of mountain' from naqət- and saalruq 'thinner area of s.th. (e.g. ice)' from saat-]

WCI #+quq, #ruq [as NAI; for Sig lruq 'most' see under ləR2]

ECI #+quq, #ruq 's.th. associated with or attached to'

GRI #+quq, #ruq [as ECI; also #rluq as in naqirluq 'hollow' from naqət-]

R

PE (V)**R**- 'say' [from *ar-?]

AAY +(R)- 'say (word or phrase)' [may be added to inflected forms]

CAY +R-, (after C) +ar- 'say'

NSY —

CSY +R- 'say' [de Reuse]

Sir —

SPI (#)Vq- 'call (by kinship name)'

NAI (#)Vq- 'say, call (by kinship name)'

WCI Vq- 'say, call'

ECI Vq-

GRI (#)VR- 'say' [can be added to (certain) inflected phrases as well as abs. nominal forms]

PI **raq**- and **raaq**- 'one after another' [cf. ar-, of which the second form could be a doubling]

Yup — [but cf. citurar- under citu-, also AAY aa-, (R)qaa- 'intermittently' under a-]

SPI raq- 'do en masse, all together'

NAI —

WCI **raaq**- 'one after another, catch so many (on numeral base)'

ECI (#)**raaq**- 'catch or cost so much/many (numeral base)'

GRI (#)**raar**- 'catch so many (numeral base)', #**rar**-, #**yar**- 'one after another, repeated action' [and yurar- (alongside yurtur-), EG (y)āār- 'one after another']

PE **rar** and **arar** 'young or small' [cf. ar, of which this could be a doubling; compare rarar-, also piaraq under pi(-)]

AAY #**raaraq** 'little extension of' [and +arar-, (esp. after V) raarar-, (after tə) +(X)qaarar-, qaarar- 'for a bit (longer)']

CAY ar(aq*) 'little piece of' [and ar(ar)- 'a little, leisurely', as with ar(aq*) used only after CVC bases where V is a prime vowel; for Xaq* 'just a little, a little bit of' see rarar-]

NSY Xaq 'young (animal)' [from *raaraq, a doubling?]

CSY raq* 'young, little -' [compare aq under ar; for Xaq* 'little, a little bit of' see rarar-]

Sir raX 'new, young' [and note almiycəraX, almiycəraX (small) seal', derived from almiyžaX]

SPI [note nuyatpiaraaq 'young boy' note nukalpiyar]

NAI #raq 'new, young'

WCI Sig araq, araaluk 'little'

ECI araq

GRI araq, Vraq 'little, young', NG (#)raaq 'little' [also #raq as in nukappiaraaq under nukalpiyar — and compare NG nanuraaq 'polar bear cub' from nanur and uxxuYaaq 'young bearded seal' from uyəuy]

PY **rarar**- 'barely (a little)' [from *yarar-? — cf. rar, but also ar, lra(C)ar-, ratar-, n(ə)rar(ar), lratar-, lrayaq- and vqar-; the exact relat. is obscure]

AAY XaXpiar- 'barely' [and Xaq 'a little bit of']

CAY Xar- 'barely, a little' [and Xaq* 'just a little (bit of)', also +(Y)ar(ar)- 'barely, rather', (with bases expressing a garment) 'go only with — or by -ing', which causes gemination in VCə bases]

NSY —

CSY Xaq* 'a little (bit of)'

Inu [note ECI yya(q)- 'barely', also GRI ar- 'be -ish' under ar]

PE **ratar**- 'persistently or intensely?' [or yatar-?; the relat. to lrataq- is unclear; an lr-initial post-vocalic allomorph could have been lost in Yup and eastern Inu, but contam. from lrataq- in western Inu is perhaps more likely; most of the Yup forms seem to be preceded by a- or ar-]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY +aata(a)qə-, (after tə) qaata(a)qə- 'repeatedly, back and forth'

CSY +aatar- 'repeatedly', +atarar- 'a little', #+araatar- 'keep -ing' [for +laatar- 'again' see la(R)-]

Sir [for +latar- 'again' see la(R)-]

SPI [note Imaq ylataq- (for rlataq-?) 'slowly']

NAI lrataq-, ataq- 'for a long time' [an i preceding the latter alternate becomes a]

WCI Sig ataaq(sinnaq)- 'hard, on and on' [and note ratar(nani, etc.) 'without -ing'; see lrataq- for Net intensifier rataq-, which could belong here]

ECI [note ataaluk- 'very badly', (+yu)rataq 'one which is really'; note also enclitic ataq of pleasant surprise]

GRI ataar-, rataar- 'in a big way (often exclamatory)', NG rataaq- 'carefully' [and (yu/+rəu)ataar- 'powerfully, hard', riataar- 'suddenly' (with yiaq-)]

PE ɬay 'big' [cf. ɬay-, perhaps from a post-uvular allo-morph of that p.b.]

AAy [(X)ɬinaq 'only']

CAY #ɬak 'major' [and ɬainaɣ* 'nothing but -']

NSY —

CSY ɬak 'big, lots of' [and verbal ɬay- 'in a big way, a long time', ɬayɣ- 'very'; note also ɬaay- 'crudely', ɬaak, ɬayaɣ* 'crude, bad']

Sir [note mɬayaX 'very big']

SPI ɬak- 'abruptly, roughly, angrily' [and +niɬak- 'badly', ɬainaɣ, ɬainat 'much, many']

NAI ɬinɣaq, Mal ɬainaɣ 'only' [and Nu ɬinɣaq- 'finally', Mal ɬak(-) 'big, bad, rough(ly)', ɬallaɣ-, ɬapiaɣ- 'very, a lot', B ɬak(taq)- 'angrily' — these could go directly with ɬay-]

WCI Cop ɬXaaɣ- 'intensifier' [variously spelled ɬaar-, ɬraar-, etc. in Met.; also in Net in Ras.'s texts]

ECI ɬlak 'big', ɬlaat 'lots of little -'

GRI [note kanayurɬak 'armed bullhead (kind of sculpin)' from kanayur]

PE rqa- 'deliberate action?' [the relat. to qa- and/or δqa-, if any, is obscure; this p.b. seems to be ingredient also in naqa- and CSY miqa- under miɣ-]

AAy —

CAY Xqa- 'deliberately cause to -' [may optionally retain the uvular fricative after a velar base; note homonym of repetition under qa-]

NSY —

CSY (#)Xqa- (to noun base) 'apply — to' [as in mɬXqa- at mɬaq-; for homonym meaning 'divide into groups of -' with numeral bases, see qa-]

Sir [cf. nɬXqa(s)- under nɬaq- (nɬə-)]

SPI —

NAI [note #qi- as in aullaqi- 'set out' and sayluqi- 'lie to' from saylu- 'lie', which may cause gemination as in nimmaqi- 'wrap s.th. around' from nɬmɬɬ]

WCI #qi- 'cause to undergo' [the basic meaning seems to be of deliberate action; also trans. qisaɣ- and qipkaɣ-; note the seemingly meaningless qi scattered throughout Ras.'s Sigliq texts; also (#)laqi- 'begin to (and continue — of weather phenomena)', Baker Lake luqi- 'here and there', and alternative indic. forms -qquq-, etc., after uvular bases in Cop at least]

ECI #qi- 'spontaneous or deliberate action' [also (#)aqi- 'suddenly', laqi- 'and so' (with la(r)-), Lab liaqi- 'become', ɬlaqi- 'become a bit -', and note alternative indic. forms like qquq- with uvular bases (also kkuq- after other C bases acc. Schn.)]

GRI qi- 'very, intensifier' [in NG a perfective marker on 'main line' narrative indicative forms]

PI ruaq- 'have much' [this could perhaps be related to Aleut ru- 'have much or many']

Yup [for CAY (#)ruk, (after velar) +uk 'big', pl. ruɣaat 'many' see δuy]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Sig ruaq- 'have' [less productive also in Cop]

ECI —

GRI #uar- 'have (too) much'

PI ruluk 'poor little?' [cf. k(k)uluk and ɬuy, also rurɬuɣ though the relat. is obscure; there appears to be phonaesthetic variation here]

SPI —

NAI [note the luk- in sualuk- 'scold lightly' under cuɣay-] **WCI** Car ruluk 'little'

ECI ɣuluk 'dear or poor little' [also verbal], **NBI**, **SB** ruluk 'bad', Aiv 'small, miserable' [also verbal, including as imper. strengthener; note also ruyuk 'a little', ruyuit 'group of -', with yuy?]

GRI ruluɣ-, ruluur- 'hard, violently' [and note NG luk- 'a little', **WG** #luɣ- 'a little' as in ikiuluɣ- 'help a little', also ruyuk 'big', **NWG** 'bad', ruyuy-, ruyuur- 'a little' with yuy-]

PI ruq- 'hit on the (body part)'

SPI —

NAI [note iɬaruq- 'hit in the eye' under əɬaruq- (at əδə)]

WCI #ruq- 'hit on the — (body part)'

ECI #ruq-

GRI #rur-

PY rurɬuɣ 'poor dear' [the relat. to ruluk is obscure — the first element at least is probably shared; perhaps from *rurɬuɣaq — compare aparurɬuɣ under ap(p)a¹]

AAy Xuurɬuɣ 'poor'

CAY r(ur)luq*, urluq*, **HBC** ruluq* 'poor dear' [+urluq* after velar or after a prime V in position for rhythmic stress; also verbal r(ur)lur, etc. 'the poor dear one does'; compare also **HBC**, **Nun**, **NS** ɬuɣaq* 'good old']

NSY —

CSY [cf. Chap aparurɬuɣ 'great grandfather' under aparurɬuɣ (ap(p)a¹), also lur- 'a little']

Inu [note **SPI** (r)luusaq 'poor, unfortunate']

S

PI saaq- and **li saaq-** 'have just done or quickly do s.th.' [cf. yarar- — there may be a further link to car-¹; the second form with liq-]

SPI [note Qaw +saq- 'begin to, hurry to' — going with or contam. with car-¹?]

NAI [for #(+)saq- 'be in process of, just -ing' see car-¹] **WCI** Cop, Car, Net haaq- 'have just -ed', Cop lihaaq- 'for first time' [also 'adg' acc. Schn. as nom. 'one who has just -ed', Met. also has saq- 'quickly' for Sig = Cop hak- acc. Lowe]

ECI saaq- 'quickly, at once', Lab saak- 'first, for time being', saakɬa(k)- 'quickly, right away', **NBI**, **SB** (li)saq- 'have just -ed, for first time'

GRI —

PI sunɣu- 'be about to' [cf. yuy-, also ɬu-?]

Yup — [for CAY culɣu- 'be sick, characterized by -ing' see ɬu-]

SPI —

NAI [Jen. has sunɣu- (for sunɣu-?) 'be about to']

WCI +hunɣu- 'intended future' [Lowe]

ECI (#)sunɣu- 'be on point of'

GRI #sunɣu- 'be on point of'

PI suu- 'habitually' [from nominal use of *yuy-* plus *ŋu-*?]
SPI +suu-, (after *k/q*) *yuu-* 'habitually'
NAI +suu-, (after *k/q*) *yuu-*
WCI +suu-, (after *k/q*) *yuu-* 'habitually'
ECI +su- 'habitually' [and note *suuq*, (#)*yuuq* 'one which habitually', (esp. the second form) 'instrument for -ing', which may be used verbally in the 3rd person, otherwise verbal *suunju* 'habitually'; note also Baffin distant past *yuu-* (compare *lauyu-* under *lauq-*) — for **NBI**, **SB** *vanju-* 'used to' see *vaŋ-*]
GRI [note #*suuq* on adj. bases like *takisuuq* 'long', *pualasuuq* 'fat']

T

PE t-1 'transitivizer' [cf. Aleut transitivizer *t-*]
AAY #+tə- 'transitivizer' [and on postural roots 'assume such a position', with intr. endings]
CAY (#)+tə- 'cause to' [also with intr. and trans. postural roots; note +taar- 'try to make others feel that one is -']
NSY +təfkaqə- 'indirect causation' [i.e. cause someone else to perform a transitive action]
CSY #+tə- 'cause to' [also with postural roots]
Sir #t- 'transitivizer' [with present tense = *s(qəXtəX, etc.)*; apparently added to many bases and postbases ending in *qə* before present tense endings]
SPI #t- 'transitivizer' [only to *V* bases, as elsewhere in Inu]
NAI #t-
WCI #t-
ECI #t-
GRI #t-

PE t-2 'get or catch go to' [cf. Aleut *t-* 'fetch, get, pick', and note the combination with pass. participial *qa-* and *ri-* 'have' in *txari-* 'have caught -' mentioned under *kə-1* — compare *pitar* under *pi-*; there may be a relat. to *tar-*]
AAY +(X)tə-, tə- 'kill, buy (food), go to'
CAY +tə- 'catch (game), go to, obtain, spend (time)' [and pass. part. +taq 'caught -']
NSY (#)+tə- 'catch'
CSY +tə- 'catch (game), go to, obtain' [and pass. part. +taq 'caught -']
Sir +t(ə)- 'go to'
SPI —
NAI (#)+t- 'catch' [indistinguishable from *k-* under *nəy-* following *k* bases since it drops after *C* before *C*-initial endings; the corresponding pass. part. is +taaq as in *naticqsaaq* 'caught seal']
WCI #t- 'catch' [certain game animals — not those with which *k-* is used]
ECI #t- 'catch'
GRI #t-

PE ta- 'be in state of' [cf. Aleut *Xta-* (generalized from uvular bases), (after *C*) *ta-* 'for a time, have -ed, apparently']
AAY #(t)a- 'be in a state of -ing' [as in *wiita-* 'have eyes open', and *puxta-* 'float' from *uyit-* and *puyə-* respectively]
CAY #(t)a- 'be in a state of -ing'

NSY —
CSY —
Sir —
SPI #ta-
NAI #sa-
WCI #ta-
ECI #+ta-, #sa- [the latter in e.g. *nuisa-* 'wax (moon)' from *nui-*]
GRI #sa- 'be in a state of -ing'

PI taaq(-) '(get a) new' [there may be a link to *t-2*; the relat. of the **SPI** and **Yup** forms is obscure]
Yup [note **Nun** *laar(ar)-* 'get a new -'; **CSY** *žaaq**, *žaraq* (de Reuse also *žəržaq*) 'new-fangled', *žar-* 'in a new way' is probably not related, but compare *təžər-* under *tətər-* for the *ž*]
SPI [note *laaq* 'new', (verbal) 'use or wear a new -']
NAI [Jen. has +taq- 'have a new -'; note also #+taaq 'caught thing' under *t-2*]
WCI Eskimo Point +taaq 'new'
ECI +taaq- 'get', +taaq, **NBI**, **SB** +taasaaq = 'newly received' [and Cape Dorset +taaq 'adopted']
GRI +taar- 'get a new -', +taaq 'new'

PE ta(C)ar- 'repeatedly' [cf. *ðar-* and *t(t)ar-*]
AAY +taar- 'repeatedly attempt to -' [and — with *ŋu-* — (#)(ŋ)utaar- 'do — at a time', with numeral bases and conj. mood]
CAY #taar- 'repeated action' [with *tə* bases only; also (#)(+taar- 'do — at a time' with numeral bases, *utaar-* with *marluk* 'two' and *piŋayun* 'three']
NSY —
CSY —
Sir —
SPI (#)+taaq- '(move) some way'
NAI #+taaq- 'assume position or continue action in space or time, (move) some way' [and presumably also nom. +taaq 'some way (in a direction)' on directional expressions; for *laaq*, (after *C*) +taaq- 'go so far as to' see *tələ*]
WCI Sig +(llak)taaq- 'repeated action' [and note **Cop** (#)laaq- 'do at a time', influenced by *la(r)-*? — but see also under *tələ*]
ECI —
GRI #+taar- 'repeated action' [and (#)kkuutaa- 'do — at a time' with numeral bases — for the first element compare *qu-*]

PY taci-ar- 'test-ness of' [cf. *təkə-*, esp. the **AAY** and **CAY** form *taciq* containing *ucir* as here]
AAY *C* +tasaa-*r-*, *K* +tasua<*r*>*ar-* 'test s.th.'s -ness'
CAY +tasiir-, +tasia-*r-*, +taci-*r-*
NSY —
CSY —

PI tainnaq- 'finally' [cf. *ŋinnar(-)*]
SPI [note *lainaq-* 'gradually' — with lenition after *V* (apparently the only position it is found in) unless it goes rather with *la(r)-*]
NAI +tain^yn^yaq-, (after *t* also) *lain^yn^yaq-* 'finally'
WCI +tainnaq- 'finally', **Car** 'have just -ed, for first time'
ECI Lab +tainna(k)- 'finally, be late-ing', **SB**, **NBI** +tainnaq-

'at last', Aiv 'have just -ed' [Schn. — but Dor. has 'really'; Tar litainna(q)- 'for first time']
GRI —

PE tar 's.th. pertaining to s.th.' [cf. Aleut Xta- 'have as -']
AAY #+taq 'of such a type'
CAY +taq 'thing pertaining to -'
NSY +taq
CSY +taq 'thing pertaining to -' [#kaXtaq, #kəXtaq on demonstr. bases]
Sir +taX, sitaX 'thing pertaining to -' [also kaXtaX, distribution not clear]
SPI +taq 'thing pertaining to -'
NAI +taq
WCI +taq
ECI +taq
GRI +taq

PE tar- 'fetch or gather' [cf. t-2; there is suppletion with car-2 in Inu]
AAY #+tar- 'fetch, gather'
CAY +tar-
NSY —
CSY #+tar-
Sir [note #+tar- in məXtar- 'fetch water' under əmərtar- (əmərt), at least]
SPI +taq- 'fetch' [and +taaq- 'habitually fetch']
NAI +taq-, +saq- 'fetch'
WCI +taq- 'fetch' [Sig has saq- after V, +taq- after C acc. Lowe — compare car-2]
ECI +taq-, +saq-
GRI +tar-, NG +haq-, (after C) +taq-

PE t(t)ar- 'habitually?' [cf. ðar- and ta(C)ar-]
AAY #+tar- 'do by nature or disposition' [opp. #+taitə-]
CAY (#)+tar- 'do by nature or disposition' [esp. with emotional roots]
NSY —
CSY +tar- 'do by disposition or nature' [and 'repeatedly occur' on bases indicating sounds]
Sir —
SPI +taq- 'keep -ing'
NAI +taq-
WCI +taq- 'repeated action'
ECI Lab +tak- 'repeated action' [(#)+taq- found less productively elsewhere]
GRI [note #ttar-, neg. #ttaat-, as in naakkittaat- 'be merciless' (Fab. nākiteit-) from naakki- 'pity' and kamayittar- 'be patient' from kamayi-]

PY-S taraq 'one that is of such a quality' [on adj. bases of a negative / diminutive quality, usually in combination with kit- or ɲit-]
AAY —
CAY —
NSY ya(a)raq 'one that is -' [as in amitaraq 'thing that is narrow' under amit-]
CSY staaq, staaXaq* 'one that is -' [as in aməstaaXaq, aməlkəstaaXaq 'narrow thing' under amələ and iqəkəstaa(Xa)q under iqə-]

SirtaraðəX 'one that is -' [with lri(C)a; as in amətarəðəX 'thin' under amit-]

PE tarit- 'not be any -' [cf. tar and ɲit-]
AAY —
CAY +taitə- '(for there) not to be any -' [the opp. of +tarɲəX(tə)- under ɲqar-]
NSY —
CSY —
Sir —
SPI +tait- 'not be/have any -'
NAI +tait- 'lack, have no -'
WCI Car +tait- 'not have any -'
ECI +tait-
GRI —

PY tatəkə- 'to same extent as -' [cf. təkə-, un and kə-1]
AAY +tatəkə- 'have one of the right -ness, fit' [and +tatə 'degree of (possessor's) -ness']
CAY +tatəkə- 'to the same extent' [and +tatə 'one that is — to the same extent as possessor']
NSY —
CSY —
Inu [note Cop +titkutari- 'be the same -th as -' and +titkiik- 'make or be as — as', from tələ?]

PI tciaq 'fairly big or good?' [cf. tyay — esp. CAY ya(y)aq and AAY caxaq there; the unusual inflected forms below reflect the connection]

SPI —
NAI tciaq 'new', Mal 'small' [on directionals = 'a bit (in direction)', verbal 'get a new', and in some nom. lexicalizations 'small, s.th. like a -'; in Mal and Nu the inflected form of tciaq is tcaa(mi, etc.), and note variant tcaužaq 'little']

WCI Cop (#)ttiaq 'good' [verbal = 'a little, well, very (e.g. small)], Sig, Car, Net tsiaq 'small, nice' [also verbal for subjective coloration of 'niceness', in the latter two dialects 'be a good, really' and in Sig 'only' on numerals; note also Car, Net tsau- 'be or have a good']

ECI tsiaq 'good, beautiful' [verbal = 'well, plenty'; (#)atsiaq 'young (of animal)', Aiv ttau 'have or be a good -'; note also exclamatory base (with pi-) pitsiaq 'how beautiful!']

GRI tsiaq 'fair sized', NG 'small' [inflected form tsiaa(mi, etc.), pl. tsiaat, NWG ttaa(mi, etc.), EG tsaa(mi, etc.); tsia- 'rather, a bit' — also #atsiaq, verbal #atsia-; note also tsiaṛṣuaq 'good — of s.th. desired but not got' and exclam. base pitsak 'great!' from pi(-)]

PE tə 'area in such a direction' [usually possessed; forms positional bases from demonstr. roots; otherwise word-finally n; cf. the t in CAY allative case tɲun 'towards' and perhaps Aleut ð(a) in positional bases like sað- 'outside' corresponding to Esk caðə-, so the ðə in the latter could perhaps also be related]

AAY #tə 'area in such a direction (from possessor)'
CAY #tə
NSY #tə
CSY #tə
Sir #tə

SPI #ti
NAI #ti
WCI #ti
ECI #ti

GRI #t(i) 'area in such a direction' [3rd person possessed
taa, etc.]

PE **təkə-** and **ta-** 'to such an extent or degree' [from *tə?;
cf. **kə**⁻¹ for the first form, also **tələ**, **tatəkə-**, **taciər-** and
Aleut **Vt-**, (after C) **aat-** (possessed 3s **Vca**, etc.) 'its -th'
on adjectival bases, (derived from the former with (X)ta
'have as') **Vta-**, (after C) **aata-** 'have same -th as -, have
such and such a length']

AAY +ta- 'so', +taciq 'quality, fact of, that or whether' [the
latter with **ucir**]

CAY +ta- 'so, to such a degree', (#)+taciq 'degree, extent of -'
NSY —

CSY [+tutka- 'to such a degree' — with **tu**⁻¹ preceding
*təkə-?]

Sir —

SPI +tiyi- 'so, to such a degree'

NAI +tiyi- 'to such a degree' [drops preceding **t** and
sometimes also a preceding **i**]

WCI +tiyi- 'so'

ECI +tiyi- 'so'

GRI +tiyi-

PE **tələ** and **talə** 'extent of' [cf. **təkə-**; with 'adjectival'
verbal bases]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY +talə 'extent, degree of' [also +tutalə — with **tu**⁻¹]

CSY (#)(+)+tala 'extent, degree of'

Sir (ta)la

SPI +tiklaaq 'extent of' [influenced by **teke-**?; with allative
case = 'until', verbal = 'measure how — s.th.is'; Imaq
talə 'ness' — from the Yup]

NAI +tilaaq 'degree, quality of -' [also forms object clauses
'that -; verbal = 'measure degree or quality of'; note also
laaq-, (after C) +taaq- (+ contemp. mood) 'go so far as to -'
(compare **ta(C)ar-**?) and +suqtlaaq-, (after **k/q**
yuqtlaaq- 'do one's best at, measure one's ability to'
(with **yu-**)]

WCI +tilaaq 'extent of' [also forms object clauses and
(restricted) verbal = 'measure extent of' — Lowe]

ECI —

GRI —

PE **tər-** 'repeatedly' [cf. **lər-**, with which there appears to
be contam.]

AAY +(X)tər- 'keep on repeatedly'

CAY [note #təqə- in **anəxtəqə-** 'breathe' under **anər-** at
least]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI [note **aniqtiri-** 'breathe' under **anər-**]

WCI +tiq-, +tiri- 'one after another, bit by bit' [also
'quickly' acc. Met. — compare **lər-**]

ECI (#)+tiq-, +tiri- 'repeated, ongoing action' [the first

form transitive, the second intransitive]

GRI +tir-, +tiri- 'one by one, gradually' [on nominal bases
= 'cover, smear with -']

PE **tət-** 'cause or let' [cf. **t**⁻¹ and **vkar-**, with which this
must have been in complementary distribution already
in PE; in most languages/dialects can be used with the
subord./contemp. mood (in Inu in the specific senses
'while -ing' or neg. 'before -ing') as a 'subject adjuster'
if the subjects of the two clauses do not coincide]

AAY +cəstə- 'cause, let' [only with C bases]

CAY +cətə-, HBC +citə- 'cause, let' [only with C bases; with
adj. bases used reflexively in sense 'have become -'; **tə**
into **l** before rel. endings as in 3s consequential +cəlan
in the latter reflexive sense only]

NSY +sitə- 'cause, let'

CSY +təstə-, (after V) **stə-**

Sir +tət(ə)- 'make, cause' [in present tense +tətəqəxtəra,
etc.]

SPI +tit- 'cause, let' [only after C in Qaw; drops **t**]

NAI +tit- 'cause, let' [only after C, causes **t** to drop;
reflexive with adj. bases = 'become']

WCI +tit- 'cause, let' [only after C]

ECI +tit- 'cause, let' [drops **t**]

GRI +tit- 'cause, let' [usually drops preceding **t**]

PE **təta(C)ar-** 'cause repeatedly' [cf. **tət-** and **ta(C)ar-**]

AAY +cəstaar- 'try to cause to (repeatedly)'

CAY +cətaar-, HBC +citaar- 'try to cause to'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI [note +titaq-, (after V) **pkaqtitaq-** 'force to', with **ðar-**?]

WCI [note +titaq-, +titiq-, +titiraaq- 'cause repeatedly or
several to', the second and third forms with **tər-**]

ECI —

GRI +titaar- 'cause repeatedly or several to -' [also +titir]

PE **təta(C)ili-** 'prevent from doing' [cf. **tət-**, **ðar-** and **ɲit-**, also
ɲilitar]

AAY —

CAY NSU +təstaili-, (after V) **staili-** 'prevent from -ing'
[with trans. endings also (+tə)stailitə-]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI +taili-

NAI +(t)sail'i- 'try to prevent from -ing'

WCI +(t)taili(tqu)- 'prevent from -ing' [and +(t)tai- plus
contemp. mood 'don't -']

ECI +(t)taili- 'refrain from, refuse to -' [Lab also 'prevent
from -ing']

GRI tsaali(ur)-, (after C only) +taali(ur)- 'prevent from -ing'
[NG also reflexively 'refuse to -']

PI **tla-** 'can or be apt to' [cf. **ala-** and **la(r)-**, though the relat.
is obscure — compare **tya-** in relat. to **ya-** for the **t**]

SPI —

NAI **lla-**, **Mal**, **Nu**, **Uum tla-** 'can, be good at, apt to', **Nu**
also 'would, may', **lait-**, **Mal tlait-** 'cannot, never', **Nu**

lait-, tlaiq- 'can or could not, be unable' [the Nu forms from Berg.]

WCI Cop lla- 'can', lait- 'cannot', Sig la- 'can', Car la- Baker Lake 'on point of -ing' [but at Eskimo Point = 'easily, tend to', going rather with ala-; lanjit- 'cannot, will not', Sig laja- 'be — able', Car laaq- 'future']

ECI [note laaq- 'further future, prepare to', laja- 'near future']

GRI [note pilaja- 'promise well (a future hunter)']

PI tluk- '(too) much' [cf. Atkan łuy- 'straight away', + neg. = 'not as much as expected', also l(l)u(C)ar- and/or łuy(-), though the relat. is obscure]

SPI —

NAI Mal, Nu tluk- 'more, most'

WCI —

ECI luaq-, luaŋŋuaq- 'much, too', Lab luaŋa(k)- 'too' [and ŋŋiluaq- 'not enough', also Lab yumaluaq- at yuyuma-]

GRI (#)luar- '(a little) too', (#)ŋŋiluar- 'hardly' [and (#)luur- 'still, (quite) a lot']

PY tmi(C)artə- and **tmurtə-** 'go towards' [from allative case tmən, tmun on demon. adverbials and posit. roots plus the source of q-?; cf. muaq- and virtə-, also var-]

AAY #tmiaXtə- 'go towards' [on demon. adverbials and posit. bases]

CAY #tm̄muXtə-

NSY —

CSY #tm̄iiXtə- 'go towards' [as in sanitm̄iiXtə- 'go to the side']

PE trutə- 'pass to the (direction) of' [cf. utə-, also tər-?; compare cažrutə- under caðə-]

AAY #tXutə- 'come ahead of, pass to the — of' [as in CAY]

CAY #tXutə- 'miss by passing too much towards the -' [with dem. roots or positional bases]

NSY —

CSY #tXutə-

Sir —

SPI #tqut(i)- 'pass to the — of' [with positional bases]

NAI #tqut(i)- 'pass to the — of' [also #ut(i)- with bases in i(C) acc. MacLean]

WCI #tqut(i)- 'pass to the — of' [Cop also lrut(i)- — from *žrutə- — compare under cažrutə- (caðə-)]

ECI #qqu(t)- 'pass to the — of' [also 'hit on the — (body part)']

GRI #qqu(t)- 'pass to the — of' [and note ut(i)- in qulaat(i)- 'pass above', as in NAI qulaut(i)-]

PE tu-¹ 'have much or a big' [note Aleut tu- 'have much, a big', also tu- with emotional roots such as iratu- 'be afraid']

AAY +tu- 'have much' [and to verbal bases also 'be of great -ness'; note also (#)+tuur- 'put on lots of']

CAY +tu- 'have to a large extent' [+tuli 'one that has — to a large extent']

NSY +tu- 'have many'

CSY +tu- 'have a lot'

Sir —

SPI (#)+tu-

NAI (#)+tu- 'have (a) big -' [Jen. also has qquqtu-; note

also llatu- 'enjoy -ing' — with which compare Aleut Vtu- under tu-²]

WCI +tu-, qquqtu- 'have a big or much -' [the second form with qquq?; Sig +tuuq 'one with a big -']

ECI +tu-, +taqtu- 'have a big or much -' [and +tuuq 'one with lots of -', #ttu(q)- 'get more']

GRI +tu-, qquqtu- 'have a big or much -' [and +tuuq 'one with a big or much -', #ttur- 'become more, get more' (with r- under ŋ(ŋ)ur-)]

PE tu-² 'habitually' [note tu-¹ and tur-² and perhaps Aleut Vtu-, (after C) aatu- 'want to, tend to'; there is some entanglement in Inu with nərtu-, q.v.]

AAY —

CAY tu- 'continually' [and tuli 'one who habitually -', NSU +tuinar- 'always']

NSY [note tu- in nəXsatu- 'often catch seal']

CSY (+)tu- 'habitually'

Sir —

SPI tu- 'a lot, all the time' [+tuinaq- 'still, keep on -ing']

NAI (#)tu- 'excessively, hard, a lot (by nature or disposition)' [for qtu- in this sense see nərtu-; +tuin^yn^yaq- 'continually']

WCI tu- 'always, a lot, for a long time', +tuinnaq- 'all the time' [and in Car 'just, only -' on nom. bases]

ECI tuin(n)aq- 'just, only' [also nominal]

GRI +tuinnar-, ttuinnar- 'all the time' [more commonly yuaannar-, (after C) +tuaannar- from yuar- under ðurar-]

PI tuaq 'only' [cf. tu-²?]

SPI —

NAI +tualuk 'only' [nominal; and Nu (nom. to nom. base) 'whichever']

WCI tuaq, Net pituaq 'only'

ECI tuaq 'only' [and note verbal +tuaq- 'play at -ing' in Lab 'only' acc. Bourq.]

GRI tuaq 'only'

PE tu(C)ar- 'finally' [there may be a link to tuaq(-)]

AAY —

CAY —

NSY tuar- 'at last'

CSY —

Sir —

SPI +tuaq- 'finally, for first time'

NAI —

WCI [note tuaq- 'as soon as' [with causative mood]]

ECI [note tuaq- 'as soon as' (with caus. mood), tualli(C)- 'once', and Lab tua(yuni, etc.) 'I hope that, as long as -']

GRI (Ha)tuar- 'for once, at last'

PE tuq(q)ar 'one having much or many' [cf. tu-¹ and tu-² and compare also utuqqa(r) and NSY yuqaq under yu-]

AAY #+tuqaq 'one that has — to a high degree' [and note C(#)+qaq, K(#)sqaq 'one that is -' with adjectival bases]

CAY #+tuqaq 'one that has — to a high degree'

NSY +tuqaq

CSY +tuqaq 'one that has — to a high degree' [and to verbal bases, when it may be truncating, 'one who habitually -']

Sir —

SPI —

NAI [Jen. has tuqaq 'old']

WCI (#)tuqaq 'same old', +yutuqaq 'always, still' [the latter may be used verbally as a 3rd person indic.]

ECI tuqaq 'old' [and verbally 'for a long time before or since']

GRI tuqaq 'old', NG hutuqaq, (after C) +tutuqaq 'still, all the time' [in NG can be used verbally as a 3rd person indic.; as a nominal 'one who long ago-ed, has for a long time been -ing']

PE tur 'would that' [enclitic]

AAY +tuq 'would that, I wish' [added directly to preceding word]

CAY +tuq 'would that, I wish' [preceding stop optionally fricativized]

NSY —

CSY +tuq [preceding t optionally into s]

Sir +tuX 'would that' [Vakh. from Men.'s and Rub.'s texts — he also has it as an emphatic and as 'I wonder' with question words]

SPI +tuq 'would that'

NAI +tuq

WCI —

ECI +tuuq

GRI +tuq 'would that' [also 'I wonder' with question words]

PE tur-1 'use or consume'

AAY +(X)tur-, tur- 'eat'

CAY +tur- 'eat' [less commonly 'use, wear']

NSY +tur- 'eat'

CSY +tur-

Sir [+cər- 'eat']

SPI +tuq- 'eat' [less commonly 'use', Qaw also 'wear']

NAI +tuq- 'use, eat, wear'

WCI +tuq- 'eat, use'

ECI +tuq- 'eat, use, put on'

GRI +tur- 'eat, use'

PE tur-2 'repeated action' [cf. qður-, ðurar- and Aleut tur- 'many or several do']

AAY [for +tur- 'one after another' see qður-]

CAY #+tur- 'for some time, repeatedly'

NSY —

CSY +tur- 'keep on -ing, do by repeated actions'

Sir +tutur- 'for a short while' [also in trans. imperatives 'please, let's'; for +tur- 'go after' see yar(tur)-; note also +tur- 'almost', dropping preceding tə]

SPI (#)+tuq- 'repeated or prolonged action'

NAI #+tuq- 'repeated or prolonged action' [and 'habitually call (kin name)'; note also +tuq- or +tuula- after k/q bases in the sense 'quickly' — compare also liqtuq- at lər-]

WCI +tuq- 'repeated action' [in Car 'pretend to' — compare ciqtuq-]

ECI +tuq- 'repeated action' [and (#)+tuuma 'several days in a row']

GRI (#)+tur- 'repeated action' [mainly in comb. with (V)r- 'say']

PY tu(C)uma- 'do or use together with?' [cf. tur-¹ and (u)ma-]

AAY +(X)tuuma- 'have on, be equipped with'

CAY +(X)tuuma- 'act together with one's -, with one's — on' [plus sub. mood or in quantifier/qualifier construction]

NSY +tuuma- 'together with one's -' [in indep. rel. construction]

CSY +tuuma(r)-

Inu [note Imaq +tuuma- 'while doing s.th. with -', presumably from the NSY, also ECI +tuuma- 'use or eat often' and GRI +tuuma- 'use or eat often, like to use or eat']

PI tuuq- 'act or speak like' [verbalization of aequalis case — compare q- with other cases]

Yup [note CSY +ti- 'speak (a language)']

SPI —

NAI —

WCI +tuuq- 'speak (a language)'

ECI +tuuq- 'act or speak like'

GRI #+tuur-

PI tyā- 'intend or be about to' [cf. ya- but also car-; perhaps the t is t-¹]

SPI tyāja-, 'yāja- 'intend to'

NAI —

WCI yya- 'shall, should' [esp. in orders and suggestions; takes indic. vuq, etc., older negative yyailaq, etc.; Net 'ya- 'vague future', 'yait- 'cannot', Car yyanjit- 'will not (at all)']

ECI yyan(η)it-, SB, NBI yyaanjit- 'will (definitely) not', yyai(t)- 'can or will not'

GRI ssa- (from *yya-) 'future, should' [also modal 'must'; ssa(η)tit- 'think — will', ssa(η)anar- 'probably'; for NG ya- 'future' see ya-]

PE tyay 'little or thing resemblings.th.' [cf. myay-, payaaq- and tciaq — compare especially the forms like atsiaq there — preceded perhaps by ŋa-² as in the corresponding AAY and Inu forms below (compare also piayaaq under pi(-)); cf. also perhaps Aleut EA cxisa-X (with neg. ciða-X), Atkan cxiza-X, Att cixtra-X 'nice, pretty' — but compare under ki-]

AAY Kod caxaq 'little' [and note saay- K pitiable one does', C 'pleasurable action', and K +a(a)yak, ŋayyak 'kind of a -', also verbal +a(a)yay-, etc.]

CAY (#)+yak, HBC kcak 'thing similar to -, little' [compare the latter with kyu(C)ar-; ya(γ)aq* 'little, baby' — also verbal 'dear little one does']

NSY šak 'little' [and šay- 'a little']

CSY [note saay-, yaaγ- 'in a strange way', siiq* 's.th. like a -, little']

Sir —

SPI atyaaq, #asaq 'young (of animal)' [Di has a yaaq in some combinations]

NAI #ayaaq 'young'

WCI [note ŋayak, a nominalizer as in mmariŋayak 'one who — well']

ECI [note (#)ŋayaak- 'almost, rather (of state)' and (#)ŋayaaq- 'be in a state of repeatedly -ing'; see tciaq for atsiaq 'young (animal)']

GRI NG yaaq- 'be -ish' [on adjectival quality bases; note WG ṇayaṇ-, #ṇayaar- 'almost' (also nom. ṇayak) and compare also tusaXXayay- 'have heard s.th. or other' from tucar- and #ayaaq 'rather' as in siḥayaaq '(s.th.) rather broad' from ciləṇ-; for atsiar- 'a bit' see tciaq]

PI tyaiq- 'no longer' [cf. tyā- and ṇir-]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI yyaiq- '(can) no longer'

ECI yyai(q)- 'can or will no longer'

GRI ssaar-, NG ssiq- 'stop -ing, no longer'

U

PE ucir 'manner or means of doing s.th.' [cf. un]

AAU (u)ciq 'fact of -, quality of -' [usually supplanted today by +taciq under təkə-; note also (u)ciXkaitə- 'have no need or opportunity to -']

CAY (u)ciq 'condition of possessor with respect to -' [v-dr, uciq after C or ə and preceding tə to y]

NSY —

CSY (u)siq 'device for -ing' [v-dr; usiq after C or ə]

Sir (ə)siraX 'device for -ing'

SPI usiq, (after V or t) žusiq 'means for, way of -ing' [drops semi-final i; note also (ž)usiuq 'make s.th. for use in -ing']

NAI usiq, (with t bases) žžusiq 'manner, fact of -ing'

WCI uhiq 'manner of -ing' [but in Net rather 'device for -ing']

ECI usiq 'manner, action of -ing' [and Frob. Bay at least 'fact of -ing'; Spald. has NBI jžusiq after V]

GRI usiq 'manner of -ing' [and -ššusiq 'quality of -, -ness' with adj. bases]

PI uyaq- 'continually' [the relat. — if any — to yuṇar- and ar- is obscure, but compare manəyyuṇar- under manəy-]

SPI —

NAI uyaq- 'continually'

WCI Sig uyaq- 'continually' [and note Car uyaq 'long and straight?']

ECI uyaq- 'a long time, slowly'

GRI [for variant #uar- of yuar- 'continually' see ḍurar-, though it may belong here]

PI umi- and žuumi- 'a little (more)' [the second form with ḍuy?; there may be a relat. to ummir- and/or miy-]

SPI —

NAI (r)žuumi- 'begin to a little' [and note #+(m)mi- 'be in a state of, continue -ing' and +(m)mižaq- 'once in a while']

WCI Cop yuumi- 'a bit more'

ECI (yu)umi- 'a little more' [and umiyi-, umiyaaq- 'still more'; NBI has y(y)uumi- 'a little']

GRI Vmi- 'a little' [also Vmiar-; and note mišaar- 'a little' and Vmišaar- 'back and forth']

PE ummir- 'suddenly (feel)' [from *yummir? — cf. umi- and liq-; compare with the Yup forms below ECI yumalliq- 'want intensely to', and GRI yumaḥir- 'get an

urge to' under yuyuma-]

AAU +yuumir- 'want to' [with yuy-]

CAY +yuumir- 'yearn to' [with yuy-]

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI [note Mal ummi- 'enter state of -ing', additive after VVq at least]

WCI —

ECI ummi(q)- 'suddenly (feel)'

GRI ummir-, ummi- 'suddenly (feel)' [and note NG allayuarummiq- 'feel shy' from allayuaq- under atlayuy-]

PE un (utə-) 'means for doing' [alternating with geminating n, after full V tə- in PE; cf. ucir and q(q)un and Aleut Vsi-X, (after C) usi-X, old Atkan un (possessed uc-a, etc.) 'means, instrument for -ing'; Berg. points out that certain Aleut derivatives with a short V like iyasi-X 'wing' from iya- 'take off' reflect the same kind of contraction-with-gemination as in Inu with this p.b.]

AAU (#)un, (u)taq 'instrument for, cause of -ing' [with possessed endings and locative 'as soon as', with allative 'until']

CAY (u)n, (u)taq 'device for -ing' [v-dr; un after C or ə, fully productive only in HBC]

NSY (u)n 'instrument for -ing' [v-dr and drops semi-final ə; un after C or ə]

CSY (u)n, (u)ta(q) 'device for -ing' [v-dr; forms object clause of indirect questions 'whether, what' with abs. person endings]

Sir +(ə)ta, +(ə)taX 'devise for -ing' [probably secondary, from the inflected form of the base utə-]

SPI (u)n 'instrument, reason for -ing' [geminating n after V, drops semi-final i, fricativizes remaining k/q]

NAI (u)n 'means, cause, reason for -ing' [geminating n after vowel base, with i into u, +un after VVq/q, +žun with t base, un with Vq/q base, dropping semi-final i, fricativizing final k/q; also (#)(u)taq, #qun, #qutaq, #ṇutaq in 'means, instrument' sense]

WCI ut, (after V/t) yyut, (after VVq/q or ik/q) yut 'means, reason for -ing'

ECI ut, (after VVC) yut 'means, reason for -ing' [also lut with negative base; yut generalized in 'reason for' sense — as in NBI, SB yyut, which also occurs after VVC in 'means for' sense]

GRI (šš)ut 'means, reason for -ing' [ššut generalized in 'reason for' sense, but also found on V/t bases in 'means for' sense; also #rut, #q(q)ut and geminating #t after V]

PE (C)ur- 'repeated or prolonged action' [probably from *yur-, going with Aleut frequentative causative ḍyu- 'make (several) -', where the ḍ represents causative t-¹ — cf. also anəyur- under anə- and taiyuy- under ta(y)i-]

AAU #ur- 'continuative, repeated action' [compare ur under qḍur-]

CAY #ur- 'purposeful repeated action'

NSY #ur-

CSY #ur- 'completely'

Sir [compare #ur- in atur- at least]

SPI (#)uq- 'several do, collectively'

NAI #uq- 'repeated or prolonged action' [deletes penultimate i, in which case it does not truncate a preceding C]

WCI #uq- 'repeated or prolonged action' [and Car uqqaq- 'several do']

ECI #(qa)uq-, #uqqa(q)- 'several do'

GRI #u_R-, #yur- 'repeated or prolonged action', NG uqqaq- 'one after another'

PE utā- 'do with or for' [alternating with tā- after full V; cf. un, trūtā- and Aleut Vsa-, (after t, which goes t, and m) usa-, (after polysyllabic bases in y or r) asa- 'do with, for, etc.', and note contracted Atkan tayasa- 'sell' from taya- 'buy']

AAY (u)tā-, (after tā, which is dropped) citā 'do with, for, reciprocally' [v-dr; utā- after C or ə; citā- also in other positions in K; also +(y)itā-, (after tā) citā- 'do for' and intr. rutā- 'become' with neg./contrary tā bases; (u)tā- also sometimes a half-transitivizer]

CAY (u)tā- 'do with, for, reciprocally' [v-dr; utā- after C or ə and tā dropped or into y or (with neg./contrary base) l; intr. also used as a half-transitivizer on certain bases; note also (u)citā- 'do for, in place of']

NSY (u)tā- 'do for' [morphophonemics presumably as under un, but note iliyutā- under əlit-]

CSY (u)tā- 'do with, for, reciprocally' [v-dr; note also uutā-, (after C) +tuutā- 'do together, as a group'; also used as a half-transitivizer on certain bases]

Sir +(ə)tā- 'do with' [present = +(ə)təqəxtəra, etc., half-trans. əti-]

SPI uti- 'do with, for' [geminating ti- after V, drops semi-final weak i, fricativizing k/q, žuti after t and also sometimes V]

NAI (u)ti- 'do with, for, reciprocally' [morphophonemics as under un, with geminating ti- after V, etc.; note also (#)kkiuti- in comb. with yi- 'have as, etc.']

WCI (yy)ut(i)- 'do with or for, reciprocally' [morphophonemics as under un]

ECI ut(i)-, (after VVC) yut(i)- 'do with or for, reciprocally' [also #yyut(i)-, #qut(i)-, #kkut(i)-]

GRI (šš)ut(i)-, (after VVC) yut(i)- 'do with or for, reciprocally' [ššut(i)- esp. in sense 'do for' but also in other senses after V or t base; also lexicalized #rut(i)-, geminating #t(i)- and #kkut(i)- 'consider -' from comb. with yi- 'have as, consider']

PE utākā- 'have as means or reason for doing' [cf. un and kē-¹; morphophonemics everywhere as for the former]

AAY (u)tākā- 'concerning, on account of' [with trans. conjunctive endings = 'as soon as']

CAY (u)tākā- 'concerning, on account of'

NSY —

CSY (u)tākā- 'on account of'

Sir —

SPI utiyi- 'have as means or reason for -ing'

NAI utiyi- 'have as means or reason for -ing' [followed by lla(q) and rel. endings = 'as soon as, at same time as']

WCI (yy)utiyi- 'have as means or reason for -ing'

ECI utiyi-

GRI (šš)utiyi- 'have as means or reason for' [ššutiyi-

generalized in 'have as reason' sense; also itiyi- following bases in i(r); utiyi- plus contemp. = 'at same time as']

V

PE vay(-) 'big or much' [vay(-) only after V — the form is pay(-) after C, an alternation probably already in PE; cf. Aleut Vyamax, (after C) iyyamax 'main, major, adult (bird)', EA also 'favorite', Vyamaxsi- 'too' (for the first element of which see yay-) and note max in alamax 'humpback whale' from ala- 'whale' and some place names; the fixed forms with initial post-vocallic p are by generalization of the postconsonantal alternant; cf. vakar-, vaḥay-¹ and vaḥuy(-)]

AAY #+(X)pak 'big' [also 'this or last -' on season/time bases], +way-, (after C) +pay- 'and then' [takes interrog. endings; also +(X)payuar- 'greatly']

CAY Xpak 'big' [also (#)vak, esp. with bases in tā, which goes to l, with some irregular contractions], +vay- 'so well', Xpay-, HBC rvay-, Nun rvar- 'hard, very' [also (#)pay-, #vay-, with irregular attachment patterns; and note uninflected exclamation +vaa 'how -!']

NSY +pak '(frightening) big' [also paḥaq], +vaqā- 'a lot', paaqā- 'any old way, carelessly' [also paxtur-; +vaḥuxtā- 'continuously']

CSY (#)Xpak 'big', vay- 'hard, intensely'

Sir +pax, vax 'big'

SPI +(q)pak 'big' [verbal = 'a lot'], apak 'big'

NAI +(q)pak 'big' [verbal = 'much, hard'; also #vak(-), which is apparently more productive in Mal, esp. verbally in the 'much, hard' sense; in lexicalised forms it may indicate repetition, and (#)pak with time period bases = 'present or past -']

WCI +(q)pak, Sig +vak [i.e. +pak after C] 'big', +vak- 'repeated, habitual action, (experiential) perfect tense' [Sig +vakkaluaq- 'used to', 'big, very much'; Harper has vaḥuu- (for vaḥu-?) 'used to' for Baffin]

ECI +pak- 'greatly, imperative strengthener', +vak- (or vak-) 'habitually' [may be nominal 'big' in Cape Dorset — Dor. has vaq-; also uninflected paa 'how-!', Lab 'very much', probably convergent with the similar CAY form]

GRI +(r)paat, +(r)pašsuit 'many -', NG (q)paxxuaq- 'strongly, a lot' [also palaar- 'more or less, half-heartedly', palaaq 'bad' and vaar- 'greatly']

PY vayəḷəy- 'before -ing' [initial p after C; cf. vayəḷ(l)uy-]

AAY K +wailyar-, C +wiillar- (plus relative person endings) 'before -ing'

CAY +vailəy- (plus rel. endings) 'before -ing'

NSY —

CSY +vayiləy- (plus rel. endings) 'before -ing'

PE vayəl(l)uy- 'finally?' [initial p after C; cf. vayəḷəy- and perhaps vay(-)]

AAY —

CAY +vaaluy-, +vailuy- 'for first time (in a long time)'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw +paaluk- 'have just -ed or begun to -'

NAI +vaalluk- 'finally' ['for first time' in Web. and Zib.]
 WCI —
 ECI vaallu(k)- 'too early, at bad time'
 GRI —

PY vakar- 'so much' [cf. vay(-) and k(k)ar-]
 AAY +wakar-, +(X)pakar- 'too much'
 CAY +vakar- 'so long', Nun Xpakar- 'so much, so long'
 NSY —
 CSY —

PI valliq- 'appear to have started -ing?' [initial p after C; cf. valuk-, so from var- and liq-?; compare also vaḥay-²]
 SPI +valia- 'probably'
 NAI +valliq- 'appear to, probably, somewhat, sound like -ing' [also 'probably a -' on nom. bases]
 WCI Sig +valliq- 'have started -ing', Cop +vallia(liq)- 'more and more'
 ECI (+)valli(q)- '(begin to) a bit more'
 GRI —

PI valuk- 'sound or seem like' [initial p after C; cf. var- and tluk-? — also vaḥay-² and valliq- and compare GRI +(r)pasiy- 'seem or act like' (with var-) under ḍiy-]
 SPI —
 NAI +valuk- 'apparently, appear to be -ing' [and Web. and Zib. have vaaluk- 'sound of -']
 WCI +valuk- Cop 'be heard', Sig, Net 'look like a -, probably'
 ECI +valuk- 'sound, seem like' [and nominal 'sound of']
 GRI +(r)paluy- 'seem like', +(r)paluk 'sound of', NG +(q)paluk- 'sound like, speak (a language)'

PE vaḥay-¹ 'very much' [the p-initial forms from the post-consonantal PE alternants; cf. vay and ḥay-; forms like Inu vallaaq- have an additional ar-]
 AAY —
 CAY +vaḥay- 'intensely'
 NSY vaḥaaq 'especially, above all' [attached to nom. bases]
 CSY —
 Sir +valar-, +palar- 'very' [on adjectival bases]
 SPI +paḥak- 'a lot, too much'
 NAI +vallaaq-, Uum also +vaḥaaq 'too much'
 WCI +vallaaq- 'too much'
 ECI —
 GRI paḥay- 'quickly', +vaḥaar- 'too much'

PE vaḥay-² 'seem or sound like' [cf. valuk- — so from var- and ḥay-?]
 AAY —
 CAY #Xpaḥar- 'make the sound of -'
 NSY —
 CSY —
 Sir —
 SPI —
 NAI —
 WCI +vallak- 'perhaps, it is said, can be heard', Net, Car +valaaq- 'sound like'
 ECI +vallak- 'sound, seem like', +vallai 'apparently', Lab ppaḥaaq- 'sound like', ppaḥalai 'seem like' [also nominal +vallaaq 'sound of']

GRI +(r)paḥay- 'it is said that, act like', +(y)paḥaar- 'seem, sound like' [for palaaq 'bad' see vay]

PE vaḥuy(-) '(one that is) especially (big)?' [cf. vay and ḥuy]
 AAY +(X)paḥuk 'one especially or mostly -' [to nom. bases; to verbal bases +waḥur 'mostly']
 CAY (X)paḥuk 'one mostly -' [and on verbal bases +vaḥuy-, +vaḥur- 'mostly'; note also paaXḥuk, HBC vaaXḥuk 'big']
 NSY +vaḥuk 'one with a big -'
 CSY +vaḥuq 'one with a big —, mostly -'
 Sir +paḥuX 'one with a big, much -'
 SPI —
 NAI paḥuk, Nu paḥuk 'bad' [and verbal 'badly'; also paluk 'what a big -' — exclamatory, verbal = 'a lot, too much']
 WCI [note Sig paluk- 'be glad that -' in Lowe; for Sig paaluk 'big' see aluk(-)]
 ECI [note SB, NBI paluk- 'a little', as enclitic = 'I guess, sort of']
 GRI [NG paluk 'poor little, naughty little' and paluxxuaq 'bad']

PE var- 'go towards' [may have alternated with par- after C though the only evidence in Yup is CAY Xpaḥar under vaḥay-²; cf. q-, virtə- and Aleut Vra-, uura- 'come to, arrive at' with dem./positional bases (via *uara- before the merger of v and m in Al.); compare also the Yup allative case marker vət on dem. roots — the latter may also be the source of certain Inu verb bases with a fossilized p.b. vət- (or mət-) corresponding to Yup və- (or mə-) as in aqumə-, aquvət- or ətəvə(t)-]
 AAY #+var- 'go to, move towards' [on positional roots; note also trans. +waXtə 'move towards']
 CAY #+var- 'go towards' [and note qfa(aq) 'area far in a direction'; note also +viar- 'act towards in such an area' on dem. roots]
 NSY —
 CSY #(+var- 'go towards'
 Sir —
 SPI #+vaq-
 NAI #+vaq- 'go towards' [does not regularly alternate with p after C, but note atpaq- 'go downwards' under at(ə)-, the form found also in Canada and (as appar-) Greenland; note also the locative extension (#)qpa(ni) 'area in a direction']
 WCI #+vaq- 'go towards'
 ECI #+vaq- 'go towards' [and note (+va)sik- under ḍiy-, with +pasik- after C]
 GRI #var-, +(r)par- 'go towards' [also lexicalized #ar-; note +(r)pasiy- under ḍiy-]

PY-S və(kə)- 'negative subordinative' [the kə is probably part of the original neg. subordinative marker *kəna-; the və may be related to CSY evidential ftə- mentioned in note 31 to the Inflections, the negative lying originally in the special k(ə)na- forms of the subord. mood itself, as in Inu today; note the evidence for PE *k(ə)na- in the initial stop of Mal 2s neg. contemporative (= subordinative) tnak after a V (but e.g. qnaq after q), in

Barrow just +nak causing gemination in the base — SPI has both patterns; note also neg. contemp. pinnani, etc., from pi- in GRI]

AAy +(x)ku-, AP +(x)k^wə- '(with neg. endings) negative' [Tyzhnev has +pəku- after C for Kod; used in conjunction with special forms of subordinative nani, etc., otherwise only found with negative/converse adj. bases in itə — compare yaqu(nay)]

CAY +fkə-, (after C) +pəkə-, HBC, Nun, NI +pəyə [used as in AAY]

NSY +xpə- [used as in AAY; for fqa(a)(-vək) 'don't -' see vqar-]

CSY +xpə- [used as in AAY; for neg. imp. fqa- see vqar-]
Sir +pə(-nan, etc.) 'negative imperative' [and Vakh. has aṇəpalaXpənani 'small' from aṇəpalar- 'be large']

PE **vinər** 'remains of or former' [the Yup forms are preceded by k(k)ur]

AAy —

CAY —

CSY Chap kuvinraq 'remains of, former'

NSY kuvinraq

Sir kuvinraX

SPI [note sawiviniq 'piece of metal' under caviy]

NAI vin^yiq* 'remains of, piece of -'

WCI viniq 'former, remains of -'

ECI viniq, Cumb. Peninsula miniq 'former, remains of' [and verbally +yuviniq, trans. +yaviniq, etc. 'past tense'; for other than 3rd person subject viniu with u 'be']

GRI miniq* 'piece of', NG 'former, remains of' [and minir- 'a little']

PY **virtə-** 'go towards' [with the source of PI q- following allative ending vət?; cf. var- and tmi(C)artə-, also CAY xuir- under k(k)u(C)ar-]

AAy +wiXtə- 'go towards (on dem. roots)'

CAY +viXtə- 'go towards' [on dem. roots and posit. bases taking allative case vət]

NSY —

CSY —

PE **vkar-** 'cause or let' [cf. tət-, with which this p.b. is in complementary distribution in many forms of Eskimo (and probably PE)]

AAy xk^war- 'cause, let' [only after V bases]

CAY fkar- 'cause, let' [only after V and optionally tə bases]

NSY fkaqə- 'cause, let' [only after V]

CSY —

Sir —

SPI Qaw pkaq- 'cause, let' [only after V; in KI only in lexicalized forms like niripkaq-]

NAI pkaq- 'cause, let' [only after V]

WCI pkaq- [only after V]

ECI (#)kka(q)-, Aiv pkaq- 'cause, try to get to' [not just after V bases; more protracted than tit- according to Schn.]

GRI [note #kka- as in pikkar- 'kill by magic']

PE **vlay-** 'a little' [perhaps from *vəlay-/pəlay- based on *vəy- as reflected in the ECI below; cf. myay- and vžərar- — phonaesthetic variation and/or contam.

seems to be involved here]

AAy —

CAY vlay- 'insufficiently' [and note vɣuar- 'a little bit' — from *vəy + ɲ(ɲ)uðar(-)?]

NSY —

CSY vlar-, mlar-, vlərar-, mlərar- 'a little' vlaaq*, mlaaq* 'little thing like a -, a little bit of' [and note (#)pəžaq 'small', also the vyaq in nanəvyaq 'old man']

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI Car vlak-, vla'naaq- '(a) little' [and Eskimo Point vraq-, vva(q)- 'a little, almost' acc. Schn.]

ECI [note vik- 'almost', also apik 'dear little' and NBI #pillak- 'a little, briefly']

GRI [note #pilaɣ-, #piɬay-, #pilaar- 'a little, -ish']

PE **vqar-** 'barely?' [cf. vəkə- and rarar-?]

AAy —

CAY —

NSY fqa(a)žar- 'with difficulty, barely, rarely' [and fqa(ami) 'although not', fqa(a)(-vək, etc.) 'don't -', fqažaq- 'only']

CSY fqa(r)- (+consequential endings) 'without-ing' [and in the neg. imperative fqa(-vək, etc.) 'don't -']

Sir —

SPI pqaužaq- 'barely manage to' [also nominal]

NAI pqaq- 'barely', pqaŋa- 'enjoy -ing after so long' [and pqaužaq-, Uum pqaq- plus caus./condit. mood 'as soon as']

WCI pqaq- 'barely, just a bit'

ECI qqau- 'recent past'

GRI qqar- 'barely', NG qqaq- 'recently' [and note qqanjit- 'a lot']

PY-S **vžərar-** 'a little (more)' [cf. myay- and vlay-; there seems to be considerable entanglement of these sets, esp. in CSY — phonaesthetic variation?]

AAy —

CAY vziar-, HBC vyiar- '(even) more'

NSY vziar- 'again' [and note vžəy-, mžəy- 'barely', vžəyaq 'little', also žayaq 'little'; for vɣuar- 'barely' see mɕuɣ-]

CSY vžaar-, vzaar-, mžaar-, mzaar-, vžərar-, vžərar-, mžərar-, mžərar- 'a little' [and note +žəyaq 'little, s.th. like a -' and vziar- 'almost'; for msiir- 'ineffectively' see mɕuɣ-]

Sir vžəraX 'tiny', vžə- 'barely, almost' [the latter Vakh. from Men.'s texts — Men. has vžir- and cf. mɕəraX in qavimɕəraX under qavəyar]

Inu [note Imaq vžiraq- 'repeatedly', from the NSY?]

Y

PE **ya-** 'be liable or apt to' [cf. tya-, yar- and Aleut Vka- (after C) iika-, earlier saka after t (that dropped) 'can, should', the ka of which may correspond to that of PE kayuy-; Yup and SPI forms have ɲ(ɲ)ur- fused on.]

AAy +yauXtə- 'begin to', +yanar- 'seem to, look like — ing' [opp. = +yanaitə-]

CAY +yauXtə- 'learn to'

NSY *yauxtə-* [for *yauXtə-?*] 'have begun to'

CSY *+yaaXtə-* 'learn to'

Sir —

SPI *+yauq-* 'know how to'

NAI *ya-* 'easily', *yasi-* 'be about to, make easy to -'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI *ya-* 'be apt to, can easily', NG *ya-* 'vague future' [and *yaat-* 'be not likely to', *yaŋŋit-* 'cannot (ever)', NG *yaaq* 'one who tends to -']

PE *yaŋ-* 'have many' [cf. Al *yaŋ-* in Atkan *yaŋða-* / *yaŋza-* + neg. 'rarely', also perhaps the first element in Aleut *Vyamax* under *vaŋ(-)*, and *Vyatumasu-* 'probably']

AAy —

CAY Nun, HBC *+yaŋ-* 'be much, many', and elsewhere in *yuyyaŋ-* 'to have many people' only [and perhaps *siyaaŋ-*, Y *saay-* 'too' (with adj. bases) — preceded by *ðiŋ-?*]

NSY *+yak* 'a lot of -'

CSY (#) *+yaŋ-* 'increase in number', *+yaŋət* 'lots of -'

Sir *+yax-* 'group of -'

SPI [note *ayaat* 'lots of']

NAI [note #*ŋiak-* in in^y*uyiak-* 'be many' from in^y*uk* 'human being']

WCI *ŋiak-* 'have many' [generalized from combination with inuk as in NAI?; *ŋiaŋtut* 'crowd or group of -']

ECI (#) *ŋiaŋtut* 'many, crowd of -'

GRI #*iaŋ-* 'be full of -', #(*ŋ*)*iaŋ* 'collection of -'

PY-S *ya(a)qə-* 'hypothetical or irrealis condition' [cf. *yar-* and perhaps *ŋqə-*]

AAy *+yaaqə-* Kod 'almost', C 'because -' [with conj. mood]

CAY *+yaaqə-* 'in vain, but...'

NSY *+yaqə-* 'if (hypothetical/irrealis)' [with conditional mood]

CSY — [compare contrafactual *yar-* under *yar-*]

Sir *yəqə-*, *məyəqə-* 'if (irrealis)' [with condit. mood]

PE *yaqu(naŋ)* negative imperative [cf. *yar-* and Aleut neg. optative *Vrana-*, (after *ŋ* or *ŋ*) *iirana-*, (after *t*, deleted) *saarana-*; *naŋ* is the special 2s negative contemp./subordinative mood marker, so the *qu* probably reflects the original neg. contemp./sub. marker **kəna* as under *və(kə)-*]

AAy —

CAY *+yaqu(nak)* negative imperative [the same special neg. subord. endings are used with neg. imperative *viiq-*, (after C) *+piiŋ-* 'stop -ing', probably containing *vaŋ(-)*]

NSY —

CSY *+yaqu(naŋ)* neg. imperative, 'don't (ever)' [and compare *fqaa-* under *vqar-*]

Sir —

SPI —

NAI —

WCI —

ECI —

GRI *ħariaa(nak)* neg. imperative (strengthened) [in Ordbogêraq older *ħariaaru(nak)* — note *ħaq-* for the

first element; note also neg. imperative *qi-nak*, etc., and p.b. *qina-* 'watch out (since s.th. untoward might or is about to happen)', which seem to represent reanalyses, the former as if with intensifier *qi-* under *ŋqə-*]

PE *yar* 'place or thing where action takes place?' [the exact meaning is difficult to determine, perhaps already non-productive in PE; cf. *yarka(C)u-* and *ŋiaŋaq-*, also *yar-?*]

AAy #*yaŋ* [as under *aŋyaŋ* and *taluyaŋ*; for *+yaraŋ* 'must' see *yarka(C)u-*]

CAY #*yaŋ* [as under *aŋyaŋ* and *taluyaŋ*; note also productive *+yaraŋ* 'way of or device for -ing']

NSY [note *yaŋ* in *anyaŋ* at least]

CSY [note *yaŋ* in *anyaŋ* at least and note Chap *nuŋyaraŋ* 'entrance from passage into interior of house' in *nuŋyaraŋ* under *nuŋə-*]

Sir [note *anyaŋ* under *anyaŋ* at least, also *itəryaraX* 'entrance from passage into interior of house (from itəŋ-)' in Em.]

SPI —

NAI (#) *iaŋ* 'area where action occurs'

WCI #*riaŋ* 'place where action occurs', *ŋiaŋ*, (after V, with *ðar*) *ariaŋ* 'action of -ing' [also forms object clauses of asking, etc., as does Cop *ŋiaxxaq*, (after V) *yaaxxaŋ*, (after t) *+taaxxaŋ* with poss. endings]

ECI *ŋiaŋ*, NBI, SB also (after V/t) *+yariaŋ* '(one's) action of -ing'

GRI (#) *riaŋ*, (#) *ŋiaŋ* 'place or thing where one -'

PE *yar-* 'would' [cf. *ya-*, *yar*, *ya(a)qə-*, *yaqu(naŋ)* and perhaps *yar(tur)-*, also Aleut optative and intentional mood markers *Vr-*, (after C) *iir-*, (after t, deleted) *sar-*, from earlier *yar-*; note also Aleut *aara-* 'miss, not get or find anything', (as aux.) Atkan, Att 'in vain', EA *Vr(a)li-*, (after C) *iir(a)li-*, (after t) *sar(a)li-* 'in vain, for a long time, nevertheless']

AAy *+nayar-* 'would, could (have)' [with *na-*]

CAY *+yar-* 'would (contrafactual)' [and *+yaXpiar-*, HBC *+yaXpiyar-*, NSU *+yar-* 'almost']

NSY *+nayar-* 'would', (u) *mayar-* 'would have (but didn't)' [and *qyar-* plus part. *tuŋ*, etc. 'although -'; for *təqyar-* 'almost' see c(c) *iryar-*]

CSY *+yar-* 'in vain, but...' [sar- after *təbase*; also *+yaXpətə-* 'evidently in vain', *+nayar-*, Chap also *mayar-* 'would (irrealis)', the former also 'could' in polite requests]

Sir [Vakh. has *yar-* in *qivaryaXtəX* 'he was about to turn']

SPI *+nayaŋ-*, (after k/q) *ŋayaŋ-* 'could have (if one had wanted)', Qaw 'should' (have)'

NAI *+nayaŋ-*, *+ŋayaŋ-* 'would' [in Uum the second variant only after k/q; opp. *+nayait-*, etc.; Nu *+nayautnaŋ-* 'might, maybe'; Jen. has *ariaŋ-* 'be about to']

WCI Net *+nayaŋ-*, Car *+nayaŋ-*, (after k/q at least) *ŋayaŋ-* 'would' [in the latter often 'reduced' to *+na-*, *ŋa-*, esp. by children, acc. Schn. — compare Sig *+na-*, *ŋa-* under *na-*]

ECI *ŋayaŋ-*, *nayaŋ-*, (after V/t only) *+(n)nayaŋ-* 'would'

GRI —

PE *yar(tur)-* 'go (in order to)' [cf. *tur-²* and *ŋiaŋ-* and perhaps also *yar-*; the *ŋ*-initial Inu forms may be influenced by *ki-*]

AAY +yar-, +ya(X)tur- 'go in order to, go -ing'
 CAY +yaXtur- 'go in order to -', #+yar- 'go -ing'
 NSY +yaXtur 'go in order to -' [and note +yalria- (plus pers. endings) 'when, after -ing']
 CSY +yar- 'go in order to -' [with nom. base = 'hunt'], +yaXtur- 'be about to, go somewhere in order to -' [and note (#)+saXtur- 'hunt' only after C bases]
 Sir [note +tur- 'go after']
 SPI yaqtuq- (Qaw yaqtuaq-), (after t only) saqtuq-, (after k/q only) yiaq- 'go in order to -'
 NAI yaqtuq-, yaqtuaq-, (after t) +saqtuq-, +saqtuaq-, (after k/q) yiaq- [and yyaq- causing gemination after (C)VCV bases, Mal tyaq-, as in nirriyyarin^y, Mal nirityarin^y 'come and eat' and note Nu pityaq- 'hurry to do s.th.']
 WCI yaqtuq-, (after k/q) yiaq(tuq)- 'go in order to -' [yiaq as nom. = 'someone going to -']
 ECI yaqtu(q)-, (after k/q) yiaqtu(q)-, (after t) +saqtu(q)- 'go in order to -' [the second form may also be used after a V or t base]
 GRI +yiartur-, (after V) yartur-, +yiar- 'go in order to', (+yi)yartur-, (+yi)yartuaar- 'more and more' [forms like yiar- after V presumably generalized from after velar bases]

PE yarar- 'early' [cf. yar(tur)- and saaq-, also tya- and car-¹, though the relat. is obscure]

AAY +yaar- 'do early'

CAY +yarar-

NSY +yarar- ' (too) early'

CSY +yarar- 'early' [sarar- with bases in tə and after voiceless C in general]

Sir —

SPI [note Qaw +nariaq- 'early' — compare nasuk-]

NAI [note +nariaq- 'early', also #yiaq — compare yiaq-]

WCI yaaq- Net 'soon, early, about to', Sig 'be -ing, for a long time' [the latter may reflect a link to yiaq-; Met. has yaraq- 'quickly' and #yiaq- 'early']

ECI —

GRI yaar- 'early', NG yaaq- 'future, be about to'

PY yarka(C)u- 'must' [cf. yar, kōar- and ŋu-, also žukšau-]

AAY [note +yaraui- 'must', yaraitə- 'not have to' and +yarauiXtə- 'be time to -' — directly from yaraq as in CAY under yar?]

CAY [note +(y)aXkaq 'thing which will -, which is to be -ed', +(y)aXkau- 'should, will eventually', with ḏar rather than yar, as in žakšau- under žukšau- although it is used on both transitive and intransitive bases — contam.?]

NSY +yaXqaa-, (after tə which drops) saXqaa- 'should' [and +yaXqa(a)piyu- 'will definitely']

CSY +yaXqaq 's.th. that will -, s.th. that is to be -ed', +yaXqaa-, trans. +yaXqaqə- 'should'

Sir [for +yukcə- 'have to' see žukšau-]

Inu [for Cop yiaxxaq-, yaaxxaq- in object clauses of asking see yar-]

PE yu- or ḏu- 'be good at -ing' [cf. yunar-, yu(ŋ)it- and Aleut zu-, EA su- 'be good at -ing', also ḏu- 'fast'; this p.b. has largely gone over to yu- in Esk, but note

especially the second SPI form below — there may be contam. with qḏur- in suppletive (?) forms like suq-]

AAY yu- 'be good at -ing'

CAY yu- 'be good at -ing' [ə-dr; note also yuli(q) 'one good at -ing']

NSY +yuqaq 'one good at -ing' [for žuyaq 'good' see ḏuyar]

CSY yu- 'be good at -ing' [also as nominal 'one good at -ing']

Sir —

SPI yu- '(habitually) well' [also žuq-, (after C) +suq- 'well' — usually in combination with k 'catch' in sense 'always get lots of (in hunting)']

NAI [+suq-, (after k/q) yuq- 'well' and compare aṇusu(q)- 'be a good hunter' under aṇu-; for yuk- 'tend to' see yuy-]

WCI Net, Car (Esk. Point) yu-, Sig yu-, (after C) +suq-, Cop (#)+huq- 'do well (esp. of catching animals)' [in Car also 'usually' acc. Hansen]

ECI [note aṇusuqtuq 'good hunter' under aṇusu(q)- (aṇu-)]

GRI [note turaayu- 'be good at hitting (with weapon)' under turaaq- and aṇursuy- under aṇusu(q)- (aṇu-)]

PE yu(C)ar- 'might or be liable to' [cf. yuy- and ar-? — but also nasuk-, nasuaq-]

AAY +yuar- 'lest, might (of s.th. bad happening)' [and nnəcuar- plus indic. PWS 'so that — not', but in KP and Kod apparently in positive sense 'in order to']

CAY +yuar- (plus indic.) 'lest -'

NSY —

CSY —

Sir —

SPI —

NAI ṇisuaq- (plus condit.) 'unless, until'

WCI Car +huaq-, (after k/q) yuaq- 'want to'

ECI yuaq-, suaq- 'can easily, tend to', Aiv +suaq-, (after k/q) yuaq- 'want to' [and yuit- 'have difficulty -ing, tend not to']

GRI —

PE yuy or ḏuy 'thing resembling s.th.' [presumably from *ḏuy — compare yu-, ḏu-; cf. aržuk, k(k)yuy and Aleut ḏux 'approximately' as in alirḏux 'middle-aged man' from aliX 'old man'; see respectively tunturžuy under tuntu and təṇayuy under təṇay for PE post-consonantal and post-vocalic allomorph examples; limited in Inuit to names of constellations and string figures]

AAY #yuk 's.th. like a -' [in təṇayuy under təṇay at least]

CAY #(+)yuk 'thing like a -'

NSY —

CSY #yuk [in təṇayuy under təṇay at least; note also

pəžuk 'thing like a -']

Sir —

SPI #yuk

NAI #yuk, #žuk 'thing like a -'

WCI Net #žuk [in tunturžuy under tuntu at least]

ECI #yuk

GRI #yuk

PE yuy- 'want or tend to' [cf. kayuy(-), nasuk-, yuyḡa-, yukə-, suu- and Aleut yu- with a few emotional bases such as irayu- 'be afraid, respectful' and qumyuy- 'love', also Atkan yuy- 'try or want not to' with the neg. (as yuyḡakaX, cont. yuyḡakan; also 'a little') and perhaps EA yuyaaḡa-, Atkan yuyaaḡ- 'for a short while' (the first form with Vḡa- under ḡ(ḡ)uḡaḡ-); this p.b. apparently also had a nominalizing/participial function (compare kayuy)]

AAy +yuy- 'tend to', (with nom. bases) **(r)yuy-** 'want -' [with emot. roots (#)yuḡ- 'feel (for the moment)']

CAY +yuy- 'want to, tend to', (with emot. roots) 'feel like' **[(r)yuy-** 'want -' with nominal bases; note also **NS +yuyar-** 'enjoy -ing']

NSY +yuy- 'want, promise to'

CSY +yuy- 'want to', (with emot. roots) 'feel like' [also less productively 'want' with nom. bases]

Sir +yuy- 'want to' [and cf. **unaḡəryuy-** under **una(C)ir-**; also apparently used in optative mood — note yukə-]

SPI +suk-, (after k/q) **yuk-** 'want to, future tense', **(#)suk-** (with emot. roots) 'be in state of -ing' [and **(s)ukpak-**, **Qaw +(s)uyuu-** 'like to' — with which compare **suu-**]

NAI +suk-, (after k/q) **yuk-** 'want to', **(#)yuk-** 'have a tendency to', (to emotional roots) **(#)suk-** 'be in state of -ing' [note also nom. **qin'yiyuk-** 'one who peeks' from **qinəḡ-**]

WCI yuk- 'tend, want, like to, often, be quick to', **yuk-** 'want to' [to nom. bases = 'want -'; **(#)(yu)huk-** 'be inclined to' (esp. to emot. roots), **Sig +suk-**, **Net +huk-** (after k/q) **yuk-** 'want to'; note also **(s)ulait-** 'would not']

ECI yusuk-, suk- 'want, need, be inclined to' [the first form a doubling; also to emot. roots and, as **yuk-** 'want', with nom. bases; for **Baffin yuu-** 'distant past' see **suu-**]

GRI rusuy-, (after **y** or **t**) **+yusuy-**, **EG ḡusuy-** 'want to' [a doubling of the p.b. with the uvular or velar allomorph **first**; **yuy-** 'thirst or long for' on nominal bases and **(#)suy-** 'feel' on emot. roots]

PY yuyḡa- 'be able or ready to' [cf. **yuy-** and **ḡa-1**]

AAy —

CAY K, BB +yuyḡa- 'be able to' [compare **Y yuuma-** under **yuyuma-**]

NSY +yuyḡa- 'intend'

CSY —

PE yuyuma- 'want to' [cf. **yuy-** and **(u)ma-**, also **yumaaq-**]

AAy +yuuma- 'could (in polite requests)' **[+yuumu-** before **u]**

CAY +yuuma- **Y, NS, HBC** 'be able to', **K, BB** 'be ready to' [for **+yuumir-** 'yearn to -' see **ummir-**]

NSY —

CSY +yuyuma- 'be easy to -'

Sir +yuyuma- 'please (let) -' [used in requests]

SPI yuma-, (after k/q) **yuma-**, (after t) **suma(uq, etc.)** 'so that, should, it is to be hoped that -'

NAI +yuma-, (after k/q) **+kuma-**, **yuma-** 'be eager, willing to, should, so that' [takes short form **uq, etc.** of indic.]

WCI +yuma- 'want to' [morphophonemics as for **yuyḡa-** at **yuknaḡ-**; **llayuma-** 'feel like -ing', **Sig +yuma(a)llak-**

'get a desire to -', **Net (nominal)** 'one fond of -ing', **Car kkuma-** 'want as a -']

ECI yuma-, (optionally to **V** bases) **yuma-** 'want to' [with **t** optionally **tsuma-**; note also **yumalli(q)-** 'want intensely to' (with **liq-?**) and **Lab yumaluaq-** 'prefer to']

GRI +yuma- 'want to', **EG (ḡ)ima-**, **NG +yama-**, **yama-** [morphophonemics as for **+yunnar(si)-** under **yuknaḡ-**; note also **+yumallir-** 'get an urge to']

PE yu(ḡ)it- 'never or cannot' [cf. **yu-** and **ḡit-?**]

AAy +yuitə- 'seldom, not be good at -ing'

CAY yuitə- 'never' [ə-dr; with **tə ~ l** alt.]

NSY yuitə- '(habitually) not'

CSY yuitə- 'poorly'

Sir —

SPI +suit- 'habitually not' [indic. **+suilaq, etc.**; **Qaw** also **yuit-**]

NAI (+)suit-, (after k/q only) **yuit-** 'never, not be able to — well' [suit- is additive to **t** base but may be truncating to k/q ones; nominal **#yuil'yaq, suil'yaq]**

WCI yuit, (+)huit- 'cannot, never' [Sig **suit-** after **V**, **yuit-** after **C]**

ECI yuit-, suit- 'cannot any more, never'

GRI yuit- 'never, cannot' [also **#suit-**; **yuinaar-** 'not — despite expectations']

PY yukar- 'be about to' [cf. **yukə-** and **ar-?**]

AAy —

CAY +yukaar(ar)- 'be ready to, about to'

NSY —

CSY +yukar- [de Reuse]

PE yukə- 'think that' [from **yuy-** and **kə-1?** — cf. **yuknaḡ-**; for the forms with initial **na** or **ya** see **na-**]

AAy +yukə- 'think that -' [for **+nauryukə-** see under **na-**]

CAY +yukə- 'think that one is -ing', **+nayukə-** 'think that — might'

NSY +nayukə- (plus subordinative mood) 'thinking that, so as to -' [some of Men.'s examples require the gloss 'lest', i.e. have a negative sense]

CSY [for **+nayu-** plus **condit. 'lest -'**, used principally as a negative optative 'may — not' (probably a reanalysis of **nayukə-**), see **na-**]

Sir +yukə- (with 3rd person subj.) **+yuyḡa-** 'let — (transitive optative)' [this may go directly with **yuy-**]

NAI +nasuyi-, (alternatively after **C**) **+yasuyi-**, **Mal +našuk-** 'think that -' [note also **+suyə-**, (after k/q) **yuyḡa(uq, etc.)** 'don't you recall that -']

WCI +nahuyi-, (after k/q) **yahuyi-** 'think that' [and less commonly **(#)+yuri-**, **(#)+huḡi-**; **Sig +suyi-**, (after k/q) **yuyi-**]

ECI +yuri-, **NBI, SB +nasuyi-**, (after k/q) **yasuyi-** 'think that' [the latter also given for **Lab** by **Bourq.**]

GRI+(ya)suyi-, +(ya)suri-, +nasuyi-, +nasuri- 'think that -' [i.e. **+suyi-** or **+yasuyi-**, etc. following any base; the alternative forms with initial **na** are particularly common in **NWG, NG** and in **EG**, which has **+nasii-** = **NG +nahii-**, **+nihii-**]

PI yuknaiq- 'no longer (can)' [cf. **yuknaḡ-** and **ḡir-**, also **yuknaḡit-**]

SPI —

NAI —

WCI +yunnaiq- 'can no longer'

ECI (yya)yunnai(q)-, yunnai(q)-, NBI, SB yun(n)iiq-, yun(n)iiq- 'no longer'

GRI +yunnaar-, yunnaar-, NG yunniiq-, yunniiq- 'no longer'

PE yuknar- 'probably' [cf. yukə- and nar- (and esp. the Mal form below), also yuknarit- and yuknaiq-; the y in the Yup forms like yuynar may be due to yuɣ-, but note also the general entanglement with yunar-, q.v.]

AAY +yuynar- 'maybe' [Perry also +yunar-, influenced by yunar-?]

CAY +yuynaxqə- 'probably' [morphophonemics as for yuɣ-]

NSY —

CSY [for +yuynar- 'be easy to -' see yunar-]

Sir [Vakh. has utəryuynarunarən 'in order not to fall' from Men.'s texts]

SPI yunnaq-, (after k/q) yunnaq-, (after t) sunnaq- 'may, must have -ed'

NAI +suynaq-, (after k/q) yuynaq-, Mal +suknaq-, yuknaq- 'probably'

WCI +yunnaiq-, (after k/q) yunnaq-, (after t) +tunnaiq- 'no doubt, probably, can' [also +yunnaxxi- or, acc. Lowe, +yunaXXi-; Sig +sunnaq- also after V/t in Met.; note also +yunaq- 'really, sure' (influenced by yunar-?) — with caus. mood = exclamatory 'how —!']

ECI yunna(q)-, yunna(q)- 'can' [second form optional with V base only, tsunnaq- optional with t base; note also yunatsa(q)- 'be likely to, probably' and, with a nuance of wishing acc. Schn., yunaitsa(q)-, influenced by yunar-?; as a nominalizer yunaq- = 's.th. which seems to be -']

GRI +yunnar(si)- 'probably, no doubt' [i.e. +kunnar(si)- after y/t, +runnar(si)- after r; note also piunnartut 'those that can' with pi(-) and +yunar- 'it seems, looks like', influenced by yunar-?]

PE yuknarit- 'probably not?' [cf. yuknar- and ɲit-, also yuknaiq-]

AAY [for K +yuynaitə- 'not readily' see yunar-]

CAY +yuynaitə- 'definitely not'

NSY —

CSY [for +yuyniitə- 'not be easy to -' see yunar-]

Sir —

SPI —

NAI Mal +(š)uknait- 'probably not' [morphophonemics as for +(s)suynaq under yuknar-]

WCI +yunnait- 'will certainly not'

ECI yyayunnai(t)-, Lab yunait- 'will definitely not' [and Harper also yun(n)anɲit- 'cannot, never' for Baffin — entanglement with yunar-?]

GRI +yunnaiɲit- 'certainly not'

PI yumaaq- 'vague future' [cf. ar-]

SPI —

NAI +yumaaq- 'intend to'

WCI +yumaaq- 'vague future'

ECI yumaaq-, (optionally to V bases) yumaaq-

GRI +yumaar-

PI yuminaq- 'be good or easy to' [cf. yu-, umi- and nar- — influenced by yuɣ- and yuknar- for the morphophonemics; compare yunar- and also takuminaq- under taku-]

SPI +yuminaq- 'be able to' [morphophonemics as for +yuma- at yuɣuma-]

NAI +yuminʔaq- 'be possible, all right to -', Nu 'can, could, would' [contrary = +yuminʔait-]

WCI +yuminaq-, +yuminaXXi- 'can now, be easy to -' [and +yuminait- 'cannot, will not']

ECI +yuminaq- 'be desirable to' [morphophonemics as for +yuma-, yuma-, but with quyuminaq- for 3rd person subject; with nom. base kkuminaq 'be good as a —']

GRI +yuminar- 'be easy, good to -' [morphophonemics as under yuknar-; contrary = +yuminaat-; with nom. base kkuminar- 'be good as a -']

PE yunar- 'be easy or possible to' [cf. yu- and nar-, also yuknar-, with which there has been considerable entanglement]

AAY [note K +yuynaitə- 'not readily, not be conducive to', for Perry yunar- 'maybe' see yuknar-]

CAY yunaXqə-, yuynaxqə- 'be possible to, tend to induce one to -' [ə-dr; the second form influenced by yuknar-; contrary = yunaitə- 'be impossible to, not tend to induce one to -'; note also yunari- 'be the proper time to -']

NSY [note +yuynalkria 'one capable of -ing' — by contam. with yuknar-?]

CSY [note +yuynar- 'be easy to -', +yuyniitə- 'not be easy to, not want to -', influenced by yuɣuma- and/or yuknar-]

Sir —

SPI —

NAI +surnaq-, (after k/q) yunaq- 'be easy to -'

WCI —

ECI —

GRI [for +yunar- 'it seems, looks like' see yuknar-]

PY yu(u)q 'vocative'

AAY (#)+yuuraa 'sing. vocative of demon. pronouns' [removes -na from abs. bases]

CAY (#)+yuuuq [as AAY]

NSY —

CSY (#)+yuq [as AAY; note also voc. y on vowel bases such as apaay grandfather!'; compare non-sing. equivalent rsi, as also in Inu]

Sir — [Em. has uyux 'hey you' from una — from CSY equivalent uyuq?]

Inu — [compare lengthened forms like uumaak, pl. ukursii 'hey you!' based on the rel. case of demonstrative una, uku]

PE yyay- 'reach state of'

AAY +yayutə- 'finally' [with utə-]

CAY +yayutə- 'reach state of -ing' [ə-dr; can be used directly with emot. roots]

NSY —

CSY +yayutə- 'reach state of -ing' [ə-dr; can be added directly to emot. roots]

Sir —

SPI —

NAI (#)tcak- 'become' [with emot. roots]

WCI (#)tsak-

ECI (#)tsak-

GRI (#)tsaγ-

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PY-S žay- 'quickly' [cf. Aleut *ḡay-* as in *xaḡay-* 'move fast' under *kəγay-*]

AAγ —

CAY [note *kəxay-* 'be a fast eater' under *kəγay-*]

NSY +aXqur- 'fast' [with *qḡur-*?]

CSY (#)žaxkiir- 'quickly' [de Reuse also *žakəxtə-* and *žakxuur* — all with *kiγ-*?]

Sir *žaxkiir-* 'quickly' [perhaps from CSY]

Inu [compare perhaps under *kəγḡay-* and *piḡay-*]

PI žukšau- and **žakšau-** 'must' [respectively on intr. and trans. bases; cf. *ḡur* and *ḡar*, *kḡar* and *ḡu-* and compare *yarka(C)u-*]

Yup [for CAY (γ)aXkau- 'should' see *yarqa(C)u-*]

Sir [note *yukcəX* 'one that has to -', +*yukcəRə-* 'have to', which appear to have *yuy-* for the first element rather]

SPI [+tuakšaq 'one who should -' — with *žuaq* under *ḡur*]

NAI +žukšau-, (trans.) +žakšau- 'must'

WCI +yuxxau-, (trans.) +yaxxari- 'must, should' [and +yaxxaŋḡit- 'cannot be -ed']

ECI +yutsau-, (trans.) +yatsari- 'must', NBI +yuksau- 'probably (will)'

GRI +šuššaa-, (trans.) +šaššaa- 'be supposed to'

INFLECTIONS

INFLECTIONS

There have been numerous local developments away from the system tentatively reconstructed here, details of which cannot all be entered into. In particular, there has been much restructuring of dual forms in the various

contemporary languages — only the most important deviations are pointed out in the footnotes that follow. Sir, note, like SWG and EG, has completely lost the category of dual number. Possessor number is marked in the leftmost vertical column (non-possessed forms on the top line) and possessum number horizontally above.

1. Nominal

Absolutive and Relative Cases

	Absolutive			Relative		
	s.	p.	d.	s.	p.	d.
unposs.	Ø	t ¹ cf. Al. s ¹	γ ¹ cf. Al. x	m ¹ cf. Al. m	t ¹	γ ¹
poss.						
3s	ŋa cf. Al. a	ŋi	γ ²	ŋan cf. Al. ɣan	ŋin cf. Al. (ŋ)in	kən ³ cf. Al. kin
3p	ŋat	ŋit cf. Al. (ŋ)is ⁴	kət ²	ŋata	ŋita	kəta ³
3d	ŋay	ŋiy ²	kəγ ² cf. Al. kix	ŋanəγ ³	ŋiyta ³	kənka ³
1s	ka cf. Al. ŋ	nka cf. Al. niŋ	γka cf. Al. kiŋ	ma ⁵	γma	
1p	vut ⁶ cf. Al. mas	put	γput	mta	γəmta	
1d	vuy ⁶	puγ	γpuγ	mtuy ⁷	γəmtuy	
2s	n ⁸ cf. Al. Vn	tən cf. Al. t(xin)	γkən cf. Al. kin	vət, γpət ⁸ cf. Al. mis	γpət cf. Al. kimis	
2p	ði	ci cf. old EA ci	γci	vci cf. old EA mci	γpəci	
2d	ðəγ ⁹ cf. Al. ðix	təγ	γtəγ	vtəγ ⁹ cf. Al. mðix	γpətəγ	
4s	ni ⁹ cf. Al. Vn	ni cf. Al. t(xin)	γni cf. Al. kin	mi cf. Al. Vm	γni cf. old Atk. kiim	
4p	ðəŋ ⁹ cf. EA ðin	təŋ	γtəŋ	məŋ cf. old EA maŋ	γməŋ	
4d	ðəγ ⁹ cf. Al. ðix	təγ	γtəγ	məγ cf. old Al. max	γməγ	

The 3s-sing., 3p-pl., 3d-du. and other person s./pl. relative case endings are also used in the 'quantifier/qualifier' construction, with a distinction between 3rd person forms in object function and 4th person ones in subject function (no distinction in other persons; see for example under *tamar-*).

Oblique Cases

	s.	p.	d.
Loc.	mi ¹⁰	ni	ɣni
Abl./instr.	məɣ ¹¹	nəɣ	ɣnəɣ
All.	mun ¹²	nun	ɣnun
Vial.	kun ¹³	təkun	ɣkun
Aeq.	tun ¹⁴	tətun	ɣtun

The non-possessed endings in the chart above may cause a base-final 'weak' *ɾ* to drop, with compensatory gemination in Inu. Initial *m* reflects the singular relative marker. The forms with initial *n* (or *k* or *t*) are combined to produce possessed oblique with the corresponding abs. endings in the case of 3rd person (*ɣkə* for dual possessum in CAY), but with variants of the rel. endings for the other persons: 1s *m*, 1p *mtə* (Inu *p̄t̄it*), 1d *mtəɣ*⁷; 2s *v* (Inuit *ɣ* but not vialis *p-kun*), 2p *vci* (Inu *vsit*), 2d *vtəɣ*; 4s *mi*, 4p/d *məɣ*, all preceded by *ɣ* for dual possessum in Yup. The original proto-Eskimo-Aleut nominal oblique cases have been collapsed to two in Aleut (loc./all. and abl./vial.), restricted to positional nouns and demonstratives. The ablative/instrumental distinction on nominals may well have been an Inuit innovation, as Bergsland (1989: 26-27) suggests, though this is not completely certain.

Similar endings appear on demonstrative pronominals (see the section on Demonstratives for the abs. and rel. cases). Inu appears to have innovated by expanding upon the relative case forms plus a final vowel borrowed from the adverbial forms of the roots such as *uvva*

from *uv-*. The partially distinct adverbial oblique cases are: loc. *ni* (cf. Al. *n*); abl. *kən* (Inu (a)*k̄n̄a*, Sir *k̄n̄ə* — compare Al. Att *ka* between rel. and person markers, EA *ki* plus rel. person on location words, and compare also Inu *nakin*, etc., under *na-2*); all. *vət*, (CSY and NSY *vək*, Sir *mu* and Inu *uŋa*, probably all reflecting the same source as Al. allative *ɲus*, EA *ɲun* on demonstrative adverbials); and vial. *ɣun* (Yup *ɣun*, *xun*, Inu (u)*una*; cf. note 13 for the Al. cognate). Inu, apart from Sig_{WCI} and Di/Imaq_{SPJ}, also has an instrumental on demonstrative pronouns (u)*miŋa* (= Sig *an̄a*) distinct from the adverbial ablative mentioned above and Tar has aequalis *tunaq* (cf. *nar*) alongside *tut*. The full set of oblique pronominal cases in Inu are thus as in NAI loc. *taaptumani*, all. *taaptumuŋa*, abl. *taaptumaŋŋa*, vial. *taaptumuuna*, aeq. *taaptumatun* and instr. *taaptumiŋa* from *taamna* (*uv-*). The plural is declined similarly with *n* rather than *m* and the dual is built up on base form *taapkuak*, loc. *taapkunaŋni*, etc. In Yup the endings are as for nouns. In Sir the oblique form of dem. pronouns are the same for singular and plural, namely loc. *kənəti*, all. *kənətu*, etc. (compare note 10).

2. Verbal (see next page)

Indicative/Participial

subj.	intransitive		transitive									
	intrans. marker	subject marker	trans. marker	object marker								
3s 3p 3d	(ðu ¹⁵)	r t y	(ða ¹⁶)	ŋa ŋat ŋay	ŋi ŋit ŋiy ¹⁷	ɣ kət ¹⁷ kəy ¹⁷	ŋaŋa ¹⁸ ŋatŋa ŋayŋa	ŋakut ¹⁹ ŋatkut ŋaykut	ŋakuɣ ŋatkuy ŋaykuɣ	ŋatən ŋatkən ŋaytən	ŋaci ŋataci ŋayci	ŋatəy ŋatətəy ŋaytəy
1s 1p 1d	(ðu ¹⁵)	ŋa ¹⁸ kut ¹⁹ kuy ²⁰	(ða ¹⁶)	ka vut vuy ²⁰	nka put puɣ	ɣka ɣput ɣpuɣ				same as relative mood endings		
2s 2p 2d	(ðu ¹⁵)	tən ci ðəy	(ða ¹⁶)	n ði ðəy	tən ci təy	ɣkən ɣci ɣtəy	same as relative mood endings					

See the relevant information in the notes for Al. cognates

Subordinative (Contemporative)

subj.	intransitive		transitive									
	intrans. marker	subject marker	trans. marker	object marker								
4s 4p 4d	(lu ³¹)	ni təŋ təy	(lu)	ku ²²	ki ²²	kəy	ŋa	ta	tuɣ, nuɣ ³²	tən	ci	təy
1s 1p 1d	(lu ³¹)	ŋa ta tuɣ, nuɣ ³²	(lu)	same as above						same as above		
2s 2p 2d	(lu ³¹)	tən ci ðəy	(lu)	same as above			same as above					

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Relative Moods³³

subj.	intrans.	transitive											
	subject marker	object marker											
		3s	3p	3d	1s	1p	1d	2s	2p	2d	4s	4p	4d
3s	n ³⁴	ku ²²	ki	kəy	ŋa	kut ¹⁹	kuy	tən	ci	təy	ni ⁴²	təŋ	təy
3p	ta	tkən ²²	tki	tkəy	tŋa	tkut	tkuy	tkən	təci	tətəy	tni	tətəŋ	tətəy
3d	nəy ³⁵	nyu ¹⁷	nki	nkəy	ŋŋa	ŋkut	ŋkuy	ŋtən	ŋci	ŋtəy	ŋni	ŋtəŋ	ŋtəy
1s	ma	mku	mki	mkəy				mkən ³⁹	mci	mtəy	mni	mtəŋ	mtəy
1p	mta	mtəku	mtəki	mtəkəy				mtəkən	mtəci	mtətəy	mtəni	mtətəŋ	mtətəy
1d	mtuy ³⁶	m(təy)nəyu ³⁶	m(təy)nəyki	m(təy)nəykəy				m(t)əytən ⁴⁰	m(t)əy-ci	m(t)əytəy	mtəy-ni ⁴³	mtəytəŋ	mtəytəy
2s	vət ³⁷	vku	vki	vkəy	v(ə)ŋa ⁴¹	vkut	vku-y				vni	vtəŋ	vtəy
2p	vci	vciku	vciki	vcikəy	vcŋa	vcikut	vcikuy				vcini	vcitəŋ	vcitəy
2d	vtəy	vtəyu ³⁶	vtəyki	vtəykəy	vtəyŋa	vtəy-kut	vtəy-kuy				vtəy-ni	vtəy-təŋ	vtəy-təy
4s	mi ³⁸	mi-yu	miki	mikəy	miŋa	mikut	mikuy	mitən	mici	mitəy			
4p	məŋ	məytəku	məyki	məykəy	məytəŋa	məytəkut	məytəku-y	məytəkən	məytəci	məytətəy			
4d	məy	məynəyu ³⁶	məynəki	məynəkəy	məyŋa	məy-kut	məy-kuy	məytən	məy-ci	məytəy			

3. Notes to Inflections

1) The non-possessed forms (plus 3s possessor du. k in CAY) cause base-final weak *r* to drop (with compensatory gemination observable in Inuit). In Inu the dual may cause gemination (even with strong C bases, with *ii* to *a*) or lengthening of the base, according to base type, and rel. sing. *um* and plural *it* occur specifically after strong cons. bases — by assimilation from **əm*, **ət*; compare Sir pl. *y*, (after strong C base) *iy*. Aleut has pl. *s* (EA *n*), du. *x* also in the relative.

2) Most Yup has forms with double dual-marking of the du. possessum here, e.g. CAY abs. pl. possessor *xkət* and du. *xkək* (also corresponding rel. sing. possessor *xkən*, etc.), which presumably first developed in the du.-du. forms. Abs. 3d possessor-pl. possessum *ɲiɣ*, has apparently been replaced in CAY by *kək* (by analogy with the du. possessum form); on the other hand CSY has 3s possessor-du. possessum *kək* (again by analogy with the other dual possessum form?). In Inu the du. possessum forms have generally been replaced by (ɲ)ik (when not causing gemination in the base) — also in verbal object inflections, in line with the pl. possessum forms.

3) Note that the 3d possessor rel. forms have a dual marker (k/ɣ) following the rel. marker *n* (also in the pl. possessum form — by analogy ?) — these have been largely restructured outside of CAY, e.g. NAI 3s (ɲ)akta, 3d (ɲ)iksa, 3p (ɲ)iksa, CSY (ɲ)ita, (ɲ)ita, *xkənka*, but cf. NG du. possessum *kkit*, Sig_{WCI} *kita*, for all 3rd person possessors (NAI s./du. (ɲ)iksa, but pl. (ɲ)isa). CAY has apparently replaced 3d *ɲanəɣ* (reflected in Inu rel. mood forms) with (ɲ)aynək and 3d pl. possessum *ɲiɣta* with *kənka* in line with the dual possessum (Bergsland 1989:15). In the quantifier/qualifier construction Inu has 3d (i)ɣnik.

4) Al. Atkan (ɲ)is, EA (ɲ)in also covers Esk *ɲi* and *ɲat* in function, as *kix* also covers *ɲay* and 3s du. possessum *ɣ*.

5) Al. *miɲ* in loc. phrases. Perhaps from **m + ɲa*, as Berg. suggests (1989:9); he also suggests that corresponding Esk. verbal 1s ending *ɲa* could be from hypothetical pl. pronominal **tə(kə) + ɲa*. The PE 1s abs. form *ka* may be from comb. with cons. bases on the other hand (note that **ɲa* would have conflicted with the corresponding 3s ending).

6) With initial *p* after C, as for all *v*-initial forms. To *kput*, *kpu* after a V in Inu (as for du. possessum). The Al. is probably by generalization of the post-vocalic alternant reflected in PE. Note CSY has du. *vun*, etc.

7) As reflected in CSY *mtuɲ*, *ɣəmtuɲ* (also *mtəɣ*(*ni*, etc.) with obl. case); most other languages reflect *mnuɣ*, *ɣəmnuy* (with assimilation?), thus CAY has *məynuk* or *mnuk* (the former also in the quantifier/qualifier construction) and *məɣ*(*ni*, etc.), NSY *mnuɲ* and NAI *mnuk*. Note however that NSY has *mtəɣ*(*ni*, etc.) and NAI *ptiɣ*(*ni*, etc.), also reflecting the form with original *t*.

8) Following a strong cons. in Inu abs. in (compare plural *it*), with the same vowel apparently transferred to (metathesized) rel. *vit*/*kpin*, perhaps from earlier **mkən* as Berg. has suggested. CAY has rel. *vət* (after C + *pət*), CSY *xpək*, NSY *vək* and NAI *kpin*^ɣ on all bases. Compare note 18 for hypothetical pronominal **(tə)kən* that could be involved here, also 2s intrans. imperative *ɣin*. Atkan Al. has 2s rel. *mis*, EA *min* on ordinary nominal bases, also 2s loc. for locational words. Al. has probably generalized the post-vocalic alternant (PE *vət*).

9) The *ð*-initial forms alternating with initial *t* after C in PE (in contrast to 2p *ði*, alternating with *ci* after C). Inu has *ktik* (and 2p *ksi*) after a V. Note CAY 2d-s./pl. *mənuk* in the quantifier/qualifier construction. See note 42 as regards 2s/d *ni*.

10) Note Al. *qila-m* 'in the morning', etc., but compare also postpositional *-m nayan* 'in' from **-m*. The *m* in *ataqadim* 'once' may be a relic of the instrumental acc. Berg. Sir has (n)i (and similarly instr. (n)əɲ, all. (n)u, the *n* dropping after bases in *ə* in the abs.) for both sing. and pl. (Compare the Sir 3p possessor form *iti* (for sing. or pl. possessum), also 4p *məxti* (and the demonstrative inflections mentioned above), all apparently containing plural marker *t*).

11) CSY, NSY, Sir, HBC_{CAY} and SPI have *məɲ* rather (and Sir (n)əɲ). Perhaps from rel. *m + kən* (the ablative of adverbial forms of the demon. roots), i.e. originally ablative in function. Inu abl. *min*, etc. is probably an innovation influenced by the locative acc. Berg. (and cf. the final *n* in the all. and vial. cases). Note that in Dis_{PI}, the ablative is not *min* as in other Inu; this function is served instead by the locative *mi*.

12) Note Al. *muð* in *at-muð-aran* 'downwards', etc. (also *ɲuð-aran* as in *waɲuðaran* 'to here'), and AAY *tmən*, CAY *tmun* 'towards' on demon. adverbials and posit. roots (cf. under *ilu-*, also for Inu equivalents) — with p.b. *tə*?. For the vowel in AAY compare that of all. *vət* and aeq. *tən* on demon. roots; *mun* could be from rel. marker *m* plus the same all. *vət* (compare Bergsland 1989:70, foot 68). Sir has (n)u.

13) Inu *kkun* (*kun* in some western dialects) is probably secondary (from combinations following a C or from the dual as in CAY *xkun* alongside *ɣnəɣun*?) — compare 3s possessor forms *aɣun*, etc., and old Al. *vialis* — now ablative *-yaan* from **-ya-ɣun*.

14) Yup *tən* on demon. adverbials — influenced by ablative *kən* (and also the vowel in *vət*)? Note however *maðətən* in the base section, with reflexes of this form of the aequalis also in Inu, so it is also possible that *tən* on nouns came from *tən*, influenced by the vowel of the *vialis* and allative.

15) i.e. indicative/participial (WG_{GRI} only the latter) mood marker *ður* under the p.b.s, alternating with *tur* after a C. The same endings occur with Inu mood marker

+vu(q) (initial p after a C) the ordinary indic. in GRI, elsewhere a 'narrative' one — and with Yup lri(C)a(q) under the p.b.s. Aleut has present tense 3s kuX, 3d kux, 3p kus, EA kun (also for 1p), 1s kuqin, 2s kuXtxin, 2p kuXtxicix, EA kuXtxici(n), 2d kuXtxiðix, the ku of which may go with Eskimo trans. participial p.b. kə², but with the vowel of (lost) ður (compare also neg. lakaX, etc.). Similar endings occur on participial morpheme na- (cf. nə¹ under the p.b.s) for the remote past tense.

16) i.e. passive postbase ðar (tar after a C as in Inu but no longer in Yup). Inu has mood marker +va(q) rather for the 'narrative' indicative — compare intr. -vu(q) (though a paradigm based on ðar is also found outside of GRI). A parallel paradigm (WGRI participial mood only) uses participial postbase kə² with these endings. See foot 2 for the Inu 3d object forms. Corresponding to the 3rd person object forms of Esk. Aleut has (for anaphoric reference only) 3s/p/d-3s kuu (from *ku-a), 3s/d/p-3p kunis, EA kunjin, 3s/d/p-3d kukix, 1s-3s kun, 1s-3p kunin, 1s-3d kukin, 1p-3s/p/d nin or mas, 2s-3s kuun, 2s-3p kutxin, 2s-3d kukin, 2d-3s/p/d kuðix, and 2p-3s/p/d kucix, EA kucin. Participial morpheme qa- is used with the same endings for the anaphoric remote past tense (cf. postbase kar).

17) Most Yup has forms with double dual marking (compare note 2 for the parallel nominal inflections). Also the 3d-3s/p/d interr., imper. and rel. forms are preceded by an 'extra' dual marker as in CSY ynəyu, etc. (but compare CAY 3d-3s rel. mood xku and Inu tku). CAY has apparently replaced indic. 3d-3p niy with kək (as for the equivalent nom. ending).

18) The relative mood 1st/2nd person object forms for 3rd person subject appear to have been transferred to the indicative along with the other subject forms with 1st/2nd person object and added to the 3s-3s and 3p-3s forms of the indicative. In Yupik the 3p subject forms for non-singular 1st/2nd person object are added to the 3p-3p form rather, an innovation that has spread back to the relative moods outside of CAY (see Bergsland 1989:25). 1s forms (subject and object) are η without the final a in Sir (and Aleut — thus present tense qin from q + 1s pronominal tin); note also Inu 1s interr. vik (from vi + *η?). The personal subject/object markers seem to reflect (enclitic) pronominals with stem *tə(kə)- or *tə(γə)-, corresponding to independent forms in Aleut, as in 2s/4s txin, 2p txici and 2d txiðix, so 1s *tə(kə)η(a)? Compare uvaŋa (with different demon. root) under the bases.

19) Perhaps from pronominal stem *tə(kə) plus vut acc. Berg. (1989:10) — compare Al. timas (earlier also tximas) 'we', Sir ki. The corresponding object marker in the relative and indicative moods for 3s subject is tiyut (du. tiyuk) in Inu, which could reflect the hypothetical pronominal stem directly or, more likely, be transferred from the 3p subject forms.

20) CSY kun, vun, etc. (the final nasal occurs in all other intr. 1d forms there).

21) Inuit has mood markers +va, +vi instead (by analogy with indic. +vu(q), +va(q)?); 1s vik.

22) Inu 3s un, 3p žžun (also imperative and rel. moods — including 4th person subject forms in the latter such as miun); ku preserved as such in CAY opt. and rel. moods (CSY yu). cf. Al. 3s ka, 3p kis, 3d kix. 3p object ki to yit in most Inu (as with this ending in other moods).

23) CSY has kun, ηi, γηək rather (optative kun, ηi, ηək). CAY does not use 1st person trans. object forms in the interr. Neither has 2nd person object forms except 1s-2s kən.

24) CSY has 1s(s)ta, 1d(s)tuŋ (but CAY and Inu nuk, NSY nuŋ for the latter, for which compare the corresponding nom. ending in note 7).

25) As in CSY (s)təynəyu, etc., also for 2d subject (conflation?).

26) Sir has 1st and 3rd person optative marker la throughout (intr. only in Men. — see p.b.s yuy- and yukə- for the trans. equivalents).

27) Additive 1p ta, 1d luk in Inu, 1d lūŋ in NSY, luk in CAY and lūŋ in CSY — compare note 24. GRI distinguishes 1p inclusive lata from exclusive ta.

28) 1p/d forms are the same as the indic. in most contemporary languages (with mood marker la), but CSY and WGI still reflects these old forms (with conflation between the 1d and 2d forms in the former as with the interr., however; see also note 17 as regards the dual forms).

29) The intr. ending is zero after full Vs in Yup, +a after r or γ in CAY and Sir (but i in CSY when no velar-dropping — Yup generally has much irregularity in reflexes of this form); compare Al. 2s ða (also older 3s object form txa, EA also 3p txin) with the CAY form — this may represent the earlier form of the imperative to which yin was later added (for the latter compare the Al. 2nd person pronominal forms under note 18). NAI has (+)inʷ, which may cause gemination in the preceding syllable — but +tin after t bases, and 2s-3s un.

30) The yi found in Inu is apparently transferred from 2s yin — it is optional in CAY (after ə or VV) and not found in CSY or NSY. In CSY the 2p imper. form is tək (like the 2d) rather than *ci.

31) cf. Al. conjunctive marker l(ix), (after C, absorbing t) s(ix). Sir has rel. endings like additive 4s ləmi, 1s ləma instead. The negative counterpart of lu is (kə)na (found in Yup after və(kə)/pə(kə) and neg./contrary bases in tə), with special 2s form nay (CSY nan) and Inu γa-/ra- rather than na- in certain combinations/dialects. In Inu there is a distinction between a 'past' or 'realized' and a 'future' or 'unrealized' contemporative paradigm. Whereas the latter takes simple forms like additive luni

(also *ɣuni*, *runi* with *k* and *q* bases in NAI), the former takes forms like *pluni/vluni* after *V* bases (and *tuni* after *C* — alternatively *xuni*, *Xuni* with *k* and *q* bases in some NAI). The ‘past’ paradigm may well contain evidential p.b. *vət-/pət-* as still productive in CSY *ftə-*, after *C* *ptə-* (also doubled *pətəftə-*) ‘evidently’. This would explain its absence in the ‘future’ paradigm. Compare also p.b. *və(kə)-*.

32) CSY *tun̩*, NSY (*lu*)*ŋ*, CAY and most Inu *nuk* (but HBC and SPI *nun̩*) — compare note 24.

33) i.e. those subordinate moods containing rel. case marker **m* in their non-3rd person forms, specifically the ‘causative (consequential)’, with mood marker *ya* (CSY and Sir *+ya*), *ŋa* (rest of Yup) or *ka* (Inu, where it is generally *+ya* — but NAI also *ka* and *Mal_{NAI}* ‘*a* after *V* — perhaps influenced by the conditional; WCI, ECI and GRI *na* after neg. *ŋit-*). Note also the Inu variant *ŋa-* in combination with contingent p.b. *ɣaa-* (*ɣaaŋat*, etc.) and in *maŋa(aq)-*, *q.v.*, and cf. Al. anterior marker *Vŋ*, (after *C*) *iŋ*, (after *t*) *saŋ*, from **yaŋ* (perhaps from **yaŋ(a)* acc. Berg.). The other principal rel. mood marker is conditional *ku* (Sir has *kəɣə*, but just *ɣə* after *yəqə* under *ya(a)qə-*, which suggests a reanalysis, the mood marker itself being *ɣə*); correspondingly Aleut has *Atkan* (*i*)*ɣu*, with *k* weakened intervocalically to *ɣ*, EA (after *k*) *ku*, (after *t*) *xu*, (after *q*) *qu*.

34) Inu causative *pman* (via **pŋan?*), conditional *kpan* (the same initial clusters also for 3d and 3p). The evidential p.b. *vət-/pət-* mentioned in note 31 may be involved in the causative forms and the conditional ones may be influenced by the latter. Yup consequential *-(ŋ)an*, *-yan*, conditiona *-kan* (the same vowel in all transitive forms too). Note that the *-n* (and pl. *-ta*) is from **-an* (and **-ata*), as in the nominal possessed relative paradigm.

35) But CSY has *ɣək/kənka* acc. Jacobson for SLI (Chap xta acc. Men.), NSY *ɣnəŋ* (compare note 3 for corresponding nominal forms).

36) CAY has 1d *məɣnuk*, 1d-3s *məɣnəɣu*, etc., CSY *mtun̩* (but NSY *mnun̩*), *mtəɣnəɣu*, etc., NAI *mnuk*, *ptiɣu*, etc. CSY has 2d-3s *ftəɣnəɣu*, perhaps influenced by the corresponding 3d form (also the 1d and 4d — the latter is *məɣnəɣu*); Inu has 2d-3s *ptitku* and 4d-3s *mitku*. The reconstruction of the original forms is problematic here, but again compare note 7.

37) Initial *p* following a *C*; CSY, NSY *vək*, Inu *vit/vin* (the latter NAI; compare note 8).

38) But 4s *ni*, 4p *nəŋ*, 4d *nəɣ* (CSY *ni*, *yəŋ*, *yək*) in the conditional except in NSY, NAI, Sig_{WCI} and Cop_{WCI} at least.

39) In western Inu metathesized to *kpin*.

40) NSY *mtəɣənkən*, etc., Inu *ptəɣin* (but Sig *ptitkin*), etc. Replaced by the 1s subj. forms in CSY.

41) To *kma* in Inu (metathesis?).

42) Perhaps from pronominal **təkəni* via **tni*, acc, Berg. (1989:9). The corresponding nominal 4s ending *ni* may cause gemination in certain bases in Inu, note, the *n* being dropped (replacive pattern).

43) Inu *ptəɣni* (but readjusted 1d-4p *ptəɣit*, 1d-4d *ptəɣik*), etc. Replaced by 3rd person object forms in CSY. CAY *məɣni*, etc. (compare note 7).

DEMONSTRATIVES

DEMONSTRATIVES

Proto-Eskimo Demonstrative Roots

	<u>Extended</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Obscured</u>
1) Near speaker	mað-	uv-	im-
2) Away from speaker on level			
a) More accessible	av-	iŋ-	am-
b) Less accessible (across barrier)	aʏ-	ik-	akəm-
3) Inside /outside			
a) More accessible (inside, upriver)	qav-	kiv-	qam-
b) Less accessible (outside)	qay-	kiy-	qakəm-
4) Down from speaker			
a) More accessible (down below, down-slope)	un-	kan-/kað-	cam-
b) Less accessible (toward exit, downriver)	unəʏ-	uʏ-	cakəm-
5) Up from speaker			
a) More accessible (up-slope)	pav-	piŋ-	pam-
b) Less accessible (up above)	pay-	pik-	pakəm-

Also: uk- 'approaching speaker'

In the above, 'extended' means moving, long or spread out, 'restricted' means not moving (or moving around in a confined area) but visible, and 'obscured' means not visible.

Below, 'pronoun' refers to the set of forms for each demonstrative which includes absolutive and relative as well as the oblique cases, differentiates between singular, dual (except Sir and GRI) and plural and can function like (other) nouns except for being subject to the limitation of taking few or no postbases and no possessive endings, and are characterized by the ending -na for the absolutive singular, -ðu- (Yup -u-, Inu -tu/žu-) as a marker for the non-absolutive singular, and -ku- as a marker for the non-singular. Note that the interrogative pronoun PE ki(na) 'who' is inflected much like a demonstrative pronoun, and the interrogative adverb PE na⁻² 'where' is inflected much like a demonstrative adverb. They can be found in the section on bases.

'Adverbs' are the sets of forms for each demonstrative which include only oblique cases (and in most cases

special forms of these), have no distinction of number, and are characterized by the marker -a(-). The 'predicative' (or interjectional) form of a demonstrative adverb is the form without an oblique case ending that is used with or without a noun to indicate that something is in the place denoted by the particular adverb, and that the person spoken to should turn his or her attention to that area. This is the form of the AL cognates given. Note the extra -i in AAY and CAY behaves like a consonant-initial syllable as far as prosody is concerned. These forms correspond to interjectional ones with -y in AL (e.g. way from wa-). The gemination in the Inu forms was doubtless also PE.

'Prefixed forms' are those with the prefix ta(ð)- and its variants used for anaphora or for shifting the frame of reference from speaker to person spoken to (compare AL tataam 'again' under taðva). It may be noted here that for AAY and CAY (except for NSU) such forms exist only for the first row of demonstrative roots on the chart above. In NSU_{CAY}, NSY, CSY, Sir, and Inuit these forms exist for most or all demonstratives. Apparently modeled after

these prefixed forms with *ta(ð)-* are a few special forms of demonstratives in *NSK_{CAY}* (see under *iŋ-*, and *piŋ-* — there may be more such forms than just these), and in *NSY* (see under *aŋ-* and *uv-*). In *GRI* *aa-* can be prefixed to all forms instead of *ta(ð)-* in a purely deictic sense (it appears elsewhere in *Inu* as a particle for drawing attention).

SPI forms are for *Wales* and *WCI* ones for *Cop* (Lowe 1985b); additional *Aiv* forms are from Denny 1980.

The additional 'oblique' forms in *Aleut* with final *-u* are, acc. Bergsland, the direct cognates of the *Esk* 'obscured' items ending in *-ə̃m*. The corresponding forms in final *-a*

result from generalized formulation of converse pairs to (for example) restricted *ika* versus obscured *aku* (from **akə̃m*), namely *iku* versus *aka*, etc.

In *NAI* forms where *ɣ* precedes a nasal, the entire cluster is optionally nasalized in *North Slope*, and obligatorily nasalized in *Malimiut*. Thus *aɣna* is alternatively *aŋna* in *NS* and must be *aŋna* in *Malimiut*.

Gaps in paradigms, such as missing relative case pronouns where the absolutive form is given, probably represent forms that are merely not attested.

PE ay- 'across' (extended); cf. Al. aya 'over there (as on other side of river)'

Lan- guage	abs. sing. pronoun	rel. sing. pronoun	abs. / rel. plural pronoun	localis adverb	predicative	prefixed abs. sing. pronoun	prefixed adverb	prefixed predicative
AAY	ayna	ayyum	axkut	aayani	aaya	— —	— —	— —
CAY	ayna	ayyum	axkut	ayaani ¹	ayaa-i	taayna ²	taayani ³	— —
NSY	aayna ⁴	— —	aaxkut ⁵	ayani	— —	taayani ⁶	— —	taaya
CSY	aayna	ayum	aaxkut	ayani	aya	taayna	taayani	taaya
Sir	ayna	aycəma	axkəža	ayəni	aya	— —	— —	— —
SPI	aɲna	aktuma ⁷	akkua	aani	ayyaa ⁸	taayaɲna	taayani	taaya
NAI	ayna	aktuma	akkua	aani	ayya	taayaɲna	taayani	taayya
WCI	aɲna	axxuma ⁹	akkuat	ayani	ayya	— —	taayani	taaya
ECI	— —	— —	— —	aani ¹⁰	— —	— —	— —	— —
GRI	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

[illegible]

PE am- 'over' (obscured) [see also amma in section on bases -- also for Al. cognate]

Lan- guage	abs. sing. pronoun	rel. sing. pronoun	abs. / rel. plural pronoun	localis adverb	predicative	prefixed abs. sing. pronoun	prefixed adverb	prefixed predicative
AAY	amna	ammum	amkut	amani	ama-i ¹⁷	---	---	---
CAY	amna	ammum	amkut	amani	ama-i	taamna ¹⁸	taamani	---
NSY	amna	---	amkut	---	---	tamna ¹⁹	---	---
CSY	aamna	amum	aamkut	amani	ama	taamna	taamani	taama
Sir	amna	---	amkəža	---	---	---	---	---
SPI	amna	aptuma ²⁰	apkua	amani	amma	taamamna	taamani	taama
NAI	amna	aptuma	apkua	amani	amma	taamamna	taamani	taamma
WCI ²¹	---	---	---	---	---	taamamna	taamani	taama
ECI	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRI	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PE av- 'over' (extended); cf. Al. awa 'over there or going away' [and see avan in section on bases]

Lan- guage	abs. sing. pronoun	rel. sing. pronoun	abs. / rel. plural pronoun	localis adverb	predicative	prefixed abs. sing. pronoun	prefixed adverb	prefixed predicative
AAV	ay ^w na	ay ^w y ^w um	awkut	awani	awa-i ²²	— —	— —	— —
CAY ²³	ay ^w na	ay ^w y ^w um	awkut	awani	awa-i	tauyna ²⁴	taawani	— —
NSY	— —	— —	— —	— — ²⁵	— —	— —	— —	— —
CSY	— —	— —	— —	awani	— —	— —	taawani	taawa
Sir	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
SPI ²⁶	amna	avžuma	apkua	awani	avvaa ²⁷	taavamna	taavani	taava
NAI	amna	aptuma	apkua	avani	avva	taavamna	taavani	taavva
WCI	avamna	avaffuma	avapkuat	— —	— —	taavamna	taavani	taavva ²⁸
ECI	anna	atsuma	akkua	avani	avva ²⁹	taavanna	taavani	— —
GRI	anna ³⁰	aššuma	akku(a)	avani	affa	taayanna	taavani	taava

PE *cakəm*- 'toward exit, downriver' (obscured); cf. Al. *saka* 'down there (as on bottom of sea)'

Lan- guage	abs. sing. pronoun	rel. sing. pronoun	abs. / rel. plural pronoun	localis adverb	predicative	prefixed abs. sing. pronoun	prefixed adverb	prefixed predicative
AAY	<i>cakəmna</i>	<i>cakmum</i>	<i>cakəmkut</i>	<i>cakṃani</i>	<i>cakṃa</i>	— —	— —	— —
CAY	<i>cakəmna</i>	<i>cakmum</i>	<i>cakəmkut</i>	<i>cakṃani</i>	<i>cakṃa</i>	<i>tascakəmna</i> ³¹	<i>tascakmani</i>	— —
NSY	— —	— —	— —	<i>sakṃani</i> ³²	<i>sakṃa</i>	— —	— —	— —
CSY ³³	<i>sakəmna</i>	<i>sakṃum</i>	<i>sakəmkut</i>	<i>sakṃani</i>	<i>sakṃa</i>	<i>təsakəmna</i> ³⁴	<i>təsakṃani</i> ³⁵	<i>təsakṃa</i>
Sir	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
SPI	<i>sayimna</i>	<i>sayiptuma</i> ³⁶	<i>sayipkua</i>	<i>sakmani</i>	<i>sakma</i>	<i>satakimna</i>	<i>satakmani</i>	<i>satakma</i>
NAI ³⁷	<i>sakimna</i>	<i>sakiptuma</i>	<i>sakipkua</i>	<i>saṃmani</i> ³⁸	<i>saṃma</i>	<i>tasakimna</i>	<i>tasasṃmani</i>	<i>tasasṃma</i>
WCI ³⁹	<i>sakimna</i>	<i>sakivyuma</i>	<i>sakipkuat</i>	<i>saṃmani</i>	<i>saṃma</i>	— —	<i>tasasṃmani</i>	<i>tasasṃma</i>
ECI	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
GRI	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

PE *cam-* 'down below, down-slope' (obscured)⁴⁰; occurs in Aleut as *sam-* in place names

Lan- guage	abs. sing. pronoun	rel. sing. pronoun	abs. / rel. plural pronoun	localis adverb	predicative	prefixed abs. sing. pronoun	prefixed adverb	prefixed predicative
AAY	camna	cammum	camkut	camani	cama-i ⁴¹ ,	— —	— —	— —
CAY	camna	cammum	camkut	camani	cama-i ⁴²	tascamna ⁴³	tascamani	— —
NSY	samna	— —	samkut	samani	sama	tasamna	tasamani	tasama
CSY	saamna	samumi	saamkut	samani	sama	təsamna ⁴⁴	təsamani ⁴⁵	təsama
Sir	samna	— —	samkəža	saməni	sama	— —	— —	— —
SPI	samna	savžuma	sapkua	samani	samma	satamna	satamani	satama
NAI ⁴⁶	samna	saptuma	sapkua	samani	samma	tasamna	tasamani	tasamma
WCI ⁴⁷	hamna	haffuma	hapkuat	hamani	hamma	tahamna	tahamani	tahamma
ECI	sanna	satsuma	sakkua	samani	— —	tasanna	— —	— —
GRI	sanna ⁴⁸	saššuma	sakku(a)	samani	samma	tasanna	tasamani	tasama

PE ik- 'across' (restricted); cf. Al. ika 'right over there (in front)', also iku 'right there to the side'

Lan- guage	abs. sing. pronoun	rel. sing. pronoun	abs. / rel. plural pronoun	localis adverb	predicative	prefixed abs. sing. pronoun	prefixed adverb	prefixed predicative
AAV	ikṇa	ikkum	ikəxkut	ikani	ika-i ⁴⁹	— —	— —	— —
CAY	ikṇa ⁵⁰	ikkum	ikəxkut	ikani	ika-i	taikṇa ⁵¹	taikani	— —
NSY	ikna	— —	ikəxkut	ikani	— —	— —	— —	— —
CSY	iikṇa	ikum	ikəxkut	ikani	ika	tazikṇa	tazikani ⁵²	tazika
Sir	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
SPI	ikna	iktuma ⁵³	ikkua	iyani	ikkaa	taikna	taikani	taika
NAI	iynʼa ⁵⁴	iktuma	ikkua	ikani	ikka ⁵⁵	taiynʼa	taikani ⁵⁶	taikka
WCI	iṇna	ixxuma	ikkuat	ikani	ikka	— —	taikani	taika
ECI	inna ⁵⁷	itsuma	ikkua	ikani	ikka ⁵⁸	tainna	taikani	taika
GRI	iṇṇa ⁵⁹	išsuma	ikku(a)	ikani	— —	taanṇa	taakani	taakka

PE im- 'here' (obscured) -- also 'aforementioned'; cf. Al. uma 'heard, felt, smelled, but not seen' [see also imma and taðim(m)a in the base section]

Lan- guage	abs. sing. pronoun	rel. sing. pronoun	abs. / rel. plural pronoun	localis adverb	predicative	prefixed abs. sing. pronoun	prefixed adverb	prefixed predicative
AAY	imna	immum	imkut	imani ⁶⁰	---	---	---	---
CAY	imna	immum	imkut	imani ⁶¹	ima ⁶²	taimna	taimani	tayima ⁶³
NSY	imna	---	imkut	imani	ima	---	---	tayima ⁶⁴
CSY	iimna	imum	iimkut	imani	ima	tazimna	tazimani	tazima
Sir	imna	---	imkəža	---	ima	---	---	---
SPI	imna	ivžuma	ipkua	imani	imma	taimna	taimani	taima
NAI	imnʸa	iptuma	ipkua ⁶⁵	imani	imma	taimnʸa	taimani ⁶⁶	taimma
WCI	imna	iffuma	ipkuat	imani	---	---	taimani	taima
ECI ⁶⁷	imna	ipsuma	ipkua	---	---	tainna	---	--- ⁶⁸
GRI	inna ⁶⁹	---	ikku(a) ⁷⁰	---	--- ⁷¹	taana ⁷²	---	---

PE *iŋ*- 'over' (restricted); cf. Al. *iŋa* 'right there in front'

Lan- guage	abs. sing. pronoun	rel. sing. pronoun	abs. / rel. plural pronoun	localis adverb	predicative	prefixed abs. sing. pronoun	prefixed adverb	prefixed predicative
AAY	<i>iŋna</i>	<i>iŋŋum</i>	<i>iŋkut</i>	<i>yaani</i>	<i>yaa-i</i> ⁷³	---	---	---
CAY	<i>iŋna</i>	<i>iŋŋum</i>	<i>iŋkut</i>	<i>yaani</i>	<i>yaa-i</i>	<i>taiŋna</i> ⁷⁴	<i>taziani</i> ⁷⁵	---
NSY	<i>iyna</i>	---	<i>inkut</i>	<i>iyani</i>	---	<i>taiyina</i> ⁷⁶	<i>tayiani</i>	---
CSY	<i>iiyna</i>	<i>iŋum</i>	<i>iiŋkut</i>	<i>iŋani</i> ⁷⁷	<i>iŋa</i>	<i>taziyna</i>	<i>taziyani</i>	<i>taziya</i>
Sir	<i>iyna</i>	<i>iŋcəma</i>	<i>iŋkəža</i>	<i>iŋkənəti</i> ⁷⁸	<i>iŋ</i>	---	---	---
SPI	<i>iŋna</i>	<i>iyžuma</i>	<i>ikkua</i>	<i>iani</i> ⁷⁹	<i>iŋŋaa</i> ⁸⁰	<i>taiŋna</i>	<i>taiŋani</i>	<i>taiŋa</i>
NAI ⁸¹	<i>inʸnʸa</i>	<i>iyžuma</i>	<i>ikkua</i>	<i>inʸani</i>	<i>inʸnʸa</i>	<i>tainʸnʸa</i>	<i>tainʸani</i>	<i>tainʸnʸa</i>
WCI	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECI	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRI	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PE **kan-** or **kað-** 'down below, down-slope' (restricted); cf. Al. ukna 'down there (as on beach seen from house above)' [the Al. reshaped after una (un-) unless related -- via metathesis? -- to unəγ- rather; the rel. sing. pronominal forms may reflect *kanðum]

Lan- guage	abs. sing. pronoun	rel. sing. pronoun	abs. / rel. plural pronoun	localis adverb	predicative	prefixed abs. sing. pronoun	prefixed adverb	prefixed predicative
AAY	kanna ⁸²	kattum ⁸³	kankut	kanani	kana-i ⁸⁴	— —	— —	— —
CAY	kanna ⁸⁵	kattum	kankut	kanani	kana-i	taskanna ⁸⁶	taskanani	— —
NSY	kaana	— —	kaankut	kanani	kana	— —	taykanani	taykana
CSY	kana ⁸⁷	kanum	kaankut	kanani ⁸⁸	kana	təskana ⁸⁹	təskanani ⁹⁰	təskana
Sir	kana	— —	kankəža	— —	kana	— —	— —	— —
SPI	kanna	kažžuma	katkua	kanani	kanna	tayana	tayanani	tayana
NAI	kanna	kattuma	katkua	kanani	kanna	takanna	takanani	takanna
WCI	kanna	katuma	katkuat	kanani	kanna	— —	takanani	takanna
ECI	kanna	katsuma/katuma	kakkua	kanani	kanna ⁹¹	takanna	takanani	— —
GRI	kanna ⁹²	katuma ⁹³	kakku(a)	kanani	kana	takanna	takanani	takanna ⁹⁴

PE **kiŷ**- 'out' (restricted); cf. Al. *qiya* 'there by door (obsolete) or in east', also *qika* 'out there (near entrance)' and *qiku* 'back there, in there (as on wall in room one is in)'⁹⁵

Lan- guage	abs. sing. pronoun	rel. sing. pronoun	abs. / rel. plural pronoun	localis adverb	predicative	prefixed abs. sing. pronoun	prefixed adverb	prefixed predicative
AAY	kəxŋa	kəxxum	kəxkut	kəxani	kəxa-i ⁹⁶	— —	— —	— —
CAY	kəxŋa	kəxxum	kəxkut	kəxani	kəxa-i	taskəxŋa ⁹⁷	taskəxani	— —
NSY	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
CSY	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Sir	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
SPI	kiŋna	kiktuma ⁹⁸	kikkua	kiani	kiŷŷaa	tatkiŋna	tatkiani	tatkiya ⁹⁹
NAI	kiŋnʷa ¹⁰⁰	kiktuma	kikkua	kiani	kiŷŷa	tatkiŋnʷa ¹⁰¹	tatkiani	tatkiŷŷa
WCI ¹⁰²		kiŋna	kiyyuma	kikkuat	kiani	kiŷŷa	— —	tatkiani tatkiya
ECI	kinna	kitsuma	kikkua	kiani	— —	takkina	takkiani	takkiya
GRI	kiŋŋa ¹⁰³	kišsuma	kikku(a)	kiyani ¹⁰⁴	kixxa	takkiŋŋa	takkiyani ¹⁰⁵	takkiya

PE mað- 'near speaker' (extended); cf. Al. uða 'here (on floor or an island)' [the initial vowel influenced by uv-?; see also maðətan in on section bases]

Lan- guage	abs. sing. pronoun	rel. sing. pronoun	abs. / rel. plural pronoun	localis adverb	predicative	prefixed abs. sing. pronoun	prefixed adverb	prefixed predicative
AAY	manna	mattum	makut	maani	maa-i ¹¹⁷	tamana ¹¹⁸	tamaani	— —
CAY	manna	mattum	makut	maani	maa-i ¹¹⁹	tamaana ¹²⁰	tamaani ¹²¹	tamaa-i
NSY	mana	— —	makut	máni ¹²²	maa	— —	tamáni	— —
CSY	mana	matum	maakut	maani	maa	tamana	tamaani ¹²³	tamaa
Sir	mana	macəma	makəža	máni	— — ¹²⁴	— —	— —	— —
SPI	manna	mažžuma	mayua	maani	mažžaa ¹²⁵	tamana	tamaani	tamaža
NAI	manna	mattuma ¹²⁶	makua	maani	mažža	tamanna	tamaani	tamažža
WCI ¹²⁷	manna	matuma	makuat	maani	mayya	— —	tamaani	tamayya
ECI	manna	matsuma/ matuma	makua	maani	mayya ¹²⁸	tamanna	tamaani	tamayya
GRI	manna	matuma ¹²⁹	makku(a)	maani	mašša ¹³⁰	tamanna	tamaani	tamašša ¹³¹

PE **pakəm-** 'directly up above' (obscured); cf. Al. haku 'up there aslant (as from beach inland), also haka 'up there (as in the air)'

Lan- guage	abs. sing. pronoun	rel. sing. pronoun	abs. / rel. plural pronoun	localis adverb	predicative	prefixed abs. sing. pronoun	prefixed adverb	prefixed predicative
AAY	pakəmna	pakmum	pakəmkut	pakṃani	pakṃa	— —	— —	— —
CAY	pakəmna	pakmum	pakəmkut	pakṃani	pakṃa	təspakəmna ¹⁴¹	təspakṃani	— —
NSY	pakəmna	— —	pakəmkut	pakmani	— —	— —	— —	— —
CSY	pakəmna	pakṃum	pakəmkut	pakṃani	pakṃa	təspakəmna ¹⁴²	təspakṃani ¹⁴³	təspakṃa
Sir	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
SPI	paɣumna ¹⁴⁴	paɣuvžuma	paɣupkua	pakmani	pakma	tatpaɣumna ¹⁴⁵	— — ¹⁴⁶	tatpaṃma ¹⁴⁷
NAI	pakimna	pakiptuma	pakipkua	paṃmani ¹⁴⁸	paṃma ¹⁴⁹	tatpakimna	tatpaṃmani	tatpaṃma
WCI ¹⁵⁰	pakimna	pakivyuma	pakipkuat	paṃmani	paṃma	— —	tatpaṃmani	tapaṃma
ECI	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
GRI	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

PE pav- 'up-slope' (extended); cf. Al hawa 'there (in relat. to movement or as generally known)'

Lan- guage	abs. sing. pronoun	rel. sing. pronoun	abs. / rel. plural pronoun	localis adverb	predicative	prefixed abs. sing. pronoun	prefixed adverb	prefixed predicative
AAY	pay ^w na	pay ^w ɣ ^w um	pawkut	pawani	pawa-i ¹⁵⁸	---	---	---
CAY	pay ^w na	pay ^w ɣ ^w um	pawkut	pawani	pawa-i	taspay ^w na ¹⁵⁹	tas pawani	---
NSY	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CSY	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sir	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SPI	pamna	pavžuma	papkua	pawani	pavvaa	tatpamna	tatpawani	tatpava ¹⁶⁰
NAI ¹⁶¹	pamna	paptuma	papkua	pavani	pavva	tatpamna	tatpavani	tatpavva
WCI	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECI	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRI	panna ¹⁶²	paššuma	pakku(a)	pavani ¹⁶³	paffa	tappanna	tappavani	tappava

PE **pik-** 'up-above' (restricted); cf. Al. **hika** 'up there (as under ceiling)', also **hiku** 'up there slantwise'

Lan- guage	abs. sing. pronoun	rel. sing. pronoun	abs. / rel. plural pronoun	localis adverb	predicative	prefixed abs. sing. pronoun	prefixed adverb	prefixed predicative
AAY	pikna	pikkum	pikəxkut	pikani	pika-i ¹⁶⁴	— —	— —	— —
CAY	pikṇa ¹⁶⁵	pikkum	pikəxkut	pikani	pika-i	taspikṇa ¹⁶⁶	taspikani	— —
NSY	pikna	— —	pikəxkut	pikani	— —	taypikani ¹⁶⁷	— —	— —
CSY	piikna	pikum	pikəxkut	pikani	pika	təspikṇa ¹⁶⁸	təspikani ¹⁶⁹	təspika
Sir	pikna	— —	pixkəža	pikəni	pika	— —	— —	— —
SPI	pikna	piktuma ¹⁷⁰	pikkua	piyani	pikkaa	tatpikna	tatpiyani	tatpiya ¹⁷¹
NAI	piynʷa ¹⁷²	piktuma	pikkua ¹⁷³	pikani	pikka ¹⁷⁴	tatpiynʷa ¹⁷⁵	tatpikani ¹⁷⁶	tatpikka
WCI	piṇna	pixxuma	pikkuat	pikani	pikka	— —	tatpikani	tatpikka ¹⁷⁷
ECI	pinna	pitsuma	pikkua	pikani	pikka ¹⁷⁸	tappina	tappikani	takpika
GRI	piṇṇa ¹⁷⁹	pišsuma	pikku(a)	pikani	— —	tappiṇṇa	tappikani	tappika

PE piŋ- 'up-slope' (restricted); cf. Al. hiŋa 'right there (close to you, as you know)'

Lan- guage	abs. sing. pronoun	rel. sing. pronoun	abs. / rel. plural pronoun	localis adverb	predicative	prefixed abs. sing. pronoun	prefixed adverb	prefixed predicative
AAY	piŋna	piŋnum	piŋkut	piani	pia-i ¹⁸⁰	---	---	---
CAY	piŋna	piŋnum	piŋkut	piani	pia-i	taspiŋna ¹⁸¹	taspiŋi ¹⁸²	---
NSY	piyna	---	piŋkut ¹⁸³	---	---	---	taypiani	---
CSY ¹⁸⁴	piiyna	piŋum	piŋkut	piŋani	piŋa	təspiyna ¹⁸⁵	təspiyani ¹⁸⁶	təspiya
Sir	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SPI	piŋŋa ¹⁸⁷	piktuma	pikkua	piani	piŋŋaa	tatpiŋa	tatpiani	tatpiŋa
NAI ¹⁸⁸	pinʸnʸa	pižžuma	pitʸkua	piani	pinʸnʸa	tatpinʸnʸa	tatpiani	tatpinʸnʸa
WCI	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECI	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRI	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PE **qakm-** 'outside' (obscured); cf. Al. qaku 'in there (other room or bottom of bay)', also qaka 'out there, in east'

Lan- guage	abs. sing. pronoun	rel. sing. pronoun	abs. / rel. plural pronoun	localis adverb	predicative	prefixed abs. sing. pronoun	prefixed adverb	prefixed predicative
AAY	qakəmna	qakmum	qakəmkut	qakṃani	qakṃa	— —	— —	— —
CAY	qakəmna	qakmum	qakəmkut	qakṃani	qakṃa	tasqakəmna ¹⁹⁸	tasqakṃani	— —
NSY	qakəmna	— —	qakəmkut	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
CSY	qakəmna	qakṃum	qakəmkut	qakṃani	qakṃa	təsqakəmna ¹⁹⁹	təsqakṃani ²⁰⁰	təsqakṃa
Sir	qamkəna	— —	qakəmkəza	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
SPI	qayimna	qayıptuma ²⁰¹	qayıpkua	qakmani	qakma ²⁰²	tatqayimna	tatqaṃmani	tatqaṃma
NAI ²⁰³	qakimna	qakiptuma	qakipkua	qaṃmani	qaṃma	tatqakimna	tatqaṃmani	tatqaṃma
WCI	qakimna	qakiffuma	qakipkuat	qaṃmani	qaṃma ²⁰⁴	— —	tatqaṃmani	tatqaṃma
ECI	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
GRI	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

PE *qam-* 'in' (obscured); cf. EA *kama* 'someone or something absent or where?'

Lan- guage	abs. sing. pronoun	rel. sing. pronoun	abs. / rel. plural pronoun	localis adverb	predicative	prefixed abs. sing. pronoun	prefixed adverb	prefixed predicative
AAY	qamna	qamunum	qamkut	qamani	qama-i ²⁰⁵	— —	— —	— —
CAY	qamna	qammum	qamkut	qamani	qama-i	tasqamna ²⁰⁶	tasqamani ²⁰⁷	— —
NSY	qamna	— —	qamkut	qamani	qama	— —	— —	taykama
CSY	qaamna	qamum	qaamkut	qamani	qama	təsqamna ²⁰⁸	təsqamani ²⁰⁹	təsqama
Sir	qamna	— —	qamkəža	qaməni	qama	— —	— —	— —
SPI	qamna	qavžuma	qapkua	qamani	qamma	tatqamna	tatqamani	tatqama
NAI	qamna	qaptuma	qapkua	qamani	qamma	tatqamna	tatqamani	tatqamma
WCI	qamna	qaffuma	qapkuat	qamani	qamma	— —	tatqamani	tatqamma ²¹⁰
ECI	qanna	qatsuma	qakkua	qamani	— —	taqqana	— —	— —
GRI ²¹¹	qanna	qaššuma	qakku(a)	qamani	qamma	taqqanna	taqqamani	taqqama

PE qav- 'in' (extended); cf. Al. qawa- 'in east' (in place names only)

Lan- guage	abs. sing. pronoun	rel. sing. pronoun	abs. / rel. plural pronoun	localis adverb	predicative	prefixed abs. sing. pronoun	prefixed adverb	prefixed predicative
AAY	qay ^w na	qay ^w ɣ ^w um	qaw ^ɣ kut	qawani	qawa-i ²¹²	— —	— —	— —
CAY	qay ^w na	qay ^w ɣ ^w um	qaw ^ɣ kut	qawani	qawa-i	tasqay ^w na ²¹³	tasqawani	— —
NSY	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
CSY ²¹⁴	qaawna	qawum	qaaw ^ɣ kut	qawani	qawa	təsqawna ²¹⁵	təsqawani ²¹⁶	təsqawa
Sir	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
SPI	qamna	qavžuma	qapkua	qawani	qavvaa ²¹⁷	tatqamna	tatqawani	tatqava ²¹⁸
NAI	qamna	qaptuma	qapkua	qavani	qavva	tatqamna	tatqavani	tatqavva
WCI ²¹⁹	qamna	qavyuma	qapkuat	qavani	qavva	— —	tatqavani	tatqava
ECI	— —	— —	— —	— — ²²⁰	— —	— —	— —	— —
GRI ²²¹	qanna	qaššuma	qakku(a)	qavani	qaffa	taqqanna	taqqavani	taqqava

PE uk- 'approaching speaker'; cf. Al. uka 'in here (e.g. house)' [if not PE, then PY-S -- in which case SPI must have borrowed from Yup]

Lan- guage	abs. sing. pronoun	rel. sing. pronoun	abs. / rel. plural pronoun	localis adverb	predicative	prefixed abs. sing. pronoun	prefixed adverb	prefixed predicative
AAY	ukṇa	ukkum	ukəxkut	ukani ²²⁹	uka-i ²³⁰	---	---	---
CAY	ukṇa	ukkum	ukəxkut	ukani ²³¹	uka-i	taukṇa ²³²	taukani	---
NSY	ukna	---	ukəxkut	ukani ²³³	---	---	---	tauka
CSY	uukṇa	ukum	ukəxkut	ukani ²³⁴	uka	taak ^w na	taak ^w ani	taak ^w a
Sir	ukna	---	ukəxkəža	ukani	uka	---	---	---
SPI	ukna	ukšuma	uyiyua	uyani	ukkaa	taukna ²³⁵	tauyani	tauka
NAI	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
WCI	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECI	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRI	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

PE **uny-** 'toward exit, downriver' (extended)²³⁹ [possibly PY-S rather than PE in which case SPI must have borrowed from Yup]

Lan- guage	abs. sing. pronoun	rel. sing. pronoun	abs. / rel. plural pronoun	localis adverb	predicative	prefixed abs. sing. pronoun	prefixed adverb	prefixed predicative
AAY	unəyna	unyum	unəxkut	unyani	unya-i	— —	— —	— —
CAY	unəyna	unyum	unəxkut	unyani ²⁴⁰	unya-i ²⁴¹	taunəyna ²⁴²	taunyani	— —
NSY	unəyna	— —	unəxkut	— — ²⁴³	— —	— —	— —	
CSY	unəyna	unyum	unəxkut	unyani ²⁴⁴	unya	taanəyna	taanyani	taanya
Sir	unəyna	— —	unkəža	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
SPI ²⁴⁵	uniŋna	uniyžuma	unitkua	unŋani	— —	tauniŋna	taunŋani	— —
NAI	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
WCI	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
ECI	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
GRI	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —

PE uv- 'near speaker' (restricted); cf. Al. wa 'here' [see also uvva, and taðvna in section on bases]

Lan- guage	abs. sing. pronoun	rel. sing. pronoun	abs. / rel. plural pronoun	localis adverb	predicative	prefixed abs. sing. pronoun	prefixed adverb	prefixed predicative
AAY	una	uum	ukut	wani	waa-i ²⁴⁶	tay ^w na ²⁴⁷	tawani ²⁴⁸	tawa-i ²⁴⁹
CAY	una	uum	ukut	wani ²⁵⁰	waniwa	tauna ²⁵¹	tuani ²⁵²	tua-i ²⁵³
NSY	una	— —	ukut	wani	— —	taana ²⁵⁴	tawani ²⁵⁵	tawa
CSY	una	uum	ukut	wani ²⁵⁶	— —	taana ²⁵⁷	tawani ²⁵⁸	— —
Sir	una	— —	— —	məni	— —	tána ²⁵⁹	tavəni	— —
SPI	una	uuma	uyua	uani	uvvaa	taamna	tažani ²⁶⁰	— —
NAI	una	uuma	ukua	uvani	uvva	taamna ²⁶¹	tavžani ²⁶²	— — ²⁶³
WCI	una	uuma	ukuat	uvani	uvva	taamna ²⁶⁴	talvani ²⁶⁵	— — ²⁶⁶
ECI	una	uuma	ukua	uvani	uvva	taana ²⁶⁷	tayvani ²⁶⁸	— — ²⁶⁹
GRI	una	uuma	uku(a)	uani	— — ²⁷⁰	taanna ²⁷¹	taššani	— — ²⁷²

Notes to Demonstratives

- ¹also iini in Nun, NSU
²NSU only
³NSU only
⁴for ayna?
⁵for axkut?
⁶also sXayna (probably for əsXayna) 'see, that one',
 from əsXa- 'see'
⁷KI ayžuma
⁸with special meaning, 'in the east'
⁹Sig ayyuma
¹⁰Lab. only; with meaning 'in the south'
¹¹NSU only
¹²NSU only
¹³KI ayivžuma
¹⁴Mal akmani
¹⁵Mal akma
¹⁶Sig. only
¹⁷K only; C has ama
¹⁸NSU only, and similarly for taamani
¹⁹for taamna
²⁰KI avžuma
²¹Sig. only on this line
²²K only; C has awa
²³also 'going away from speaker' or 'from whom
 speaker is going'[as with Al. cognate awa]
²⁴NSU only, and similarly for taawani
²⁵but see under avan
²⁶this row KI
²⁷with special meaning 'east'
²⁸Sig taava
²⁹Aiv
³⁰usual meaning = 'in north' (EG 'in south'); old ortho.
 avaa but NG ayna 'that one over there', by
 conflation with ay-
³¹NSU only, and similarly for tascakmani
³²with special meaning 'on the north side', and simi-
 larly for sakma
³³this row SLI only
³⁴also əsakəmna, and similarly for təsakmani and
 təsakma
³⁵with additional meaning 'west' in SLI, 'southwest' in
 Chap
³⁶KI sayivžuma
³⁷with special meaning 'in porch' when speaker is in
 house
³⁸sakmani Mal, and similarly for saŋma, and tasanmani
³⁹from Sig.
⁴⁰occurs in Aleut place name samalra
⁴¹K only; C has cama; see cama-i under bases
⁴²see cama-i under bases
⁴³NSU only, and similarly for tascamani
⁴⁴also əsamna
⁴⁵also əsamami, and similarly for təsama
⁴⁶with additional meaning 'near speaker', but ob-
 scured, as in a container
⁴⁷'(this one) here' in Cop (but sam- 'down there' in Sig)
⁴⁸old ortho. savna with spurious v; also 'in west' — EG
 'in east'
⁴⁹K only; C has ika
⁵⁰also ikəxna in some areas

- ⁵¹NSU only, and similarly for taikani
⁵²with additional meaning 'south' in SLI, 'west' in
 Chap
⁵³KI iyžuma
⁵⁴Mal iknʸa
⁵⁵Mal icani, icca
⁵⁶Mal taicani
⁵⁷NBI inna
⁵⁸Aiv only (Denny)
⁵⁹also (older) 'in north'
⁶⁰with special limited use in meaning 'I suppose' only
 in certain areas
⁶¹NSU only
⁶²as an enclitic throughout CAY
⁶³or taima; with special meaning: 'not present' (the
 predicative form used as an adverb or interjection)
⁶⁴with special meaning: 'not present' (interjection)
⁶⁵Mal ipcua
⁶⁶with special meaning: 'in the past, aforementioned, in
 the future, unrealized'
⁶⁷except for tainna this line is Aiv; NBI inna, rel.
 issuma, pl ikkua (see also under imma)
⁶⁸see under taðim(m)a
⁶⁹old ortho ivna; enclitic only today
⁷⁰old ortho ivkua; enclitic only today
⁷¹see under imma
⁷²old ortho taivna
⁷³K only; C has yaa
⁷⁴NSU only
⁷⁵NSU only; alternate form: tainjani (but also yayaani
 (emphatic form) in NSK)
⁷⁶plural is tayinkut
⁷⁷but vial. is iinʸun and abl. is iinʸken
⁷⁸loc. is iŋkənəti, all. is iŋkənətu, abl. is iŋkənəmən
⁷⁹KI injani
⁸⁰with special meaning 'east'
⁸¹this row Mal only
⁸²voc. K kacuuq, PWS kacuuraa, KP kanyuuraa
⁸³K and PWS, but kannum in KP
⁸⁴K only; C has kana
⁸⁵voc. kacuuq
⁸⁶NSU only, and similarly for taskanani
⁸⁷voc. kaanyuq or kaasuq
⁸⁸but vial. is kaanʸun and ablative is kaankən or
 kanakən
⁸⁹also əskana
⁹⁰also əskanani. and similarly for the prefixed predicative
⁹¹Aiv. only
⁹²also 'in west'
⁹³EG kattima, NG kassuma
⁹⁴in special sense 'please take some food, go ahead and
 eat'; also ,takašša
⁹⁵brought into line with the other q-initial in/out forms;
 the latter pair modeled on qaka versus qaku under
 qakəm
⁹⁶K only; C has kəxa
⁹⁷NSU only, and similarly for taskəxani
⁹⁸also kikšuma, KI kigžuma
⁹⁹KI tatkia
¹⁰⁰or kiŋnʸa
¹⁰¹or tatkiŋnʸa

- ¹⁰²Sig only
¹⁰³also 'in south' and both 'out there' and 'in there' (the latter still in NG today) — i.e. conflation with kiv-
¹⁰⁴EG kilaani (cf. under kiyan)
¹⁰⁵with special meaning 'south'
¹⁰⁶K only; C has kia
¹⁰⁷HBC ki^ywna
¹⁰⁸HBC ki^yw^yum
¹⁰⁹HBC kiw^ykut
¹¹⁰NSU only, and similarly for taskiani
¹¹¹also ki^yum
¹¹²also əskiwna, and similarly for təskiwani, and təskiwa; (t)əskiwna/(t)əskiwani has additional meaning 'northeast'
¹¹³cf. kivan for kiv- 'in the west, inside' acc. Em.
¹¹⁴with special meaning 'west'
¹¹⁵this row for Sig
¹¹⁶note vestigial form takkiva 'in from sea' given by Berg. and compare kuyati- 'south' under kivan
¹¹⁷K only; C has maa
¹¹⁸prefixed forms are also used for listener centered reference; similarly for tamaani
¹¹⁹also in sense 'now' maa-iXpak 'now, in this season'
¹²⁰rel. is tamaatum, pl. is tamaakut; prefixed forms are also used for listener centered reference
¹²¹prefixed forms are also used for listener centered reference
¹²²for maani?
¹²³prefixed forms are also used for listener centered reference
¹²⁴mažuma 'to here'; Vakh. also has tamina 'this' and tamiža 'there'; similarly for prefixed adverb and prefixed predicate
¹²⁵with special meaning 'here it is!' used upon finding something
¹²⁶also: mažžuma, maššuma
¹²⁷this row for Sig
¹²⁸Aiv only
¹²⁹EG mattuma
¹³⁰in special sense 'although, to be sure, for'; mašakkut 'now'
¹³¹also in special meaning 'come in!', EG tamatta 'now'
¹³²but piini in Nun and NSU
¹³³NSU only, and similarly for taspiini
¹³⁴also əspayna, and similarly for təspayani and təspaya
¹³⁵KI payžuma
¹³⁶KI takpaa and tak- for tat- in preceding forms
¹³⁷or paṇna
¹³⁸or tatpaṇna
¹³⁹Sig tatpaya
¹⁴⁰Aiv (Denny)
¹⁴¹NSU only, and similarly for taspakṁani
¹⁴²also əspakəmna
¹⁴³also əspakṁani, and similarly for əspakṁa
¹⁴⁴KI payimna; i for u after y
¹⁴⁵KI takpayimna
¹⁴⁶KI takpakmani
¹⁴⁷KI takpa'ma
¹⁴⁸Mal pakmani
¹⁴⁹Mal pakma
¹⁵⁰this row for Sig
¹⁵¹K only; C has is pama
¹⁵²NSU only, and similarly for taspamani
¹⁵³for taypamani ?
¹⁵⁴also əspamna
¹⁵⁵also əspamani, and similarly for əspama
¹⁵⁶KI tak- for tat-
¹⁵⁷Sig. only
¹⁵⁸K only; C has pawa
¹⁵⁹NSU only, and similarly for taspawani
¹⁶⁰KI takpawa and tak- for tat- in all forms
¹⁶¹Mal only
¹⁶²old ortho. pavna; also 'in east'
¹⁶³EG puani
¹⁶⁴K only; C has pika
¹⁶⁵also pikəṇa in some areas
¹⁶⁶NSU only, and similarly for taspikani
¹⁶⁷for taypikani ?
¹⁶⁸also əspikṇa
¹⁶⁹also əspikani, and similarly for əspika
¹⁷⁰KI piyžuma
¹⁷¹KI tak-for tat- in all forms
¹⁷²or pṇṇa (Mal pikṇa)
¹⁷³Mal piccua
¹⁷⁴Mal picani, picca
¹⁷⁵or tatpiṇṇa (Mal tatpikṇa)
¹⁷⁶Mal tatpicani
¹⁷⁷Sig tatpika
¹⁷⁸Aiv (Denny), and similarly for takpika
¹⁷⁹also 'in east', NG 'in west'
¹⁸⁰K only; C has pia
¹⁸¹NSU only
¹⁸²NSU only, but also pipiani (emphatic) in NSK
¹⁸³for pinkut ?
¹⁸⁴this row Chap only
¹⁸⁵also əspiṇa
¹⁸⁶also əspiṇani, and similarly for təspiṇa
¹⁸⁷KI pinṇa, piyžuma, pitkua, piṇani, piṇṇaa, takpiṇna, takpiṇani, takpiṇa
¹⁸⁸this row Mal only
¹⁸⁹additional meaning 'north' as in qaxkumiu 'northerner'
¹⁹⁰but qiini in Nun and NSU
¹⁹¹NSU only, and similarly for tasqiini
¹⁹²also əsqayna
¹⁹³also əsqayani, and similarly for təsqaya
¹⁹⁴KI qayžuma
¹⁹⁵KI tatqaa
¹⁹⁶Sig tatqaya
¹⁹⁷Aiv (Denny)
¹⁹⁸NSU only, and similarly for tasqakṁani
¹⁹⁹also əsqakəmna
²⁰⁰also əsqakṁani, and similarly for təsqakṁa
²⁰¹KI qayivžuma
²⁰²with special meaning 'next door'
²⁰³Mal forms without assim.; qakma, etc.
²⁰⁴with special meaning 'right now' in Sig
²⁰⁵K only; C has qama
²⁰⁶NSU only
²⁰⁷NSU only
²⁰⁸also əsqamna

- 209also əsqamani, and similarly for təsqama
 210Sig tatqama
 211'outside (from within)' or 'inside (from without)' —
 conflation with qay-
 212K only; C has qawa
 213NSU only, and similarly for tasqawani
 214additional meaning 'northeast' in SLI
 215also əsqay^wna
 216also əsqawani, and similarly for təsqawa
 217with special meanings 'upriver, west'
 218KI tatqawa
 219Sig. only
 220but note qavanqaniq- 'blow from south (wind)'
 221also 'in south', EG 'in north'
 222K only; C has waa
 223NSU only, and similarly for tauyani
 224special meaning 'near here'
 225additional meaning 'west, northwest' in SLI, 'east' in
 Chap
 226KI utkua
 227Mal
 228Aiv (Denny)
 229special meaning 'near here'
 230K only; C has uka
 231special meaning 'near here'
 232NSU only, and similarly for taukani
 233also with special meaning: 'near here'
 234special meaning 'near here'
 235pl. is taukiyua
 236K only; C has una
 237NSU only, and similarly for taunani
 238this row for Sig
 239perhaps by metathesis from *ukn- ? influenced by
 un- and uy-
 240or unyaani
 241or unyaa-i
 242NSU only, and similarly for taunyaani
 243at least abl. unəxkən
 244but vial. uunxun, abl. unəxkən
 245Apparently not in KI.
 246K only; C has ɣa
 247rel. is tay^wy^wum; form used for listener centered
 reference rather than anaphora
 248prefixed form used for listener centered reference
 rather than anaphora
 249K only; C has tawa
 250NS, HBC wani; Nun k^wani
 251prefixed form used for listener centered reference
 rather than anaphora
 252NS, HBC tawani; prefixed form used for listener
 centered reference rather than anaphora
 253NS, HBC tawa-i
 254prefixed form used for listener centered reference
 rather than anaphora
 255also sXuna (probably for əsXuna) 'see, that one',
 from əsXa- 'see'; prefixed form used for listener
 centered reference rather than anaphora, and
 similarly for tawa
 256vial. is wayun
 257prefixed form used for listener centered reference
 rather than anaphora
 258prefixed form used for listener centered reference
 rather than anaphora
 259'this right here'; plural is tavəkəža (but Vakh. has
 rel. sing. tacəma)
 260KI tavžani
 261prefixed form used for listener centered reference
 rather than anaphora; rel. sing. taavžuma,
 taafšuma, or taaptuma
 262prefixed form used for listener centered reference
 rather than anaphora
 263see under taðva
 264rel. taaffuma (Sig taavyuma)
 265acc. Lowe
 266see under taðva
 267rel. taatsuma
 268NBI tavvani
 269see under taðva
 270see under uvva
 271rel. taššuma; NG taunna
 272see under taðva

INDICES

ALEUT INDEX

Alphabetic order as in Bergsland 1980; 'd.r.' = under demonstrative roots. Postbases are gathered at the end, with V (variable vowel)-initial ones listed last.

Aleut forms are written in the Aleut standard orthography. Equivalences between this orthography and the orthography used in this dictionary are given below. Symbols of the standard orthography are given in italics. If no equivalence is given it means that the standard practical orthography uses the same letter as our orthography. *ch* = *c*, *d* = *ḏ*, *g* = *ɣ*, *ḡ* = *ʁ*, *hl* = *l̥*, *hy* = *y*, *hw* = *w*, *ḡ* = *X*, *ng* = *ŋ* (with an apostrophe used to distinguish *ng* (i.e. *n'g*) from *ŋ*), *hm* = *m̥*, *hn* = *n̥*, and *hng* = *ŋ*.

ALEUT

a-
aalngaaḡ, aalngaaḡ
aang
aataax
adag-
ada-
adguḡ-
adi- (lip)
adi- (shore), adanga-
aduḡ-
ag-
aga
aga-, agat-
agalux
a(a)gayuuḡ
agi-, agit-
agig-, agiḡ-, agiḡ
agiit-, agiida-
agisa-
aglu-
aḡ-, uḡ-
aḡa-
aḡdiikaḡ
aḡligaḡ
aḡa-
aka, aku
aki-, akiit-
akliga-
ala-
alaqaada-
alitxu-, alitxuḡ
ahlayaḡ
ama
amax, amgiḡ
amgu-
amḡu-
amilgi-, amlig-
amilḡi-, amlu-
a(a)miyuung, amiyuḡ
amna-, amnaḡu-
amni-, amidgi-
amu-, amu-
ahmat-, ahmayaaḡ-
ana-

PROTOFORM

ŋu- (p.b.)
aḡyir
a(a)ŋ
a(a)ta(a)ʁ
aḡyir-
ata¹
aḡyur-
aḡir
aci²
aḡur-
aḡə-
aḡ- (d.r.)
aat-
aḡlur
aḡayuuq
aḡittar-
aḡiy-
aḡi
aḡiytə-
a(C)arḡuy
ŋ(ŋ)ur- (p.b.)
əʁə-²
aqəḡyir
arḡi(y)aq
arula-
akəm- (d.r.)
aki(-)
akləʔar (under akəʁ)
ala-
alar-
alikə-
aḡayaq
amma
avəḡ-
avḡuq- (under avəḡ-)
amik(k)ur
avi(C)u-
amu-
a(a)miyu(u)
aməḡra(ʁ)-
amit-
amir
apə(ʁ)-
ana(a)na

analux, anqa-
anax, ahnax, anag-
aniida-, aniqdu-
anḡ(i)-, anḡaḡi-
anga-, angaaḡu-
angaduuti-
angax, angag-
an'gaxtaḡ
angayuḡ-
angi-
angiix-six
anglaaḡ
anguna-
aqa-, aqaḡta-
aqamda-
a(a)qayax, aaqiyaayax
aqḡa-, aqmit-, amqi-
aqul(i)-
asa-
asḡa-
asl-, aslxt-, aslita-
at- (straight), atxag-
at- (down), atmudaḡan
ataqan, atuung
ataqi-, atiqi-
atxida-
atxu-, adqu-
atuug-
awa
aya-, ayu-
ayaasaqa-
ayaga-
ayaḡu-, ayaaḡu-
ayaqudaaḡ, ayaquḡ
ayqixta-
ayug-, aygag-
ahyu-
cha-
chaamḡu-
chaaya-
chachi-
chagi-
chagudaḡ
chaḡa-
chaḡalix, chaḡaligi-
chaḡna-, chaḡat-
chala-
cham-
chamlu-
chahmit-, chimit-
chanikda-
chxa-
chidag-
chidigi-, chiidgiida-
chidu-
chixti-, ixti-
chiiki-, chiikit-
chikiida-
chim, chimi-, chihmi-
chimchi-
chimiglu-, chihmiglu-

anə-
anayū-
anə-
anəʁ-
aḡuḡar-
aḡuyay
aḡayuy
see p. 389
aḡar-
aḡi-
see p. 389
aḡyir
aḡə-
iqar-
aqəvḡiy
aq(ə)yar
əqə-²
aqu
atəʁ
atrəʁ- (under at(ə)-)
atla
atə(ḡi)-
at(ə)-
atarucir
ata-
atḡiyaq
aḡya(ʁ)
atunem
av- (d.r.)
ayalu(ʁ)-
ayay-
ayalu(ʁ)-
ayarur (under ayay-)
ayay-
ayuq-
ayu-
at(ə)-
tayarḡnəʁ
ciḡamru (under ciḡay-)
caḡyuyaq
tatə-
caḡiq
caḡyuyaq
cirra-
carliyar
carvar
tulay-
cavət-
tamlu
capə-
tanəḡ-
təḡləḡ-
ciḡay-
ciḡəḡqur
citu-
ḡiytə
cikə(t)-
caki
tumə
təpli
civvur-

ALEUT

chinga-
 chiqā-, chiḡi, chiḡt(a)-
 chisu-
 chma- (tail)
 chma- (thick), chmat-
 chnga-
 chngayuḡta-, chagyuḡta-
 chugu-
 chumi-
 chumtuḡ
 chuniḡ
 chunu-
 chunguḡ
 chuq(i)-
 chuqa-
 chuyu-
 ḡa-
 ḡaḡtu-
 di-
 duḡtaḡ
 galḡ(i)-
 gidgi-, gidug-
 gu-, gut-
 xadag-
 ḡula-, ḡuusi-
 haasi-, ḡaasi-
 hada-
 hadg(i)-
 hag-, haxsa-, haxsi-
 haga
 haglag-
 haḡit-
 haḡu-, haḡu-
 haka, haku
 hal-, halmudaḡ-
 hala-
 halagnaḡ
 ham-
 hama
 hamraḡ
 hanatu-
 hani-
 haqa-, haqat-
 haqisnga-, haqisxa-
 hawa
 haya-
 hayamda-
 hayuḡ-, ayuḡ-
 hi-
 hig-
 higi-, igiqa-
 higit-, ixit-
 hixt-
 hika, hiku
 hiki-
 hikit-
 hinga
 hingala-, ingala-
 hit-
 huda-

PROTOFORM

cinjik
 ciqər-
 ciḡuvay
 tēmā
 civa-
 tənə
 caninurtaq (under cani-)
 ciḡuraq
 tupə(-)
 tēmā
 tuniržuk
 tunu
 tunər
 cuqlay
 tuqlu(ḡ)
 tuyə
 əḡə
 tartu
 əḡir
 see p. 389
 əḡalər
 nəḡər
 əḡut-
 kəḡay-
 ərrur- (under əḡə¹)
 paḡərən (under paḡər-)
 paḡər-
 paḡə
 makət-
 paḡ- (d.r.)
 pəḡəḡar-
 pərə-
 pərū(-)
 pakəm- (d.r.)
 maḡəḡ-
 malak
 alaynaq
 mamə-
 pam- (d.r.)
 amraq
 manər
 maniḡ-
 paqət-
 aqəstə-
 pav- (d.r.)
 payuḡ-
 pay(y)a(ḡ)-
 mayur-
 pi(-)
 əkə¹
 pəḡtə-
 pəḡləq-
 əkət- (under əkə¹)
 pik- (d.r.)
 pəkə-
 pəkət- (under pəkə-)
 piḡ- (d.r.)
 inḡir
 pitə¹ (under pi(-))
 puya

hugaluḡ, huguluḡ
 hugin'gi-
 hux, hugi-
 huḡdag-, huḡdanguḡ, huḡnat-
 huḡḡdu-, huḡḡlug-
 hula-
 hulaḡ
 huli-, huluḡ, huluḡ-
 hum-, humta-
 humgi-, umxi-
 husi-
 husug-
 hut-, husa-, husat-
 huta-
 hutu-
 huyu-
 huyuḡ
 ichingu-
 ichḡu-
 idut-, idḡut-
 igdag-
 igigna-
 igim, iim, igiim
 iglax
 igni-
 igu-, iga-
 iḡa-, iḡaḡta-, iḡayu-
 iḡamana-, iḡamaḡta-
 iḡi-
 ika, iku
 ikla-
 il-, ilu-
 ila-
 ilaḡ(i)-
 ilg-
 im-
 imaḡi-
 imat-
 imda-, idma-, ivya-
 imguḡ-, imga-
 imis, imin
 imla-, umla-, ivla-
 imli-
 imu-
 ihmi-
 i(i)hmiisi-
 ina-
 inaayu-
 inḡasa-, inḡaagna-
 iniḡsi-
 inka-, iniḡ
 inga
 ingisxiḡ
 ing(i)yuḡ
 ingyusa-
 iqda-
 iquḡ
 iqya-, iqa-
 isa-
 isuḡ, isuḡiḡ
 it- (fall)
 pualu
 puḡə-
 pu(ḡ)uq
 puqla
 murḡuy-
 pula-
 ulariq
 mulə(ḡ)
 puvə-
 puvak
 uci¹
 puci-
 put-
 putukur
 əpu
 uyuraq
 puyur
 itḡə
 ətəqur (under ətər)
 niḡur-
 niḡəḡur-
 əḡə-
 əḡmi-
 əḡət-
 əḡət-
 niḡu-
 ira-
 niqtuq-
 iqə(ḡ)
 ik- (d.r.)
 əkə¹
 ilu
 ila(-)¹
 ila(C)ar (under ila¹)
 ələḡ-
 nivar-
 see p. 389
 əməḡ-
 ima(ḡ)
 iməḡ-
 əlpət
 imə-
 məlqur
 imu-
 ipəraq-
 ipiq(-)
 inəq-
 inər-
 inər-
 inəqə-
 ini-
 inḡ- (d.r.)
 inḡuḡ
 inḡ(ə)yuləḡ
 inḡ(ə)yuləḡ
 iqžək
 iqquḡ
 qayar
 ica-
 isuriq
 ətə-

ALEUT

it- (go in), ita-, icha-
 iti-
 itu-s
 ituḡisa-, ituḡta-
 izana-, idana-, idaḡta-
 kagaluḡ
 kaxtu-
 kaxu-
 kalaga-
 kalat-, kala-
 kalika-
 kalu-, kahlu-
 kaluka-
 kama
 kamga-
 kamgi-
 kanaḡ-
 kanuuḡ
 kanu(u)ya-
 kang(a)-, kangayu-
 kangaḡi-, kangta-, kangi-
 kangchimati-, kangsimati-
 kasaag-
 kasu-
 katug-, katag-
 kayu- (strength)
 kayu- (expect)
 kidnga-, kingda-
 kidu-
 kidug-
 kig-
 kiin, kiinku-
 kim-
 king-, kinguliḡ-
 kingu-
 kit-
 kita-
 kitxi-
 klu-
 kmatikda-, kavtigya-
 knadgu-, knali-
 kudmachi-
 kudu-
 kuka-
 kukmi-, kukmila-
 kum-
 kumsa-, kumsi-
 kuygi-
 la- (escape)
 la- (pick), lagu-
 lax, lagi-, lagla-
 li-, liida-
 luda-
 lukaḡi-x
 luuqaaya-, hnuuqaaya-
 ma-
 mangida-
 maqda-
 midḡi-, qimiyḡi-, qmi-
 hmata-, hmachi-, hachi-

PROTOFORM

itəR-
 ətəR
 see p. 389
 itay-
 iðəR-
 kayaluq
 kaŋəR
 kayu-
 kalayaq
 kalət-
 kalikaq
 katluḡ
 kalukaq
 qam- (d.r.)
 kəvʔar
 kavʔaq
 kanar-
 kanuḡ
 kannuyar
 kaŋəR
 kaŋir
 kaŋirci- (under kaŋir)
 katə-
 katiyuy-
 katuk-
 kayu-
 kayu-
 kitŋiy
 kiðu-
 kit-
 kəʔə-
 ki(na)
 kivə-
 kiŋu-
 kiŋunəRu- (under kiŋu-)
 kit-
 kitmiḡ
 kətə-
 kəlu-
 kəpə-
 kinəR-
 kuvðar
 kuðuccir
 kuk(k)u(R)-
 kumkar
 kuvə-
 kəvəʔ-
 kuyay
 nələR(-)
 əlay-
 layiq
 əi-
 nuʔə
 see p. 389
 məŋur
 (u)ma- (p.b.)
 maŋaq
 əməR(-)
 qəmir
 nəpət-

hmuqati-, uqati-
 nag-
 nana-, naḡta-, nat-
 nangaa
 ni-
 nugi-
 hnu-
 ngaag-, ngaaxta-
 ngaan
 ngaḡu-
 ngali-, ngat-
 ngidusi-, ngitaqa-
 qa-
 qachu-
 qaciiya-ḡ
 qaciiyu-ḡ
 qadgi-, qadgit-
 qaga
 qaga-, qaxa-
 qagida-, qaxida-
 qaḡa-, qaḡadu(u)ḡ-
 qaḡana-, qaḡachuda-, qaḡasi-
 qaḡu-, qaḡu-
 qaka, qaku
 qakiida-
 qal-
 qalg-
 qalguya-
 qalḡimig-
 qalngaaḡ, qanglaaḡ
 qalqaḡayaḡ
 qalux
 qahlu-, qahlati-ḡ
 qam, qami-, qamti-
 qamgaang, qagmang
 qamg-lix
 qamu-
 qana-, qanayaam, qanaang
 qanax, qan'giḡ, qaniix
 qaqaḡ
 qasa-
 qaslug-
 qasma-, qachxi-
 qdina-, qdili-, qdit-
 qichiḡ-, qichaḡ-, qichaḡ
 qida-
 qidaayu-, qidaaya-
 qidanga-, qizanga-
 qidḡu-
 qiga
 qigag-, qiiga-, qigumlug-
 qihmi-
 qika, qiku
 qila-, qilam
 qilgu-
 qilḡi-
 qihlug-
 qimga-
 qihmag-, qihmu-, qimdu-
 qinaamu-
 qingana-, qinga-

əpə-
 ənə
 qəna-
 na-¹
 ini-
 nuḡir
 tənu-
 pəŋəʔ-
 ə(ə)ŋa
 nəʔa(C)u(ʔ)
 nəŋə(t)-
 nəŋə-
 nəqə
 qac(c)aʔ-
 see p. 389
 see p. 389
 qaʔʔitaq
 qay- (d.r.)
 qayəR-
 qayinŋir
 qara-
 qara
 qaqu(R)
 qakəm- (d.r.)
 qakiiyaq
 qaltar
 qalir (under qaðə-)
 qaluḡyar
 qaləR-
 qalqarayaq
 qalqarayaq
 qalir (under qaðə-)
 qata-
 qavlu(R)
 qavəʔay
 see p. 389
 qamur-
 qanʔa
 qaniḡ
 qaqðar
 qaðə-
 qatə
 qaðə
 qi(C)ar-
 qəc(c)uḡ-
 qiða-
 qiðəR
 qilanŋar
 see p. 389
 kiḡ- (d.r.)
 qiḡur-
 qipə-
 kiḡ- (d.r.)
 qilaḡ
 qələʔ-
 qiðəR-
 qiluy-
 qivə-
 qipə-
 qinəR-
 qiruya- (under qiru-)

ALEUT

qisa(t)-, qisaŋta-
qit-
qlat-
quch(i)g-
qudg-, qudguma-
qudu-, qudug-
qugali-, qugalina-, qugulna-
qugdu-
quxsu-
qukingi-, quqingi-
qul-
qumyuxta-, qumyux, quvyux
quhma-, qmaalug-
qunki-
qung, qungi-, qungtu-
qungat-
qungtug-
qutugnu-
quyxi-
qya-
qyat-
sa- (bird)
sa- (blade)
saalikdaasi-
saalu-
saami-, saahmi-
sad-, sadaġu-
saka
sakaġ-, sakag-
sakiix, sakiigi-
sahmi-, sahmiisa-
sana-
sangaŋta-
sanguŋta-, sangu-
saasqayu-n
sat-
say-, saygi-
siching, sichin
signa-
sixsa-, sixsi-
siŋi-, siŋt-
siisag-
sikli-
sihmi-, sihmit-
singlangi-ŋ
sit- (sweat)
sit- (be torn), sitmi-
sla-
slag-
sna-, snanga-, snuugŋi-
sngag-
su-
suga-
suganġi-
sukalu-
suklu-
sulux, sulgi-, sulug-
taadgaada-
taaga-
taaguya-

PROTOFORM

qiləŋ-
qi(C)ət-
qəla-
qətəŋ
qu(C)ək
quðu-
quyələŋ-
qu(C)ayðuŋ
quyðar-
quyðuŋ
qulə-
quvya(yuŋ)-
qəvləŋ-
quyðuŋ
qunəŋ
qunur-
qutuy-
qutu(ŋ)
quyər-
əqə-¹
əqət- (under əqə-¹)
mətəŋ
caðə-
caŋiŋ-
caluy-
caviŋ
caðə-
cakəm- (d.r.)
cikaq-
caki(C)ay
capək-
cani-
canyar-
canur-
see p. 389
caðku
cayuy-
citamat
ciŋi-
ciŋi-
ciqumə(t)-
citə(ŋ)-
ciklar
cipə(ŋ)-
see p. 389
citciq-
citə
cila
ciləŋ-
cinə
ciŋək-
təŋu-
cuŋay-
yu(u)nraq (under inuŋ)
cuk(k)a-
cukluk
culuy
taanəq
tayə-
ta(C)urciq-

taaġangi-, taaġanġi-
taamŋaaŋ
taamu-
taanga-
taaqa-
taata-
tachim, tataam
tada-lix
tadga-, tagda-
taga-
tagada-
tagaqu-
taġa-
taġayu-
taŋt-, taġula-
taka-
takda-, taka-
takinaada-
talġi-, taliġ-
tam-, tami-, tamiigasi-
tamadax
tana-
tanalit-
tanat-
tani-
tanġaaŋ
taqu-
txa-
tig- (press)
tig- (land)
tikla-
tini-lix
tma-
tmax, tmadgi-
tmu-, tmuusi-
tudġaalux
tuga-, tuga-
tugida-
tuklug-
tuku-
tuli-
tumda-
tumga-
tumchi-
tumi-
tunu-
tut-, tuta-, tutni-
uda-
udat-
udig-
ugalugŋiŋ
ugi-
ugikinga, ungiking
ugina-
uglag-
uxt-
uġalu-
uġdu-, hu(u)ġdu-
uġla-, uġli-
uġu-
uka

tar(a)nəq
taprar¹
tamur-
taanar
taaqaq
ata(a)ta
taðva
see p. 389
taanəq
tayi-
nayū-
nayət-
narə-
tar(ə)yur
tarəŋ(-)
nakkar-
nakacuy
nakər-
taŋir
tapər(-)
tamar-
nuna
nunalit- (under nuna)
nunat-
nanir
tarəŋnəŋ (under tarəŋ(-))
naqət-
təŋəŋ-
tənəŋ-
təkit-
təkər
see p. 389
nəvər-
nəmər(-)
nəvə-
see p. 389
tuyər-
nuŋə-
tukər-
tukku(r)
tulimar
tupaŋ-
tuyəkar(ar) (under tuyər-)
təmci-
təpə
nunu(r)-
tucar-
mað- (d.r.)
uða(t)-
uyəŋ-
pualu
uŋi
uŋan
uŋinaq
uŋlar-
ukit- (under uki-²)
urɭuvər
urður
urə-
urə-
uk- (d.r.)

ALEUT

ukinaŋ
ukna
ula-
ulgi-, ulut-
ulig-
ulu-
uluga-
uma
umdu-
umla-
umli-, uvli-
umna-
umta-, umusiŋ
una-
una, unangas
unġ-
uniika-, ungiika-
unugulux, unugulax
unuqu-
ungaalgi-
unguġ-
ungut-, unguchi-
unguuluŋ
uhngi-
uqma-
usa-, usat-
usulki-n
utu-
uxchu-ŋ
uyu-, uyaġ-
uyuŋta-, uyuŋsini-
wa
waygi-
hwaŋ
ya-
yu-
yux
yuġya-
yuŋli
hya-
hyu-

PROTOFORM

uki-²
kan- (d.r.)
ulət-
ulə(-)
uluŋ-
ulu(q)
uŋuyay
im- (d.r.) and imma
umdu-
uvi(t)-
əmətqutaq
uməŋ-
uməŋ-
una-¹
un- (d.r.)
unəŋ
univkarar
unnuŋ
uni(C)ur-
uŋa-
uŋəq-
iŋət-
uŋu-
uyuraq
uqəŋ
utə-
see p. 389
uutuk
see p. 389
uya(qur)
uyiqə-
uvva and uv- (p.b.)
uvilur
puvə-
iyay-
nə(C)ur-
iyukuta(r)
ki(C)uryar
see p. 389
məcaŋ-
məcu(ŋ)-

Postbases

aadaŋ, -aada-
aat-, Vt-
aata-, Vta-
aatu-, Vtu-
chxiza-, chxisa-
chxi-
d(a)
da-, za-
dgu-
diga-, ziga-, siga-
dug-
dux
ġa-, ġu- (passive)
ġi-
ġu- (have many)
ŋsi-
ŋta- (one skilled at)

ŋ(ŋ)uðar(-)
tə-
tə-
tu-²
tyay
c(c)ir-
tə
ðar-
(C)ur-
ðiy-
ðuŋ
yuŋ
ŋu-
ði-
ruaq-
li-¹
ðə

ŋta- (have as)
ŋta- (temporarily)
i-
iigamax, Vgamax
iiġ-, Vġ-
iiġana-, Vġana-
kda-
ku-
kucha-, kusa-, kuta-
la-
laayakucha-
la(a)ġana-
lga-
l(i)ġ-
lġi-
li- (engage in)
li- (go to)
liga-
liŋta-
liisi-
limaġ-, ligda-
lu-
lug-
hli-, smi-
hlug-
ma- (also, again), maaya-
ma- (act thus)
mig-, migda-
mudaġ(an), ngudaġ(an)
na- (be such as to)
na- (participial)
na- (more, most)
na- (s.th. like)
naaġ-
naġ-ulax, naġ-ulux
ni-, nisa-
nu-
qa-, qada-
qali-
qasi-
qu-
si- (gather)
si- (make)
t- (transitivizer)
t- (fetch), txaġi-
tu-
tuġ-
ula-, uli-
ulax, ulux
usa-, Vsa-
usi-, Vsi-, un
ya-
yag-
yu-, yuuglakaŋ, yux
zigat(a)-
zu-, su-, du-
Vchxuza-
Vġ(a)li-
Vka-, iika-
Vra-, uura-
Vsa-, Vza-

tar
ta-
li-²
vay(-)
yar-
yaqu(nay)
kšak
kə²
k(k)uyuy
la(r)-
la(C)ar(-)
lra(C)ar-
ləŋ
l(l)ir
liŋ-
li-¹
liyar-
li-¹
liqə-
ŋilitar
li-¹
lu(r)
luy-
mli-
tluk-
mi-
(u)ma-
miŋ-
muaq-
nar-
nəŋ¹
nəŋ²
nar
ni(C)ar-
nrir-
ni-
nit-
kar
liq-
qan
qur
ci-
li-¹
t-¹
t-²
tu-¹
tur-²
ŋit-
ŋit-
utə-
un
car-¹
yay-
yuy-
ðiy-
yu-
kiŋ-
yar-
ya-
var-
ŋ(ŋ)uðar(-)

CENTRAL ALASKAN YUPIK INDEX

Postbases, at the end, are generally given in their form following full vowels (and enclitics are preceded by '=').

Equivalences between the Central Alaskan Yupik standard orthography and the orthography used in this dictionary are given below. Symbols of the standard orthography are given in *italics*. If no equivalence is given it means that the standard practical orthography uses the same letter as our orthography. *v* = *v*, *s* = *z*, *g* = *ɣ*, *r* = *ʀ*, *vv* = *f*, *ll* = *ɬ*, *ss* = *s*, *gg* = *x*, *rr* = *X*, *ng* = *ŋ* (with an apostrophe used to distinguish *ng* (i.e. *n'g*) from *ŋ*), *m* = *m̥*, *n* = *n̥*, *ng* = *ŋ*, *uġ* = *w*, *w* = *w̥*, and *e* = *ə*. Initial *ua* = *wa*, and initial *ui* = *wi*. Pre-prosodic gemination is shown with an apostrophe following the geminated consonant (which is written single). A voiceless fricative is written single (as if it were voiced) next to a stop, after another voiceless fricative (which is written double), at the beginning of a word (in the case of *s*) and at the end of a word (in the case of *X*). A voiceless nasal is written without the accent mark after a stop or voiceless fricative. Exceptions to the above conventions are dealt with by means of an appropriately placed apostrophe. As in the orthography of this dictionary, vowel length and gemination which result from prosody are not explicitly shown, but *ə* deleted for prosodic reasons is omitted.

CAY	PROTOFORM
aa	a(a)
aa-ang	a(a)ŋ
aaggsak, aaggsaq	aḏʁaruḏar (under aḏʁa(ʀ))
aakaq	a(a)kar
aamaq	ama-
aana	a(a)na
aarraaliq	a(a)-a(a)ŋlir
aarraangiġ	a(a)-a(a)ŋlir
aassaġe-, aassaġeq	atsaqə-
aata	ata ¹
aataak	a(a)ta(a)ʁ
aatunaq	aatunaq
aavcaaġ	aavcaaġ
acaluq	acalur
aci-	aci ¹
acilquq	aci ¹
acir-	accir- (under atəʀ)
acirneq	acirneʀ (under at(ə)-)
acitmun, acitmurte-	at(ə)-
aciute-	acciruta- (under atəʀ)
acivar-	acivar- (under aci ¹)
acliq	atlir (under at(ə)-)
acuniar-	acu-
acuraq	acurar
aga-	aʁ(ʁ)a(ʀ)-
ag'anga-	aʁ(ʁ)aʁ-
agaq	aʁ(ʁ)a(ʀ)-
agarte-	aʁ(ʁ)a(ʀ)-
agayu-	aʁayu-
agayuuq	aʁayuuq
agciun	aʁciun

age-, agute-	aʁə-
aggigte-	as(q)iʁtə-
aggsuun	aʁcuun
agiurte-	aʁə
agler-	aʁləʀ(-)
agluma-	alʁu-
agluquq	aʁluquʀ (under aʁlur)
aglur-	aʁlur
agluryaq	aʁluryaq (under aʁlur)
agtar-	aʁtar- (under aʁə-)
agtur-	aʁtur-
aguumaq	aʁu(C)ummar-
agyaq	aʁyaq
agyaur-	aʁyur-
agyumciar(ar)-, agyumir-	aʁyumir-
ai	ay
aiggaq	aḏʁa(ʀ)
aiपाq	a(C)ippar
airraq	ayararar
aisgaq, aasgaq	aḏʁa(C)ar (under aḏʁa(ʀ))
aitar-	aʁittar-
aitaur-	aʁittarur- (under aʁittar-)
ak'a	akka
akaa	aka(a)
akag-	akḏay-
akeka	aka(a)
akeq	akəʀ
akeqe-	akəqə-
akerta	akir (under aki (-))
aki	aki(-)
aki-	aki(-)
akigar-	akiʁar- (under aki(-))
akiite-	akiŋit- (under aki(-))
akilir-	akilir- (under aki(-))
akimiaq	akimiʁar (under aki(-))
akin	akin (under aki(-))
akiqliq	akil(l)ir (under aki(-))
akir-	akkir-
akitmiar-	akitmi(C)-
akitmite-	akitmi(C)-
akiur-	akirur- (under aki(-))
akivigte-	akiviʁ-
aklegaq	akləʁar (under akəʀ)
aklu(q)	aklu-
akngirte-	atŋir-
aknirte-	atŋir-
aku(q)	aku(ʀ)
akula	akulə (under aku(ʀ))
akulipeq, akulipraq	akulipaq (under aku(ʀ))
akuliq	akul(l)ir (under aku(ʀ))
akulirraq	akulirar(aku(ʀ))
akulqucuk, akultuqucuk	akulqucuk (under aku(ʀ))
akultu-	akultu- (under aku(ʀ))
akuqar-	akur- ¹
akuraq	akurar (under aku(ʀ))
akurte-	akur- ²
akurtur-	akur- ¹
akusrarte-	akpət-

CAY	PROTOFORM		
akutaq	akutar (under aku(r))	amaqsuq	amartur
akute-	akut- (under aku(r))	amar-	amar-
akwarpak	ak(k)uvar	amarullek	amarutlāq
akwaugaq	ak(k)uvar	amauq	ama(C)ur
ala-a	a(a)	amelkite-	aməṭə
alagnaq	alaynaq	amelraq	amiləqar (under amit-)
ala-i	a(a)	ameltu-	aməṭə
alai(yug)-	aliya-	amiik	amik
alair-	allar(-)	amikuk	amik(k)ur
alaite-	alaritə- (under allar(ir)-)	aminaq	aminar-
alake- (attracted to)	ala-	amīq	amir
alake- (notice)	alan̄kar-	amirluq	amirluq
alakiitaq	ulak(k)itar-	amitatuk	amitatuk (under amit-)
alangaar-	alan̄ru-	amite-	amit-
alange-	ala-	amlek	aməṭə
alangru(q)	alan̄ru-	amlleq	aməl(ə)ra(r)-
alap'aa	alap̄paa	amllir-	am̄tur-
alapen'erte-, alapeng'erte-	alap̄nrar-	amqar-	amqar-
alarte-	alar-	amraq	amraq
alarute-	allar(ir)-	amu-	amu-
alemqar-	aləm̄qar-	amun	ammun (under amu-)
al'erpak	alər	amyak	amyak
alerqur-	alər̄qur-	anaana	ana(a)na
alia(yug)-	aliya-	anag-	annaγ-
alike-	alikə-	anagte-	anaytə- (under an(n)ay-)
alinge-	alin̄ə-	anagute-	annayutə- (under
alingite-	alin̄itə-		an(n)ay-)
alingtar-	alin̄tar- (under alin̄ə-)	anaiq	anarir(yar) (under
aliq	aḍir		anar(-))
aliquiliqiaq	alqiliq	anaq, anar-	anar(-)
aliurtuq	ali(C)urtur	anaqsartur-	anaqyartur- (under
alivtur-	alivtur-		anar(-))
alla	atla	anaqsug-	anaqyuγ- (under
allaneq	atlanər (under atla)		anar(-))
allayug-	atlayuy- (under atla)	anau-	anaγu-
alleg-	aṭəγ- ¹	anaute-	annayutə-
allgiar(aq)	aṭγir	anautaq	anayutaq (under
alliqaq	atliqar (under at(ə)-)		anaγu-)
alliraq	atlirar (under at(ə)-)	ancarneq	an(ə)car̄nər (under
allirta	aṭirtə		anə-)
allngik	aṭ̄niγ	ane-	anə-
allraḡni	alr̄ani (under alər)	anelgun	anəγun (under anə-)
allraku	alr̄ani (under alər)	anerneq	anər-
allungak	aṭun̄žak	anerteqe-	anərtəqə- (under anər-)
allurte-	aṭur-	aneryaar-	anərya(C)ar- (under
alme-	aləm̄qar-		anər-)
almigaq	almiȳžaq	angak	aṇay
alngaq	al̄nar(-)	angala-	aṇala- (under aṇar-)
alpa	alpa(γ)	angalaci-	aṇalat- (under aṇala-)
alqaq	aləqa(r)	angalkuq	aṇalkur
alqar-	aləm̄qar-	angaqe-	aṇaqə-
alqiliq	alqiliq	ang'aqe-	aṇar-
alqunaq	alqunar-	an'garaq	an(ə)γar(ar)
alrapak	alrapak (under alər)	angayite-	aṇar-
alu(q)	alu(r)	angayuk-	aṇayuy
alunge-	aluγ-	angayukliq	aṇayukliq (under
alungun	alu(C)un (under aluγ-)		aṇayuy)
aluqaq, aluqun, aluqan	aluqaq	angayuqaq	aṇayuq(q)ar (under
alutur-, alutuke-	alutur-		aṇayuy)
aluvik	aluvik	ange-	aṇə-
		angenquq	aṇənquq (under aṇə-)

CAY	PROTOFORM	apqaur-, apqara-	apəqar- (under apət(ə)-)
angeq	anəq	aprun	aprun
angernak	ayəŋə	apsuq	apyur
angeryuk	ayəŋə	apun	apun (under apə-)
anger-	anəŋ-	apur-	apur-
angi-	anji-	aqatak	aqayaŋ-
angimurte-	anjit-	aqavsik	aqəvdiŋ
an'gir-	anəŋir- (under anə-)	aqe-	aqə-
anglanarqe-	anla-	aqelqaq	aqəlqaq
anglani-	anla-	aqesgiq	aqəđŋir
angli-	an(ə)li- (under anə-)	aqesngaar-	aqəstə-
anglluaq	anlu(C)ar (under anlu)	aqeste-	aqəstə-
angnir-, angniq	anŋir-	aqevla-	aqəvlər-
angpar-	anŋar- (under anŋa-)	aqevlerte-	aqəvlər-
angqaq	anqaq	aqevyik	aqəvdiŋ
angqute-	anqutə-	aqilrurte-	aqilrur (under aqit-)
angtuaq	anŋtur(ar) (under anə-)	aqiturte-	aqitur- (under aqit-)
angu-	anju-	aqilarnir-	aqila-
anguar-	anjuđar-	aqilate-	aqila-
anguarun	anjuđarun (under anjuđar-)	aqsamuq	aqyamuy (under aq(ə)yar)
angucaluq	anjuqallur (under anjun)	aqu	aqu
angukaq	anjukaq	aqui-	aqu(C)i-
angukaraq	anjukaraq (under anjun)	aqume-	aqumə-
angula-	anjula-	aqumga-	aqumya- (under aqumə-)
angulate-	anjalat- (under anjala-)		aquməq (under aqumə-)
angun	anjun	aqumlleq	qaqu(r)
angutnguneq	anjutŋunər (under anjuđur-	aquq	aqu(ru)n (under aqu)
anun)	anjuyay	aqutaq	aqva-
anguur-	anjuyu(r)- (under anju-)	aqva-	aqva-
anguyak	anjyaq	aqvaqur-	aqva-
anjuyu-	anijutyar (under aniyu)	aq've-	aqva-
angyaq, angyarlluk	anijuaq	aqsaq	aq(ə)yar
aniguyaq	aninqə-	aqsaquq	aq(ə)yaqur (under aq(ə)yar)
aninguaq	anipa		arđa
aninqe-	anirta	araq	arcar-
anipa(q)	aniryu	arcake-	arcac-
anirta	anləq	arcac-	arənqiy-
aniru	anlu	arenqig-	ari(t)-
anlleq	anlu(C)ar (under anlu)	ari-	arin
anlu	anəŋar	arilluk	arin
anluaq	an(ə)rutar	arin	arinar- (under ari-)
anngaq	anət- (under anə-)	arinaq	arri(t)nar
anrutaq	anu	ar'inaq	aripa-
ante-	anucimir- (under annut-)	aripa-	ariva-
anu(k)	annut-	ariva-	avi(r)lur-
anucimirqe-	anuqə-	arivlurte-	ayuy-
anucinge-	anuqlir- (under anuqə-)	arivneq	ariva-
anuqa	annəviŋ (under anə-)	arivte-	arli(ŋ)aq
anuqlir-	ap(p)a ¹	arliaq	arli(C)-
anvik	apałuk	arliar-	arnacallur (under arnar)
apa(q)	apummar	arnacaluq	arnalqu(C)ar (under arnar)
apalluk	aparurluq (under ap(p)a ¹)	arnalquar(aq)	arnar
apamaq	apər-	arnaq	arnarunər (under arnar)
apa'urluq	apət(ə)-	arnauneq	arniqə- (under arnar)
aper-	apəŋə-		
apete-	ap(p)a ¹		
apnge-			
appa			

CAY	PROTOFORM	auġ'ar-, auġ'arite-	av(v)ar(ir)-
arrluk	a(C)arłuy	auġtar-	aγ ^w ar-
arrnaq	ar(ar)naq	augyaq	aḍuγyar (under aḍuγ)
artur-	artur-	auk	aḍuγ
aru-	aru-	auluke-	a(C)ulukə-
arula-	arula-	aumaq	a(C)umar
arulate-	arulat- (under arula-)	aunrar-	aḍun(ə)rar- (under aḍuγ)
aruqe-	aruqə-		
arvak	arvay-	aur-	avur-
arveq	arvər	aurre-	aḍur-
arvinlegen	arvin(ə)ləγ (under arvay)	avaliq	avalir-
		avaq	avḍar
arvir-	arvir-	avaqutar	avaqutaq
aryuqe-	aryuqə- (under ar(ə)yu-)	avataq	avatar
asgir-	aḍyir-	avate- (choke)	ava-
asgur-	aḍyur-	avate- (area around)	avan
asgurake-	aḍyura- (under aḍyur-)	avaur-	ava(C)ur-
		avayaq	avayaq
asigarnaq	asiyarnaq	avcellngaq	avəłnar
asigtaq	aciytaq (under at(ə)-)	aveg-, avek	avəγ-
asmegte-	ayəməγtə- (under ayəmə-)	avelngaq	avəłnar
		avgur-	avγur- (under avəγ-)
aspiar-	asir-	aviraute-	avḍir- (under avḍar-)
asqigte-	asir-	avirlurte-	avi(r)lur-
asriq	ayurir-	avite-	aγ ^w itə-
assigtaq	aciytaq (under at(ə)-)	aviu-	aviru-
assigte-	as(q)iytə-	avler-	avlər-
assike-	asikə- (under asir-)	avnguq	avŋuq
assingaq	at(ə)-	avte-	avət- (under avəγ-)
assipaq, assipek	at(ə)-	avu-	avu-
assir-	asir-	avur-	avur-
assirneq	acirnrər (under at(ə)-)	ayag-	ayaγ-
as'un	atžuq- (under atə-)	ayagaq	ayaγar- (under ayaγ-)
asvaite-, asvair-	ayva-	ayagta	ayaγta (under ayaγ-)
asveq	ayvər	ayagtuutaq	ayaγtur- (under ayaγ-)
ata (father)	ata ¹	ayakutar(aq)	ayakutaq (under ayaγ-)
ata (listen)	ata ²		
ata-	ata-	ayallaq	atayaq
ataata	ata(a)ta	ayalur-, ayalua-	ayalu(r)-
ataku	ataku (under ata ²)	ayani-	ayani(r)-
ataneq	atanər (under ata-)	ayaper-	ayapər- (under ayaγ-)
ataucikun	ataruccikun (under atarucir)	ayari-	ayari-
		ayarr'aq	ayararar
atauciq	atarucir	ayaruq	ayarur (under ayaγ-)
ate-	atə-	ayaun	ayaγun (under ayaγ-)
ategtu-	atətu- (under at(ə)-)	ayeme-	ayəmə-
ateq	atər	ayi-	ayi-
ater-	atər- (under at(ə)-)	ayu-	ayu-
atgiaq	atyiyay	ayuqe-	ayuqə-
atkuk	atəkə	ayuqucirtur-	ayuqucirtur- (under ayuqə-)
atliq	atliŋ (under at(ə)-)		
atmak	natmay-	ayute-	ayut- (under ayu-)
atneq	atnəq (under at(ə)-)	ca, ca-	cu(na)
atrar-	atrar- (under at(ə)-)	caavte-	cavət-
atrilnguq	atrilnguq (under atər)	caayuryaq	caayur(y)aq
atsaq	atyar	cacetu-	tatə-
atunem	atunəm	cagiq	caγiq
atungar	atunar	cagmar-	ciḍayma(r)- (under ciḍay-)
atur-	atur-		
atuun	atu(r)un (under atur-)	cagner-	caγnr-
au-	avu-	cagni-	caγni-

CAY	PROTOFORM	cayaq	caya(γ)
cagte-	ciðay-	cayurte-	cayur-
caitə-	cu(na)ñit- (under cu(na))	ceg-	ciðəγ-
caiglluk, caggluk	caðəγ(ir)	cegg'ar-	esγar(ar)- (under əðə)
cakiak	caki(C)ar	cella	cila
cakiq	caki	cellairute-	cilañirute- (under cila)
cakiraq	cakirar (under caki)	cellaite-	cilañit- (under cila)
cakite-	caki(tə)-	cellakegci-	cilakiγ- (under cila)
cakivte-	cakəvət-	cellalluk	cilañuy (under cila)
cakuug-	cakəvət-	celleg-	ciləγ- ¹
cali	cu(na)li (under cu(na))	celli-	cili-
cali-	cu(na)li- (under cu(na))	cellin	cillin (under cili-)
calla-	cala-	cellur-	cilur-
calligte-	cañiy- ¹	ceña, cena	cinə
callmak	cañmak	ceng'ur-, seng'ur-	ciñur-
caltur-	tat(ə)tur-	ceniqqaq	cəniq (under cinə)
calugte-	caluy-	ceñirte-	cinir-
cana-	cana-	cenkutaq	cinkutay
canek	canəγ	ceq	əðir
cangag-	cañay-	ceqcaaq	ceqtaaq
can'ggete-	canəγ(ə)t-	ceqpilinaq	ceqtaaq
cangigar-	cañiy-	ceryirpak	cirurðuy
cangimirte-	cañimmi-	cetaaq	cəqtaaq
cangu-	cañu-	cetaman	citamat
cangur-	cañur-	cetegtaq	citə(γ)-
cani-	cani-	cetengqite-	citə(γ)-
caniqaq	caniqar (under cani-)	ceter-	tətər-
canir- (sweep)	canir-	cetu-	citu-
canir- (on side)	cannir-	cetuaq	citu(C)ar
canirun	canniqun (under cani-)	cetuk	cituk
caniurtaq	caniñurtaq (under cani-)	cetumquq	citumquq (under cituk)
canivar-	canivar- (under cani-)	cetur-	cittur-
can'u-	cannu-	cevak	civ(v)ar-
capa, cape-	capə-	ceve-	civə-
capernarqe-	capərnar-	ciame-	ciðamə(t)-
capir-	capir- (under capə-)	ciamruq	ciðamruq (under ciðamə(t)-)
capun	cap(p)un (under capə-)	ciguq, cigur(aq)	ciγuq
caqelngataq	caqələkitar	cigvik	ciγvik
caqete-	caqə- ²	cii-	ciyi-
caqir-	caqə- ¹	ciikar-	ətəγ(tar)-
caqu, caqu-	caqu- ²	ciilavik	ciilavik
caqvir-	caqvir- (under caqviiγ)	ciilerte-	ci(γ)ilərtə- (under ciyi-)
carayak	carayak	ciilmak	cayəlmak
carliaq	carliγar	ciilqaaq	ciilqaaq
carumik	carumiγ	ciilraq	ciilraq (under ciyi-)
carvaq	carvar	ciimaq	ya(C)amaq
casguq	caðəγur	ciin	cañan (under cu(na))
caskuk	caðku	ciiq	cii(r)
cate	catə	ciisqumig-	ciγəðqumiγ- (under ciγəðqur)
cau-	ca(C)u-	ciisquq	ciγəðqur
cauyaq	caγuyaq	ciivak	nəvyuvay
cave-, save-	yavə-	cikaaq, cikaar(aq)	cikaaq
caveg-	cavay-	cikete-	cikə(t)-
cavek	cavəγ	cikik	cikəiiγ
cavik	caviγ	ciklaq	ciklar
cavte-	cavət-	cikme-	cikmir-
cavun, savun	yavun (under yavə-)	cikmir-	cikmir-
cayak, sayak	cayak	cikna-	cikna-
		ciku	ciku

CAY	PROTOFORM		
cikuaq	ciku(C)ar (under ciku)	culugpauq	culuȳpa(C)uȳ (under culuȳ)
cikuir-	cikun̄ir- (under ciku)	culuk	culuȳ
cikuq	cikur	culu'ugte-	culuȳ
cilluvak	cīuvaȳ	culurte-	culurtə-
cimir-	cimmir-	cumerte-	cumər(tə)-
cingar-	cīnar-	cumilngu-	cumil̄nu- (under cumiȳ-)
cinge-	cīnə(t)-	cuminge-	cumin̄ə-
cingik	cīniȳ	cumite-, cimigte-	cumiȳ-
cingilek, cingilegaq	cīn̄ilək (under cīnik)	cunawa	cuna-uvva
cingilleq	cīn̄itəq (under cīn̄ir)	cungagliq	cun̄aȳ- (under cun̄a(r))
cingiq	cīn̄ir	cungak	cun̄a(r)
cingqe-	cīn̄qur-	cungaquarnaq, cungkacuarnaq	cun̄aqcuar(naq) (under cun̄a(r))
cingyaaq	cīn̄ḡa(C)ar		
cinnaq	cinnaq	cungarteqe-	cun̄ar-
cipegte-	cīpə(ȳ)-	cungite-	cun̄itə-
ciPETE-	cīpə(t)-	cung'uq	cun̄n̄ur
cipsaq	cīpyar	cupe-	cupə-
ciqi-	cīqər-	cupigte-	cupiȳ-
ciqineq	cīqinər	cupluq	cupluȳ
ciqite-	cīq(q)it- (under cīqər-)	cupuraq	cupuȳaq
ciqpag-	cīqpaȳ- (under cīqər-)	cuqaq	cuq̄ar
ciqume-	cīqumə(t)-	cuqe-	cuq̄a(C)ar-
ciquq	cīquq	cuqete-	cuq̄a(C)ar-
ciri-	ciri-	cuqlamcaq	cuqlaȳ
cirlake-	cirlər-	cuqlur-	cuqlur-
cirliqe-	cirlər-	curaq	curaq
cirmik	cirmir	curlu	curlu
cirmiute-	cirmir	curug-	curḡuȳ-
ciruneq	cirunəq	curuq	curuq
ciruq	cīquq	cuukvak	cuukvak
citugmig-	cītuȳmiȳ- (under cituk)	cuvayaaq	nəv̄yur
ciu-	civu-	cuyaq	cuyaq
ciug-, civug-	civ(v)uȳ-	ecīq	əc̄ir
ciulegte-	civuləȳ- (under civu-)	ecuite-	əcurit- (under əcur-)
ciuliaq	civulirar (under civu-)	ecur-	əcur-
ciun	cīyun	ega-	əya-
ciuneq	civunər (under civu-)	egaaq	əya(C)ar (under əya-)
ciunir-	civun̄ir- (under civu-)	egaleq	əyalər
ciuqliq	civuqlir (under civu-)	egan	əyan (under əya-)
ciur-	civvur-	ege-	əyə-
ciutaiq	cī(y)utaiq (under cīyun)	egiaq	əyīyaaq
ciutequluk	cīyutəqur (under cīyun)	egkuq	əȳkuq
ciuvak	nəvyuvaȳ	eglerte-	əylər-
civte-	civtə-	egmian	əym̄ir-
civu-	civu-	egneq	əynər (under əyə-)
civuaq	civu(C)ar (under civu-)	eggakun	əȳqar- (under əȳət-)
civuura-	civuu(C)ura-	egtaq	əȳtar (under əȳət-)
cuagte-	cuyaȳ-	egte-	əȳət-
cuak	cīuvaȳ	egtuk	əȳtūȳ(-)
cucu-	tucu-	egturyaq	kəȳturyar
cugg'eq	cuȳḡuȳ	egume-	əȳumə(t)-
cuignilnguq	cuȳīnit-	eka	əkə ⁻¹
cuk	īnȳȳ	eke- (burn)	əkə ⁻¹
cuka	cukar	eke- (get or put in)	əkə ⁻²
cuka-	cuk(k)a-	ekiliq	akulipaq (under aku(r))
cukaite-	cuk(k)an̄it- (under cuk(k)a-)	ekiq	əki
	cuki(r)	ekli(yug)-	əkli-
cukiq, cukilanaq	cukit- (under cuki(r))	ekua-	əkuma- (under əkə ⁻¹)
cukite-	cukluk	ek'ur(ar)-	ək(ə)ḡur(ar)- (under əkə ⁻²)
cukluuk			

CAY

ekvik
elag-
elagayuli
elagyaq
elakaq
elalirte-
elaqliq
elara-
elaturraq
elave-, lave-
elciar-
elgar-
elicar-
elicima-
eligarte-
elima-
elingra(yug)-
elirqe-
elitaqe-
elite-
elitnaur-
eliveq
elivte-, livte-
ella
ellai-
ellairute-
ellaite-
ellakegci-
ellalluk
elleg-
elli- (sharpen)
elli- (put, place)
ellii
ellimer-
ellin
ellir-
elliraq
elliveq
ellivik
ellmaar
ellmi-
ellngar-
elluar-
ellumrun
elluqun
ellur-
ellurtur-
elnguq
elpeke-
elpet
elqiaq
elquaq
elraur-
elravig
elturar
eluciq
elumar-
elurtu-
emuk
emulek

PROTOFORM

əkviγ
əlay-
əlayayuli (under əlay-)
əlayyaq (under əlay-)
əlakaq (under əlay-)
əlalir-
cilallir (under cila)
əlara-
cilatuqaq (under cila)
əlavə-
nəlcār-
əɣartə-
əlicār- (under əlit-)
əlicima- (under əlit-)
əliɣartə- (under əlit-)
əlima-
əlira-
əlirqə- (under əti-)
əlitaqə- (under əlit-)
əlit-
əlitnaur- (under əlit-)
ətivər (under əti-)
əlivtə-
cila
təlay-
cilaŋirutə- (under cila)
cilaŋit- (under cila)
cilakiγ- (under cila)
cilaɬuy (under cila)
ciləγ¹
cili-
əti-
ə(ə)ŋa
təli-
cillin (under cili-)
ətir- (under əti-)
ətiyar(ar)
ətiyəq (under əti-)
ə(ɬ)iviγ (under əti-)
əmar(ar)
əmi-
əŋar-
əturar-
pəluγ-
ətlu(r)-
cilur-
pəluγ-
nəɬu(r)-
əpəkə-
əpət
təlqiðar
qəlquðar
əɣlər-
əɣaviγ
əltu(r)aq
əlucir (under ət-)
elimmar-
əlur-
əmmuy
mulə(γ)

emute-
ena
enair-
en'aq
eneq
engelqaq
englar-
enig-
enir-
enki-
enliaq
enqake-
ente-
enur-
enuur-
epaar-
epe-
epnaiq
epnaq
eprir-
epsalngu-
epu
epulquq
eqe-
eqiur-
eqnarqe-
equg-
equk (wood)
equk (load on shoulder)
ere-
erevte-
erina(q)
erinraq
eriq
eritar-
ermig-
erneq
ernertur(aq)
erte-
erur-
erute-
ervig-
ervuqar-, ervuqe-
esiq
essmiar-
essngur-
ekaviaq
esvaiq
ete-
etgalqite-
etgate-
ettu-
eva-
evate-
evcug-
everte-, verte-
evsiaq
evu-, evunret
eyag-
eyur- (jell)
eyur- (stick up for)

əmət-
ənə
ənəŋir- (under ənə)
tən(n)aq (under tənət-)
nənəq
kənlə
əŋlar-
əŋiγ-
tənnir-
əŋki-
ənli(C)ar
ənqar-
tənət-
ənur-
tənu-
əppar-
əpə-
əpnarir (under əpnar)
əpnar
əprir-
əpyalŋu- (under əpə-)
əpu
əpuɬquq
əqə¹
qəðdi(C)ur- (under qəðuy)
əqə²
əqðuy-
qəðuy
əqðuy-
ərə¹
əvərtə-
ərina(q)
əri-
ərði
əritar- (under əri-)
ərmiγ-
ərənəq (under ərə²)
qirnar-
ərə²
ərrur- (under ərə¹)
ərutə- (under ərə²)
ər(ə)viγ- (under ərə¹)
ərvuqar- (under ərə¹)
əyyir
ciŋur-
ciŋur-
kəð(ə)kaviγ
əvyaŋ(ŋ)ir
ət-
əɣalrit- (under ətə-)
əɣat- (under ətə-)
ətə-
eva-
ava-
əvcuγ-
əvərtə-
əvyaŋ(ŋ)ir
iŋ(ə)yu-
iŋaγ-
iγður-
iγžur-

CAY	PROTOFORM		
gilerte-	əylər-	ilumun	ilumun (under ilu)
icivaq	icivar	ilungaq	ilunjaq (under illur(ar))
iciwa	iciy ^{Wa}	ilupeq, iluperaq	ilupər(ar) (under ilu)
igaq	iyaq	iluqliq	ilullir (under ilu)
ige-	iya ¹	ilur(aq)	illur(ar)
iggag-	iya ¹ yar-	ilutak	ilutaq (under ilu)
igta	ziytə	iluteqe-	ilutəqə- (under ilu)
igte-	iytə ²	ima	imma
igur- (jell)	iyður-	imanaq	imanər
igur- (stick up for)	iyžur-	imange-	imanəy- (under ima(r))
igur- (drill into)	niyəður-	imaq	ima(r)
iguuk	iyđu	imaquq	imarya ^y (under ima(r))
iguun	niyəðurun (under niyəður-)	imaryuk, imarya ^y	imarya ^y (under ima(r))
igvar-	iyvar-	ime-	imə-
igyaraq	iyyar(ar)	imeg-	iməy-
ii	əðə	imegglugte-	iməy ^{tu} y- (under iməy-)
ii-	a ^y a-	imir-	immir- (under ima(r))
iigmiur-	əðəymiy- (under əðə)	imlauk	imla(C)u(y)
iinraq	iðərər (under iðər-)	imtuqar-	imtuqar-
iinru(q)	a ^y anru(C)(ar)	imumi	imma
iir-	iðər-	imur(yug)-	imður-
iiraq (spirit)	iðərər (under iðər-)	imurpag-, imuqite-	imður-
iiraq (scar, gland)	əðəra(r)	inar-	injar-
iitaq	iitaq	ineqsunarqe-	inəqyunar- (under inəqə-)
iivkar-	əðəvkar-	inerqur-	inər-
ikamraq	ikamrar	ingkiq	in ^{ki} ir
ikanga-	ikay-	ingleq	inlər
ikayur-	ikayur-	ingleraq	inləraq
ikgete-	ikəy(ə)t-	inglu	inlu
ikig-	ikiy-	inglugtun	inluytun (under inlu)
ikii	ikki	inglukiitaq	inluk(k)ita(C)ar- (under inlu)
ikiituk	iki(C)ituk	ingqi-	əðəŋqi-
ikir-	ikir-	ingqiliq	in ^q ilir (under in ^q ir)
ikug-	iku ^y -	ingqiq	in ^q ir
ikusek	ikuyəy	ingriq	in ^r ir
ikuutaq	iku ^y utar (under ikuy-)	ingte-	in ^{tə} -
ila	ila(-)	ingulaq	in ^{tə} - ¹
ilaaq	ila(C)ar (under ila(-) ¹)	ingun	injun (under in ^{tə} -)
ilacir-	ilaccir-	inguqaq	injuqar (under in ^{tə} -)
ilag-, ilar-	il(l)a ^y -	ini-	ini-
ilair-	ilan ^{ji} r- (under ila(-) ¹)	initaq	innitar (under ini-)
ilairin	il(l)a ^y irun (under il(l)a ^y -)	inqe-	inəqə-
ilake-	ilakə- (under ila(-) ¹)	inqun	inqun (under inəqə-)
ilaliur-, ilaliute-	ilali(C)ur- (under ila(-) ¹)	inuguaq	yuyu(C)aq (under in ^y u ^y)
ilalke-, ilasqite-	ilalru-	ipgiate-	ip ^y it- (under ipəy-)
ilalru-	ilalru-	ipik	ipi(y)
ilanaaraq	ilannar (under ila(-) ¹)	ipug-	ipuy-
ilangarte-	ilan ^ŋ ar- (under ila(-) ¹)	ipuun	ipuyun (under ipuy-)
ilangci-	ilan ^{ci} - (under ila(-) ¹)	iqalluaq	iqatuyar (under iqatuk)
ilaraaraq	ilaq	iqalluk	iqatuk
ilgar-	a ^ŋ ilrar- (under a ^ŋ it-)	iqaq	iqar
iliq	iliy	iqelquq	iqəlquq
illug-	i ^{tu} y-	iqeq	iqə(r)
ilngir-	il ^ŋ ir-	iqertaq	iqartə
ilquq	iləquq	iqlirpak	iq ^{li} ir
ilu	ilu	iqmig-	iqmiy-
ilu-	ilu- (under ilu)		
ilulngu-	ilul ^ŋ u- (under ilu)		

CAY	PROTOFORM	kakegte-	kakeŷtə- (under kakkiŷ)
iqsak	iqłay	kakilacag-	kakilla- (under kaki-)
iqtu-	iqə-	kakin	kakkin (under kaki-)
iqu-	iqu-	kakingerte-, kakiungqite-	kakiŋər-
iquk	iqqur	kakivik, kakisvik	kakiðviŷ (under kaki-)
ira(yug)-	ira-	kalagaq	kalayaq
iraluq	iraluq	kaleg-	kaləŷ- ²
ircaquq	ircaqur	kalgun	kaləŷ- ²
ircug-	ircuŷ-	kalikaq	kalikaq
irelgite-	ir(ə)ləŷ-	kalivneq	kaləvnər (under kaləvə(t)-)
irir-	irir-		
irleg-	ir(ə)ləŷ-	kallagte-	kałay-
irleke-	irləkə- (under ir(ə)ləŷ-)	kalluk	katluŷ
irliqe-	cirtər-	kalngak	kaŋay
irnerrluk	irnrəłuk	kalug-	kalukaq
irni-	irni- (under irnrəł)	kalukaq (halo)	kaŋlu-
irniaq	irni- (under irnrəł)	kalukaq (feast)	kalukaq
irr'i-	ir(a)ri- (under ira-)	kalurrar-	kaləŷ- ¹
irseg-	iryay- ¹	kal'utaq, kaluutaq	kaləŷ- ²
iru	nirru	kalvag-	kaləvə(t)-
iruluq	nirulu (under nirru)	kalve-	kaləvə(t)-
iruver-	niruvər-	kama(yug)-	kama-
iryagte-	iryay- ²	kamake-	kamakə- (under kama-)
iryuqe-	aryuqə- (under ar(ə)yu-)	kameksak	kaməŷ
	isaluq	kamguk	kaməŷ
issaluq, issaluuq	ica-	kamilar-	kamillər- (under kaməŷ)
issengquq	ucir-		
isser-	isuriq	kanagaq	kanay
issuriq	itəŷmiŷ- (under itəŷ)	kanaknaq, kanaknak	kanaknar
itegmig-	itəŷnar	kanar-	kanar-
iteгнаq	itəŷ-	kanayurnaq	kanayur(r)
itek	itər-	kaneq	kanər
iter-	itərnəq (under itər-)	kangciq	kaŋciŷ
iterneq	itəŷar (under itəŷ)	kangeq	kaŋər
it'gaq	itərar- (under itər)	kangiq	kaŋir
itrar-	itrutə- (under itər-)	kangiqutaq	kaŋir
itrute-	ituŷ	kangiraq	kaŋirar (under kaŋir)
ituk	itəmə-	kangirci-	kaŋirci- (under kaŋir)
itume-	itutə-	kangirrluk	kaŋirłuy (under kaŋir)
itute-	ivalu	kangivar-	kaŋivar- (under kaŋir)
ivalu	ivar-	kangivarte-	kaŋivartə(r)- (under kaŋir)
ivar-	ivər-		
iver-	ivyar-	kangquq	kaŋquq (under kaŋər)
ivgar-	ivər-	kanguq	kaŋur
ivrar-	iyuvrir-	kanruyauciq	kanruyauciq (under kanəq)
ivrir-	ivruciq (under ipər-)		
ivruciq	nəpyuk	kanuyaq	kannuyar
ivsuk, ivyuk	in(ə)yukar	kapciq	kapəciŷ
iyukaq	kaa(kaa)	kape-	kapə-
kaak(a)	katə-	kapeciq	kapəciŷ
kacete-	kayaluq	kapegcug(yug)-	kapeŷcuŷ-
kagaluq	kayı-	kapgite-	kapət-
kagi-	ka(C)əŷ-	kapia-	kappəya-
kaig-	kayimə-	kapun	kappun (under kapə-)
kaime-	kakanjar	kapur-	kapur- (under kapə-)
kakangcaq, kakengcaq	kakavə-	kapute-	kapputə- (under kapə-)
kakave-	kakkiŷ	kasme-	kayəmə(t)-
kakegluk	kakkiŷ	kasngu(yug)-	kayŋu-
kakek	kaki-	kassiyuq	kasiyuq
kaki-	kaki(C)ar (under kaki-)	kassug-	katyuŷ-
kakiaq			

CAY	PROTOFORM		
kassute-	katyuyutə- (under katyuy-)	keni-	kəni-
kasvun	kəðəvə(t)-	kenimig-, kenimike-	kəniɾmiɣ- (under kəniɾ)
katag-	kataɣ-	keniq	kəniɾ
katete-	katət- (under katə-)	kenir- (point)	tənnir-
katur-	katyur- (under katə-)	kenir- (cook)	kəniɾ- (under əkə ⁻¹)
kau-	kayu-	kenite-	kənit- (under kəni-)
kaug-	kəðuɣ-	kenlu	kənlur
kaugpak	kə(C)uɣ	kennge-	əkənənəɣ- (under əkə ⁻¹)
kaugun	kəð(ð)uɣun (under kəðuɣ-)	kente-	tənət-
kavcak	kavcak	kenuur-	tənu-
kaviaq	kav(v)i(C)ar (under kavir-)	kep'alek	kəppar (under kəpə-)
kavirte-	kavir-	kepe-	kəpə-
kavlak	kavlay	kepete-	kəpət ⁻¹
kavluun	kamlu	kepnerciq	kəpnərərɕiq
kavtak	kavcak	kepqe-	kəpət ⁻²
kayu (sculpin)	kayu	kerar-	əkərər-
kayu- (strong)	kayu-	ker'aq	əkərər
kayunge-	kayunə- (under kayu-)	kesir-	kəði-
kecete-	kəcit-	kessig-, ketsig-	kəðiɣ- (under kətə-)
keggag-	kəɣaɣ-	kete-	kətə-
keggagcete-	kəɣðaɣ-	ketvar-	kətvər-
keggan	kiɣan	keveg-	kəvəɣ-
keggasek	kiɣayəɣ	kevgaluk	kəvɣaluɣ (under kəvɣar)
kegge-	kəɣə-	kevgaq	kəvɣar
keggeve-	kəɣə-	kevir-	kəvir-
keggiarnaq	kəɣi(C)ar (under kəɣə-)	kevkar-te-	kəpəkər- (under kəpə-)
kegginaq	kəɣinar	keyir-	kəði-
kegginaquq	kəɣinaqur (under kəɣinar)	kiak	kiðaɣ(-)
kegglaq	kəklay	kian	kivan
keggmar-	keɣmar- (under kəɣinar)	kiarneq	kiarnəq (under kiðar)
keggmiaq	kəɣmi(C)- (under kəɣinar)	kiarte-	kiyar-
keggun	kəɣun (under kəɣinar)	kicaq	kicar
kegluneq	kəɣlunəq	kii- (come off as a layer)	kaya-
kegturyaq	kəɣturyar	kii- (alone, only)	kəði-
keleg-	kələɣ-	kiiki	ki(i)
kelig-	kəliɣ-	kiitaq	kiitaq (under kaya-)
keligaq	kəliɣar (under kəliɣ-)	kilgaq	kilyaq
keligvak	kəliɣvay (under kəliɣ-)	kilir-	kilir-
kellarvik	əkələrviɣ (under əkə ⁻²)	kina	ki(na)
kelliq	kətlir (under kətə-)	kiner-	kinər-
kelu-	kəlu	kingu-	kinu-
keluk	kəluɣ	kinguk	kinuɣ
keluknaq	kəluvar- (under kəlu)	kinguneq	kinunər (under kinu-)
keluvar-, keluvaq	kəluvar- (under kəlu)	kinguqliq	kinuqliq (under kinu-)
kemegnaq	kəmaɣnaq	kingurarte-	kinurar- (under kinu-)
kemek	kəməɣ	kinguvar-	kinuvar- (under kinu-)
kemgite-	kəməɣit- (under kəməɣ)	kingyar-	kinyar-
kemni-	kəmni-	kipullegte-	kiputəɣ- (under kiput-)
kenatagun	kənataɣ- (under kənər-)	kipute-	kiput-
kenayuk, kenaayuk	kənaayuk	kirciur-, keggirciur-	kəɣir-
keneq	ək(ə)nər (under əkə ⁻¹)	kirta	kəɣir-
kenerte-	kənər-	kita(k)	ki(i)
kengelqaq	kənlə	kit'e-	kit-
kengla	kənlə	kitngik (lowbush cranberry)	kitmiɣ
		kitngik (heel)	kitɲiɣ
		kitngilquq	kitɲilqur (under kitɲiɣ)
		kitngu-	kitɲu-
		kitur-	kitur-
		kituuga	kitu (under ki(na))

CAY	PROTOFORM	makugte-	mak(k)utə-
kiu-	ki(C)u-	malig-, malike-	maliy-
kiugkenak	kivaknar	maligcuar-	maliycuar- (under
kiumra-	ki(C)umya- (under		maliy-)
	ki(C)u-)	maligqe-, malirqe-	malirqa- (under
kiuryaq	ki(C)uryar		maliy-)
kive-	kivə-	maligte-	maliy-
kiyarte-	kiyar-	malirqar-	malirqa- (under maliy-)
kucir-	kucir- (under kutə)	malleg-	maṭəy-
kucuknaq	kucukar	mallu(k)	maṭu(k)
kuc'uq	kuccur	mamcaq	mamca(r)
kucuquq	kuḍuccir	mamcar-	mamcar- (under mamə-)
kuiyət aaniit	kuiyət aaniit (under	mame-	mamə-
	kuḍəy)	mamlek	maməṭəy
kuik	kuḍəy	mamte-	mamət- (under mamə-)
kuime-	ku(C)imə-	mamteraq	mamtərar
kuingiq	kuiŋiq	mamtu-	mamtu- (under mamə-)
kukegte-	kukəy-	malri	malri
kukikcak	kukiy	malruk	malruy
kukkuq	kuk(k)u(r)(-)	manaq	manar
kuksaga-	kukḍay-	maneq	manər
kuksug-	kukḍay-	mangarniiq, mangayaaq	manaq
kukukuaq	kukuku(C)ar	mangelpag-	manəy-
kukumyarar(ar)-	kukumyar-	mangengtak	manṭay
kukupak	kukuy	mangirre-	manjir-
kukusvak, kukisvak	kukiyvak	mangtak	manṭay
kuma-	əkuma-	mangyuarir-, mangyaur(ar)-	manəyyu(C)ar- (under
kumak	kumay		manəy-)
kumakir-	kumakir- (under	mani-	mani-
	kumay)	maniar-	maniar- (under mani-)
kumarte-	əkuma- (under əkə ⁻¹)	manig-	maliy-
kumeg-	kuməy-	manik	manniy
kumkaili-, kumkailin	kumka(C)ir- (under	manu-	manu
	kumkar)	manuilitaq	manuḷilitar (under
kumkar-	kumkar-		manu)
kumla-	kumla-	mangarniiq	manarniiq
kumluq	kumlu	maqaq	maqaq
kunnaq	kun(n)aq	maqe-	maqə-
kuta	kutə	maqete-	maqət- (under maqə-)
kuucnaq	kuḍuccinər (under	maquluk, maqulluk	maqu-
	kuḍuccir)	maraq	marrar
kuugte-	ku(C)u(y)-	marrlugaq	əma
kuukuq	kuk(k)u(r)(-)	maruara-	maru- ²
kuve-	kuvə-	martu-, markite-	martu-
kuvyaq	kuvḍar	maryarte-	maryar-
kuya(k)	kuyay	masi-	pasi-
kuyag-	kuyay- (under kuyay)	matar-	mattar-
kuyapegaq	kuyapəyar (under	matneq	matnəq
	kuyay)	matngagte-, matngite-	matnja-
lagiq	layiq	maurluq	əma
laqar-	aləmqar-	mayiteqe-	mayitəqə-
leg-	əṭəy-	mayur-	mayur-
leq	nəṭər(-)	mayura-	mayura(r)- (under
leqleq	neqleq		mayur-)
maaten	maḍətən	mayuryaraq	mayuqqaq (under
macaq	macar		mayur-)
makete-	makət-	mecak	məcaṭ
makira-, makiur-	makir-	mecaliquaq	məcaliquaq (under
maklak	maklay		məcaṭ-)
maksaq	maksaq	mecarte-	məcar-
makta-	makəta- (under makət-)	meceg-	məcəy

CAY	PROTOFORM	mumig-	mumiy-
meciaq	məcirar (under mecu(γ)-)	munar-	munar-
mecig-	məciγ-	munarciaq	unarcir-
mecir(ar)-	məcirar-	murqe-	murqə-
mecuq	mecu(γ)-	mur-	maru- ¹
mege-	məγə-	murugte-	murδuy-
megtaq	əvəγtar	muute-	əmət-
melek	mələγ(-)	na(ni)	na- ²
mellar-, mellaq	məlar-	naa-	naða-
mellgar(aq)	mətləγ	naacuqe-	naacuqə- (under naða-)
melnguq	məlnur	naama-	naðama- (under naða-)
melquq	məlqur	naami	na(C)umi
melu-	məlu-	naaneq	na(C)anəq (under naða-)
melug-	məluγ-	naanguar-	əna-
melugyar(aq)	məluγγar (under məluγ-)	naaqe-	naðaqa- (under naða-)
menge-	əməŋə(r)- (under əməγ-)	naate-	naðat- (under naða-)
mengla	mɪŋlə	nacallngaq, nacallngaar(aq)	nacatŋaq (under nacar)
mengqurpak	məŋquq (under əməγ-)	nacaq	nacar
mente-	mənət-	nacaullek	naca(C)ułək (under nacar)
meq	əməŋ	nacete-	nacit-
meqcir-	məqəcir- (under məqe-)	nacig-	naciγ-
meqe-	məqə-	nacin	naccin (under natər)
meqsartur-	məqsartur- (under əməŋ)	nagaayuyq	naγaayuyq
meqsug-	əməqyuy- (under əməŋ)	nagiquyaq	naγiquyaq
merig-	məriγ-	nagte-	naγət-
mernuir-	mərnurir- (under mərnur-)	nagtuqaq	naγtuqar (under naγət-)
mernur-	mərnur-	naive-	na(C)əvə(t)-
mertar-	əmərtar- (under əməŋ(-))	nakaaq	nakar
mer'un	əm(ə)run (under əməŋ)	nakaar-	nakkar-
meryak	məryay (under əməŋ(-))	nakacugnaq	nakacuγnar (under nakacuγ)
metervik	mətərvik (under mətər)	nakacuk	nakacuγ
metqe-	mətaγ-	naker-	nakər-
metraq	mətər	nakleke-	naŋləγ-
mianike-	mi(C)ani(kə)-	nakmiin	nałmi(nər)
migpak	əməγ-	nakriate-	nak(ə)rit- (under nakər-)
migtu-	əmə	naku-	naku(r)-
miicir-	əmmiit-	nala-	nala-
miite-	əmmiit-	nalaqe-	nataqa-
mike-	mikə-	naleq	nəłər
mikete-	mikə-	nali(q)	nallir (under na- ²)
mikli-	mikəli- (under mikə-)	nalirrugte-	nallir (under na- ²)
miluqu-	milur-	nalke-	nalkə- (under nałə-)
mineq	mimər	nalkiik	nałəkkay
minaq	minar-	nall'arte-	nałar- (under nałə-)
mineg-	minəγ- ¹	nalle-	nałə-
minek	minəγ- ²	nallu-	nału-
mingqe-	miŋqə-	nallunailkutaq	nałunarilkutar (under nału-)
mingqun	miŋqun (under miŋqə-)	nallunair-	nałunarir- (under nału-)
mingug-	miŋuy-	nalluyagute-	nałuyayutə- (under nału-)
minuk	minəγ- ²	nalqigte-	nalqiy- (under nałə-)
miryaq, miryar-	miryar(-)	naluaq	nalu(C)ar
mistu-, miskite-	məciγ-	nalug- (throw in air)	nalluy-
mit'e-	mit-	nalug- (swim of animal)	naluy-
mulngaite-, mulngake-	mulŋa-	naneq	nənəq
mulu-	mulu-	naner-	nanər-
mumeq	mumər(-)	nanerpak	nanərpəγ(-) (under nənəq)

CAY	PROTOFORM		
naneryaq	nanəryar (under nanər-)	nauwa	naɣu
nangcar-	naŋcar-	navcuite-	navcu
nange-	naŋə-	naveg-	navəɣ-
nanger-	naŋər-	navgi-	nav(ə)ɣi- (under navəɣ-)
nangete-	naŋət- (under naŋə-)	navgur-	navɣur- (under navəɣ-)
nangquq	naŋqur	nayagaq	nayaɣ
nangru(yug)-	naŋru(ɾ)-	nayangar-	nayaŋar-
nangteqe-	naŋtər- (under naŋə-)	nayiq	nayyir
nangugte-	naŋžuy-	nayug-	nayuy-
nangyar(yug)-	naŋyar-	nayur-	nayur-
nanikua-	nani- ²	negaq	nəɣar
nanilliur-	nani- ²	negcik	nəɣciɣ
nanilraq	nanilraq (under nanir)	negeq	nəɣər
naniq	nanir	negiliq	nərilir
nanite-	nanit-	negituqar-	nəɣituqar-
nanrar-	nanrar-	negte-	tənəɣ-
nanuaq	nanur	negur-	nəɣur-
nanvaq	nanvar	neguyaq	nəɣuyar
napa, napa-	napa-	neka(yug)-	nəka-
napartaq	nappartar (under napa-)	nek(e)ve-	nəkəvə(t)-
naparte-	nappar- (under napa-)	nekevraartuq, kevraartuq	nəkəvraartuq (under nəkəvə(t)-)
naparutaq	nappaqutar (under napa-)	nekva-	nəkəvra- (under nəkəvə(t)-)
napataq, napatar-	napatar- (under napa-)	nekvayar-	nəkvar- (under nəkəvə(t)-)
napayuq	napaður (under napa-)		kənlə
napete-	napər-	nel'a	nəłər-
napu	napu	neleq	nəli(C)ar
naqa	naqðar	neliaq	nəliɣu(ɾ)-
naqir-	naqət-	nelnguq	nəmər(-)
narcig-	narciɣ-	nemeq	nəmərɣar (under nəmər(-))
nare-	narə-	nemeryaq	
narite-	narciɣ-		nənəq
narug-	narðuy-	neneq	nən(ɲ)ar-
narulkaq	narutəkar (under narutəɣ-)	nengar-	nənə(C)uy
narulleg-	narutəɣ-	nengauk	nənə-
narullgute-, narulkute-	narutəɣutə-	nenge-	nənir
naruyaq	naruyar	nengiq	nən(ə)t-
naryar-	nar(ə)yar (under narə-)	nengla	ənlar-
nas'ak	nayaɣ	nenglar-	nən(ə)t-
naspertur-	nay(ə)pərtur- (under nay(ə)pət-)	nenglla	nən(ə)t-
naspete-	nay(ə)pət-	nengllir-, nenglli-	nənyur
nasqulɲu-	nay(ə)qulɲu- (under nay(ə)qur)	nengsuq	nənyuɣ- (under nəŋə-)
nasquq	nay(ə)qur	nengugte-	nənyulər- (under nəŋə-)
nataqe-	nataqə-	nengulraq, nengulra-	nəpə
nate-	nata- (under na- ²)	nepa	nəpən(ɲ)- (under nəpə)
nateq	natər	nepaite-	nəplir- (under nəpə)
naternaq	natər(ar)nar (under natər)	neplir-	nəpətya(ɾ)- (under nəpət-)
natquigte-, natquvigte-	natəquviɣ- (under natər)	nepsenarqe-	nəpət-
natquik	natəquviɣ- (under natər)	nep(e)te-	nəqə
natraq	natərar (under natər)	neqa	ənqar-
nau-	naɣu-	neq'ake-	ənqar-
naucetaaq	naɣu-	neq'ar-	nercar
naucir-	nayuccir- (under naɣu-)	neqcaq	nəqlər
naumi	na(C)umi	neqleq	nəqli(C)ur- (under nəqə)
naunraq	nayunraq (under naɣu-)	neqliur-	nəqu-
		nequtu-	nərə-
		nere-	nərešta (under nəre-)
		neresta	nəreðviɣ (under nəre-)
		neresvik	

CAY	PROTOFORM	nunur-	nunur-
nerevkar-	nəRəvkar- (under nəRə-)	nuqaq	nuqðar
nerilkar-	nəRiləy-	nuq(e)te-	nuqət-
nerqe-	nəRqə- (under nəRə-)	nuraq	nurrar
neruvailitaq	təru	nurr'aq	nurar(ar)
neruver-	nəRuvər-	nurte-	ənur-
neryar-, nerliyar-	nəRyar- (under nəRə-)	nutaan	nutaan (under nutarar-)
neryuniur-	nəRyu(γ)-	nutaraq	nutarar (under nutar-)
neve-	nəvə-	nuteg-	nutəy-
never-	nəvər-	nutem	nutəm
neviarcaq	nəvi(C)ar	nutngar-	nutjar-
nevirte-	nə(C)ur-	nuuk	nuvuy
nevkuq	nəvku	nuuniq	nuuniq
nevluk	nəvəluγ (nəvə-)	nuvak	nuvaγ
nevuq	nəvður	nuve-	nuvə-
ngel'a	kənlə	nuvuk	nuvuy
ngel'ar-	əŋlar-	nuyaq	nuyar
ngillar-	ni(i)lar-	nuyuite-	nuyuyit- (under
niicugni-	naγacuγni- (under		nuyuy-)
	naγa(t)-)	nuyurrite-	nuyuyit- (under
			nuyuy-)
niig-	əŋiy-	nuyurtar-	nuyuy-
niite-	naγa(t)-	paallag-	paŋaŋlay-
nillaq, nillar-	ni(i)lar-	paame-	pa(C)umə(t)-
ninite-	nunaŋitə- (under nuna)	paanger-	paŋər-
nipe-	nəpə-	paangrun	paŋərən (under paŋər-)
nirar-	nirar-	pacete-	patət-
niugte-	nəpuγ- (under nəpə)	paci(ke)-	paci-
nivuk	nəpuγ- (under nəpə)	pacik	maciy
nuak	nuvaγ	pacnaq	pacətə-
nucug-	nuccuγ-	paggaq	əpaγ
nuge-	nuγə-	pai	paðə-
nugtarte-	nuγət-	pai-	paγi-
nugyaraq	nuγyaraq (under nuγə-)	pair-	əppair-
nuik	nuγir	pairsaag-	paðərcar- (under paðər-)
nuiq	nuγir	pairte-	paðər-
nukalpiaq	nukalpiyar	paitaq	paγitə- (under paγi-)
nukaq	nukar	paihte-	pa(C)əvtə-
nukar(aq)	nukarar (under nukar)	pakegte-	pakəy-
nuki-	nukəy	pakig-	pakiγ-
nuleg-	nuləy-	pakiur-	paki(γ)ur- (under
nulgair-	nulγarir-		pakiγ-)
nuliaq	nulir(ar)	pakluk	pavlu
nuliarir-, nulirrir-	nuliar(ar)ir- (under	palar-	palar-
	nulir(ar))	palirte-	palir-
nulirqellriik	nuli(r)aqəlrriik (under	palu-	palu-
	nulir(ar))	palur-	pallur-
nulirniar-	nulir(ar)niar- (under	palurtaq	palurtar
	nulir(ar))	pama-	pama-
nulirtur-	nulir(ar)tur- (under	pamesquq	pamyur
	nulir(ar))	pamyuq	pamyur
nullu	nuŋu(r)	panaq	pana
nulte-	nulqar-	pangaleg-	paŋaləy-
nulur(ar)-	nulur(ar)-	pangquussiig-	paqət-
nuna	nuna	panik	paniy
nunallite-	nunalit- (under nuna)	pap'a	ap(p)a ²
nunaniq	nunannir- (under nuna)	papsalquq	papəy
nunate-	nunata- (under nuna)	papsi-, papsike-	paði-
nungirte-, nungirta	nuŋirtə-	paq(e)te-	paqət-
nungute-	nunu(r)-	paqna(yug)-	paqna-
nuni-	nunni- (under nuna)	paqrte-	paqrte-
nunite-, nunate-	nunaŋitə- (under nuna)		

CAY

paquussiig-, paquussaag-
partak
parteraq
paruq
pasi-
patag-
pateg-
pateq
patqar-
patsaqar-
patu
patuggluk
patuir-
paug-
paulaq
paume-
paunraq
pavig-
payiq
pay'u-
payugte-
peggar-
pegnem
pegte-
peke-, pekara-
pekete-
peksallag-
peksuq
pekutaq
pel'i-
pella-
peller(yug)-
pellug-
pellukutaq
pellumrun
peluq
penaiq
penaq
penge-
penggeg(yug)-
pengraliq
penguq
peqlirte-
pequq
pere-
perrir-
perr'ite-
perrleqciir(ar)-
perte-
petengtaq
petengte-
petgar-
petgeq
pet'ngallaq
pet'nge-, petenge-
petug-
peyug-
pi-
piciatun
piciq

PROTOFORM

paqət-
partə(ɾ)
partərar (under partə)
paruq
pasi-
pattay-
patəy-
patər
patqar-
pacətə-
matu(-)
patuy
matunir-
payuy-
payu(la)
pa(C)umə(t)-
payunrar
paviy-
pa(C)ir
pay(y)a(y)-
payuy-
pəyəyar-
pəynəm
pəytə-
pəkə-
pəkət- (under pəkə-)
pəkyay- (under pəkə-)
pəkyu
pəkutaq
pəllicci-
əpla-
əplər-
pətluy-2
pəlu
pəluγ-
pəlu(ɾ)
əpnarir (under əpnar-)
əpnar-
pətyər-
pənyəy-
pərnəliq (under pərə-)
pənyur
pəqlir-
pəqur
pərə-
əprir-
əprir-
pərləə
pərət- (under pərə-)
mətəntaq
mətəntə(ɾ)-
pətyər-
pətyər-
mətəntaq
mətəntə(ɾ)-
pətuγ-
piyuy-
pi(-)
piciatun (under picir)
picir

piginaq
piineq
piirag-
piirraq
piite-
pikaq
pike-
pilag-
pilagtur-
piluaqar-
pillugte-
piluguk
pingayun
pingcir-
pinguar-
piniate-
piniqe-
pinir-
pinqegte-
piqer-
piqertuutaq

piqrutaq, piqrun

pircir-
pirlak
pirta
pirtuk
pirtuqciraq
pisqun
pissur-
pitaq, pitaqe-
pit'e- (rise)
pite-, pit'e- (catch game)
piteg-
pitegcaraq, pitegcaun
piu-
piug-
pivake-
pivik
piyaraite-

piyua-
pualla
pucikar-
pugci-
puge-
pugneq
pugta-
pukiq
pukite-
pukug-
pula-
pulaar(ar)-
pulengte-
punerte-
pupik
pupingqua-
pupsug-
pupsulek

piyinaq
piyinər
piḍay-
pirḍar-
piṇit- (under pi(-))
pikḍar (under pi(-))
pikə- (under pi(-))
pilay-
pilaytur- (under pilay-)
pilu(ɾ)aq- (under pi(-))
piṭuy- (under pi(-))
piluy(uγ)-
piṇayut
pimci
piṇṇuḍar- (under pi(-))
pinnir- (under pinnir-)
piniqə- (under pinnir-)
pinnir-
pinqiγ- (under pi(-))
əpiqar-
əpiqarutar (under
əpiqar-)
əpiqarutar (under
əpiqar-)
pircir- (under pirtur)
pirlay
pirtur
pirtur
pirturcirar
piḍqun (under pi(-))
pisur- (under pi(-))
pitar (under pi(-))
pitə-1 (under pi(-))
pitə-2 (under pi(-))
pitəy-
pitəyca- (under pitəy-)
piṇu-2 (under pi(-))
piyuy-
pivakə- (under pi(-))
piḍviγ (under pi(-))
piḍaqəṇit- (under
piḍaqə(nar)-)

piyuy-
puvala
puci-
pukcinnaq-
puyə-
puyə(nə) (under puyə-)
puyta- (under puyə-)
pukir
pukit-
pukuy-
pula-
pula(C)ar- (under pula-)
puləntə-
punərtə-
pupiγ
pupiṇqur-
pumyuy-
pumsulək (under
pumyuy-)

CAY	PROTOFORM	qalqapak	qalqa
puqiate-	puqinjit- (under puqiy-)	qalqerayak	qalqarayaq
puqig-	puqiy-	qalrir-	qalər-
puqla-	puqla	qalru	qalru
put'e-	put-	qaltaq	qaltar
putu	putu	qalu	qalu(-)
putukuq	putukur	qalugyaq	qaluɣyar
puugtuyuli	muɣtu(yu)li(q)	qalun	qallun (under qalu(-))
puukar-	puvuk(k)ar- (under puvuy-)	qama-	qama-
	puvə-	qamangaq	qamənar
puve-	puvəltu	qamauk	qama(C)uɣ
puveltuk	puvyar	qame-	qamə-
puvsaq	puya-	qamigar-	qamiyar-
puya-	puyur	qamite-	qamitə-
puyuq	puyuqə- (under puyur)	qamte-	qamət- (under qamə-)
puyuqe-	puyurnaq (under puyur)	qamur-	qamur-
	puyurnaq (under puyur)	qamurar-	qamurar- (under qamur-)
puyurniq, puyurnaq	qa(C)aryar	qanak	qanay
	qac(c)ay-	qaneq	qanər
qaaryak	qacu-	qaner-	qanər- (under qanər)
qac'ag-	qacar-	qanganaq	qananaq
qacagte-	qacəli-	qanganaruaq	qananaɣaq (under qananaq)
qacarte-	qatə	qangiar(aq)	qanɣyar
qacelli-	qacu-	qanglluk	qanɣu(r)
qaci-	qayan	qangqur-	qanqur-
qacu-	qayər-	qangvaq	qanvaq (under qana)
qagan	qayinɣir	qani-	qani-
qager-	qayla(k)	qanir-	qannir- (under qaniɣ)
qagingiiq	qaðə-	qanitaq	qanit(t)ar (under qani-)
qaglak	qayəlir- (under qayə(r))	qanli-	qanli- (under qanət-)
qai-	qa(y)itə- (under qayu(q))	qanrute-	qanrutə- (under qanər)
qailir-	qayə(r)	qantaq	qantar
qaillun	qa(y)itə- (under qayu(q))	qante-	qanət-
qaiq	qaðvar- (under qaðə-)	qanuk	qaniɣ
qaite-	qaksuyaun (under qakə-)	qapiar-	qapir-
	qakər-ci- (under qakər-)	qapila(a)q	qapilaaq
qaivar-	qakə-	qap'ite-	qappit-
qakegte-	qakə(r)-	qapuk	qapuy
qakerci-	qakiiyaq	qaqaq	qaqðar
qakete-, qaklite-	qakkit- (under qakər)	qaqite-	qaqitə-
qaki-	qaku	qaquq	qaqu(r)
qakiiyaq	qakurnar (under qakur-)	qara-	qara-
qakite-	qayvar-	qaraliq	qara
qaku	qalər-	qarute-	qarutə-
qakurnaq	qalir (under qaðə-)	qasaq, qasar-	qasar-
qakvar-	qaliqar (under qaðə-)	qasgiq	qaðɣi
qalarte	qaðəlir- (under qaðə-)	qaskite-	qatəkit- (under qatə)
qaliq	qalirudər (under qaðə-)	qaspeq	qaspəq
qaliqaq	qaɬa- ¹	qasqite-	qaðqar
qalirneq	qaɬacir	qasruliq	qaðəruləɣ (under qaðəru(r))
qaliruaq	qaɬa- ²		qa(C)əru(r)
qalla(te)- (boil)	qaɬər	qasruq	qac(c)ay-
qallaciq	qatlin	qassarte-	qatə
qallate- (talk)	qaðlir (under qaðə-)	qastu-	qayurutar (under qayur)
qalleq	qaɬəvak	qasuuciaq	qatəɣ
qallin	qalmar-		qatər-
qalliq		qatek	qacəli-
qalluvak		qater-	
qalmar-		qatli-	

CAY

qatngite-
 qatngun
 qatviaq
 qauŋeq
 qauŋiiq
 qauŋyaq
 qaunqe-
 qauq (forehead)
 qauq (head sore)
 qauraq
 qavanguq
 qavar-
 qavarni-
 qavarvik

 qavcicuaq

 qavcik
 qavcin
 qavirte-
 qavlunaq
 qavluq
 qavyurte-
 qayaga-, qayagpag-
 qayaq
 qayartur-

 qayigsaq
 qayigyar
 qayumi
 qayuq
 qayutun
 qayuwa
 qecaruq
 qeceg-
 qecik
 qeciq
 qecnge-, qecngerte-
 qecug-
 qecuqite-
 qela
 qelanernarqe-

 qelapegte-
 qelcaq, qelcavak
 qelengllak
 qelengte-
 qelluq
 qellur-
 qelqecir(ar)-
 qelquaq
 qelta
 qelu-
 qemeryaq
 qemiq (hill)
 qemiq (float line)
 qemirrluk
 qemite-
 qena-
 qenarqe-

PROTOFORM

qatŋur-
 qatəŋjun
 qatviaq
 qavəyay
 qavəyay
 qaveyar
 qa(C)unay-
 qayur
 qa(C)ur-
 qayur
 qavarŋuq (under qavar-)
 qavar-
 qavarni- (under qavar-)
 qavarvik (under qavar-)
 qavcicuaq (under qatviy)
 qatviy
 qavcit
 qavir-
 qavlunaq
 qavlu(r)
 qavyurtə-
 qayay-
 qayar
 qayartur- (under qayar)
 qaḍiyyar
 qaḍiyyar
 qayu(q)
 qayur
 qayu(q)
 qayu(q)
 qəcaru(C)ar
 qətəy-
 qəciy
 qəcir(-)
 qətəy-
 qəc(c)uy-
 qəcuqitə-
 qəla-²
 qəlanə(r)ar- (under qəla-¹)
 qəla-¹
 qaḍəy-
 qəḷəŋlak (under qəḷəy-)
 qəḷəy-
 əqlu
 qəḷurtə- (under əqə-¹)
 qaralər-
 qəḷquḍar
 qaltə
 qəlu-
 qəməryar
 qəmir¹
 qəmir²
 qəmirḷuy (under qəmir¹)
 qəmit-
 qəna-
 əqə-²

qenercinrraq
 qenerte-
 qengallek
 qengaq
 qengaraq
 qengaruk

 qengaryak

 qenguq
 qenu
 qep'ag-
 qerar-
 qer'aq
 qerarun, qerrarun
 qercua-
 qercurpak
 qerkite-
 qerqaaller(aq)
 qerqaq
 qerqauq
 qerra-, qerratarte-
 qerraleryug-
 qerrircete-, qerrircar-
 qerrler-
 qerrluk
 qerrsig-
 qerru-
 qerruarte-
 qerrulliik
 qerruq
 qerrur-
 qerruyanarqe-
 qerruyaq, qerruyak
 qertu-
 qertuneq
 qessa-
 qessake-

 qet'e-
 qetek
 qeter-
 qetrar-, qerretrar-
 qetunraq
 qetute-
 qevler-
 qevte-
 qeya-
 qeyu-
 qia-
 qiaq
 qiaryar
 qiguiq
 qiilerte-

 qiiq
 qiive-
 qikar-
 qikcig-
 qikcug(yug)-
 qikertaq

qənərcir
 qənər-
 qəŋaləy (under qəŋar)
 qəŋar
 qəŋarar (under qəŋar)
 qəŋaržuk (under qəŋar)
 qəŋaryak (under qəŋar)
 qəŋu(r)
 qənu
 qəpə-
 əkərar-
 əkərar
 qərarun (under qərar-)
 qirə-
 qakcur- (under qakə(r)-)
 qər-
 qaaqtuq-
 qətək
 qaqḍar
 qərar-
 qaralər-
 qərir-
 qərlər-
 qaqluy
 qarya
 qiru-
 qəru(C)artə-
 qaruiy
 qarḍur
 qəru-
 qiruya- (under qiru-)
 qiruya- (under qiru-)
 qər-
 qərtunəq
 əq(ə)ya-
 əq(ə)yakə- (under əq(ə)ya-)
 əqət- (under əqə-¹)
 qətək
 qətar
 qirətar- (under qirə-)
 qəturar
 qətur-
 qəvlər-
 qəvə(t)-
 qidə-
 qi(yu)(y)(-)
 qidə-
 qi(C)ar
 qa(C)aryar
 qiyuiq
 qi(C)əli- (under qi(C)ət-)
 qidər
 qivə(r)-
 qikar-
 qikciy- (under qikə-¹)
 qikə-¹
 qikərtar

CAY	PROTOFORM		
qikiq	qikar-	qukaqliq	qukaqliq (under qukar-)
qikmiruaq	qikmiruaq ¹ (under qikmir)	qukir-	qukir-
		qukvir-	qukvir-
qiku	qiku	qulair-	quləŋir- (under qulə-)
qilag-	qilay-	qule-	qulə-
qilagaq	qilayar (under qilay)	qulen	qulə(t) (under qulə-)
qilaggluk	qilaytuy (under qilay)	qulig-	quliy-
qilagmiutaq	qilaymi(C)utar (under qilay)	quliq	qulir (under qulə-)
		quliraq	qulirar-
qilak	qilay	qulliq	qullir (under qulə-)
qilangaq	qilanŋar	qulngunritaraan	quləŋŋurutəŋit- (under qulə-)
qillerneq	qitərnər (under qitər-)		qulucuk
qillerte-	qitər-	qulugte-	quluk
qillerutair-	qitərutarir- (under qitər-)	qulungnaq	qulvar- (under qulə-)
		qulvar-	quma(r)
qilug-	qiluŋ-	qumaq	qumiŋ-
qiluq	qilu	qumik	qunətə-
qimag-	qimay-	qungate-	qunəcur-
qimug-	qimuy-	qungcur-	qunŋur(-)
qimugte	qimuytə (under qimuy-)	qunguq	qunŋuturaq
qinerte-	qinər-	qunguturaq	qunŋyar-
qingaq	qinŋar-	qungyar-	quniŋ
qingirte-	qinŋir-	qunik	qunu-
qinike-	qinŋir-	qunu-	qupa
qinkiq	qinki(q)	qupa	quppar (under qupə-)
qinu-	qinu-	qupanuar(aq)	qupanuy(ar)
qinuite-	qinu(C)it- (under qinu-)	qupe-	qupə-
qinurqe-	qinurar- (under qinu-)	qup'luq	qupəŋur
qip'aq	qipəŋar (under qipə-)	qupneq	qupnər (under qupə-)
qipe-	qipə-	qurrasqite-, qurrasqinarqe-	qurasqit-
qisserte-	qisiq	qurre-	qurə-
qiste-	qi(C)ət-	qurrlugtaq	qurrlurtar (under qurrlur-)
qitevte-	qitəvə(t)-		qurrlur-
qitngir-	qitŋir-	qurrlur-	qurə-
qiu-, qiuq (blueberry)	qiyu(ŋ)(-)	qurrsuun	qurun (under qurə-)
qiuq (rock)	qiyur	qurrun	quyər-
qiur-	qiyur-	quser-	quyŋiq
qiurliq, qiugliq	qiyu(ŋ)(-)	qusngiq, quyngiq	quyuuq
qiuryaq	ki(C)uryar	qusva(yug)-	quvya(yuy)-
qivir-	qivir-	qutug-	qutuŋ-
qivru-	qivru-	qutuk	qutu(ŋ)
qivyuq	qivyu(r)	quya-	quya-
quagciq	quvəŋci(q)	quyana	quyanar (under quya-)
quaguk	qu(C)ayḏuy	quu-	quḏu-
quagulek	qu(C)ayḏuləŋ (under qu(C)ayḏuy)	quuk	əqḏuy-
		quuleq, quuleciraq	quyḏər-
quaq, quarnaq	qu(C)ar	quulerte-	quyḏər-
quarruuk	quyḏarutnaq (under quyḏar-)	quumig-	quḏumiŋ- (under quḏu-)
		quunaq	quyḏər-
quarta (anal itch)	quyarta(r)	quuneq	quy(ə)nəq
quarta (cataract in eye)	quvərtə	quuruq	quḏuqur (under quḏu-)
qucak, qucag-	qucaŋ-	quutaar-	quḏu-
qugarruuk	quyḏar-	quuyurni-	quŋuyuy-
qugautnaq	quyḏarutnar (under quyḏar-)	quverta	quvərtə
		quyig-	qulḏiy- (under qulə-)
qugcuaqer-	quyluy-	segg'ar-	əsyar(ar)- (under əḏə)
qugtuqaq	quytuqar	suugi-	əsuy-
qugyuk	quyḏuy	suyute-, cuyute-	cuyutə-
quinag(yug)-	quyinay-	taamlek	ta(a)mlek
qukaq	qukar	taangaq	taanjar

CAY	PROTOFORM	tapete-	tapət ⁻¹ (under tapər(-))
taarri-	taa(ɾa)ri-	tapraq (rope)	taprər ¹
taavtaaɣ, tavtaaɣ	taavtaaɣ	tapraq (spit of land)	taprər ²
taayug(yug)-	tayu(ɣ)-	taqe-	taqə-
tacellɣaɣ	tatəɣar	taqeq	taqar
tacestu-	tatə	taqig-	taqiɣ-
taciɣ	tacir	taqmak	taqmak
tagci-, tagtaɣ	tayci- (under tayə-)	taqte-, taqmigte-	taqə-
tage-	tayə-	taquaɣ	taqu(C)ar
tai-	tayi-	taqukaɣ	taqukaɣ
taima	taðim(m)a	taquq	taquq
taituk	tayətuɣ	tarenraq	tar(ə)nər
taivkar-	taivkar-	tarnaɣ	tarənəɣ
takaneɣ	takar ⁻¹	tarneɣ	tar(ə)nər
takar-	takar ⁻²	tarperaɣ	partərər (under partə)
take-	takə-	tarranqegte-	tarər-
taklar-	taklar- (under takə-)	tarrarte-, tarrite-	tarər-
takli-	takəli- (under takə-)	tartuɣ	tartu
taku	takku (under taku-)	taru	taru
taku-	taku-	taryaɣvak	taryaɣvaɣ
takumcu(yug)-	takumcuɣ- (under taku-)	taryuɣ	tar(ə)yur
takuyar-	takuyar- (under taku-)	tass'uqe-	tatyur-
takvik	takviɣ-	tastur-	tat(ə)tur- (under tatə-)
talaariɣ	talaarə	tatame-	tatamə(t)-
talineɣ	talineɣ (under talu)	tatangquɣ	natanɣur
talinneɣ	talir- (under talu)	tatek	tatak
talite-	talit- (under talu)	tatikik	tatakə (under tatə)
tallegte-	caɬiɣ ⁻¹	tauḡa	taðva
talliman	taḥimat	tauḡken	taɣ ^w akən (under taðva)
talliɣ	taḥir	tavci	tavci
talliɣuɣ	taḥiqur (under taḥir)	tave-	tavə-
tallirpik	taḥirpiɣ (under taḥir)	tayarneɣ	tayarnər
tallur(yug)-	taḥur-	tayima, taima	taðim(m)a
talu	talu	tegak	təɣɣaɣ
talur-, talu-	talur-	teggalquɣ, tegalquɣ	təɣalquɣ
talurte-	talir- (under talu)	tegge-	təɣəɣ-
taluyaɣ	taluyar	tegg'i-	təɣəɣ-
tamalkur-	tamar-	tegleɣ-	təɣtəɣ-
tamar- (all)	tamar-	tegu-	təɣu-
tamar- (lose, be lost)	tammər-	teguaɣ	təɣuðar (under təɣu-)
tamiini	tamaɣani (under tamar-)	tegumiaɣ	təɣum(m)i(C)ar (under təɣu-)
tamlag-	talmay-	tegun	təɣɣun (under təɣu-)
tamlu	tamlu	tek'ar-	tə(k)kar- (under təɣə-)
tamlurun	tamlurun (under tamlu)	tekeɣ	təkər
tamu-	tamur-	tekiq	təkðə(r)
tane-	tanəɣ-	tekite-	təkit-
tanegte-	tanəɣ-	teki(y)ute-	təkiðutə- (under təkit-)
tanem	tanəm	tellumrun	pəɬuɣ-
tangeɣ	taɣər	temci(ke)-	təmci-
tan'geɣ, tan'ger-	tarərnər (under tarər(-))	teme-	təmə-
tan'gerliɣ	tarərnər (under tarər(-))	tem'iɣ, tem'irte-	təm(m)iɾ-
tangerr-	taɣər-	temli-	ətəmli-
tangevkayak	taɣər	tengak	təɣaɣ
tangluɣ	taɣlur	tengayuk	təɣayuy (under təɣaɣ)
tan'gurraq	taɣyuraɣ	tenge-	təɣə-
tangviarrluk	taɣər	tengelraq	təɣəɬrər (under təɣə-)
tanqig-	tanqir	tengluk	təɣluɣ(-)
tanukar-	tanəɣ-	tengmiaɣ	təɣmi(C)ar (under təɣə-)
tapeɣ	tapər(-)	tengru-	təɣru-
taperrnaɣ	tap(ə)ɾarnaɣ (under taprər ¹)	tengte-	təɣət- (under təɣə-)

CAY	PROTOFORM		
tenguk	təŋuɣ	tuntuvak	tuntuvak (under tuntu)
tenguqe-	təŋuqə-	tunu-	tunu
tepa	təpə	tunucuk	tunucuy (under tunu)
tep'aq	təpðar (under təpə-)	tunullek	tu(u)tləɣ
tepe-	təpə-	tunuq	tunnur
tepli-	təpli	tunute-	tunut- (under tunu)
teptukuyuq	təptukuyaq (under təpə)	tunuvar-	tunuvar- (under tunu)
teq	ətər	tupag-	tupay-
teqiyaar(aq), teqirayuli	təkiyaq	tupig-	tupir-
teqsuqaq	teqsuqaq (under ətər)	tupirtaarute-	tupir-
teq'uq	ətəqur- (under ətər)	tup(e)ke-	tupəkə-
teriaq	təriyar (under təriɣ)	tuqluq	tuqlu(ɣ)
terikaniaq	tərikanni(C)ar (under təriɣ)	tuqlur-	tuqlur- (under tuqlu(ɣ))
		tuqmik	tuqmik
		tuqu-	tuqu(-)
terlak	ətərlay (under ətər)	tuqunarge-	tuqunar- (under tuqu(-))
tertuli	ətərtuli(q) (under ətər)	tuqute-	tuqut- (under tuqu(-))
teru, teruluk	təru	turquq, turtuqaq	tuqlu(ɣ)
teruvailitaq	təru	tusek	tuyə
teve-	ətəvə-	tusnga-	tutŋa- (under tut-)
tevir-	təvir-	tuss'araq	tutyar(ar) (under tut-)
tevvaar-	təvvuy-	tussite-	tutyayət-
tevyaraq	ətəvyarar (under ətəvə-)	tus'un	tut-
tua-i, tuar	taðva	tut'e- (arrive)	tut-
tuaten, tuatna-	tay ^w atən (under taðva)	tut'e- (step on)	tutə-
tuavte-	tu(C)avə(t)-	tuteg-	tutəɣ(-)
tugeq	tuɣər(-)	tutemqaq	tutməqar (under tutə-)
tuger-	tuɣər(-)	tutmar-	tutmar- (under tutə-)
tugkar(aq)	tuyəkar(ar) (under tuɣər(-))	tutsaraq	tutyar(ar) (under tutə-)
		tuullek	tu(u)tləɣ
tukaate-	tuka(r)-	tuunraq	tuyənrar
tukar-	tukkar-	tuunri-	tuyənri- (under tuyənrar)
tuker-	tukər-		
tukni-	tukniɣ-	tuusiik	tuðiy
tukullek	tuku(q)	tuuskayar-	tucilar-
tukuq	tukku(r)	tuutaq	tu(C)utar
tulag-	tulaɣ-	tuvqa-	tuverar
tuliik	tuðiy	tuvte-	tupət-
tulimaq	tulimar	tuyek (snipe)	tuðiy
tulukaruk	tulikar	tuyek (shoulder)	tuyə
tuluq	tulur-	tuyur-	tuyur-
tuluryaaq	tuluryar (under tulur-)	uakner	uyaknar
tuma	tumə	uame-	uða(t)-
tumag-	tumaɣ-	uan	uyan
tumagliq	tumaɣ-	uaqliq	uyal(l)ir (under uyan)
tumak	ətəmay	uaqnaq	uyaknar
tumarte-	tumar-	uassiaq	u(ɣ)a(t)saq (under uyan)
tum'arte-	tumðar- (under tumə)	uci	uci
tumci-	tuməci- (under tumə)	uciar-	uci(C)ar- (under uci)
tumnaq	tumənar	uciir-	ucinir- (under uci)
tune-	tunə-	ucluryaq	ulə(t)luyar
tunertu-	tunər-	ucuk	ucuy
tungcirtur-	tunɕir-	ucuqe-	ucur-
tunge-	tunɕ-	uɣasqite-	qura(yaqit)-
tungeq	tunɕər	uɣayar-	ivayar- (under ivar-)
tungliq	tun(ə)lir (under tunɕ-)	uginaq	uyinaq
tungmarte-	tunɕvar-	ugte-	uytə-
tungu-	tunɕu-	uguguaq	uyuyuaq (under uyðuy)
tungyur	tunɕyuq	ugugnaraq	uyðuynar (under uyðuy)
tuntu	tuntu		
tunturyuk	tunturðuy (under tuntu)	uicungaq	uicunjaq

CAY

ui
 uig-
 uigtua-
 uilgaq
 uiluq
 uinge-
 uinguaq, uingusaq
 uirani-
 uirre-
 uita-
 uite-
 uitera^q
 uivaar-
 uivaq
 uive-
 ukamar-
 ukasiruaq

 uki-
 ukisqaq
 ukisqir-
 ukite-
 ukli-, ukli-
 uksi-
 uksuaq
 uksuq
 ukurraq
 ukveqe-
 ukver-
 ula
 ulakitaar-
 ulapeqe-
 ulariq
 uleve-
 ulevlar-
 uliiq
 ulik
 uliun
 ullag-
 ulligte-
 ullirte-
 ulluvak
 ull'uya^q
 ulmirte-
 ulpiarte-
 ulruk
 ulte-
 ulu
 uluaq
 uluar-
 ulug-
 ulur-
 ulurya(yug)-
 uluryanar-

 ulute-
 umci-
 umcig-
 ume-
 umeg-, umek

PROTOFORM

uyi
 uḏəy-
 uḏəytur- (under uḏəy-)
 uyilyar- (under uyi)
 uvilur
 uyinəy- (under uyi)
 uyinj(ŋ)uḏar (under uyi)
 uyirani- (under uyir(ar)-)
 uyir-
 uvita- (under uvi(t)-)
 uvi(t)-
 ivitərar
 uyivḏar- (under uyivə-)
 uyivvar (under uyivə-)
 uyivə-
 ukamar-
 ukaḏiruḏar (under
 ukaḏir)
 uki-²
 ukisqaq
 ukisqaq
 ukit- (under uki-²)
 uyukli- (under uyu-)
 ukyi-
 ukyurar (under ukyur)
 ukyur
 ukurar
 ukvəqə- (under ukvər-)
 ukvər-
 ulə(-)
 ulakitaar-
 ulapə(t)-
 ulariq
 uləvə- (under ulə(-))
 uləvlar- (under ulə(-))
 ulayaq
 uliy(-)
 uli(C)un
 utlay-
 uḥir-
 uḥir-
 utuyay
 ulə(t)luyar
 ulmirtə-
 ulpəy- (under ulət-)
 ulruk
 ulət-
 ulu(q)
 ulu(r)
 ulurar-
 uluy-
 ulur-
 ulurya-
 uluryanar- (under
 ulurya-)
 ulutə- (under ulə(-))
 umciy- (under uməy-)
 umciy- (under uməy-)
 umyuyaq
 uməy-

umi-, umiqsig-
 umiqvanek
 umte-
 umyu(g)aq, umyu(g)aqe-
 umyu(g)artur-
 umyugaite-, umyuarite-

una-
 unair-
 unake-
 unaliq
 unange-
 unarcia-
 unasmur-
 unatar-
 unegte-
 uneq
 unga-
 ungag(u)aq, ungaggaq
 ungair-
 ungak
 ungalaq
 ungi-
 ungair-

ungungsiq
 unguva-
 unguvan

ungilag-
 unglu
 ungpaa(aq)
 ungpek
 ungu-
 unite-
 uniurte-
 univkaraq
 unraq
 unuaq

unuaqu
 unuk
 upag-
 upete-
 up'nerkaq

uqamairi-
 uqamaite-
 uqamaq
 uqe^q
 uqer-
 uqiggete-, uqaggete-
 uqigli-
 uqila-
 uqilngu-
 uqite-
 uqlir-
 uqrun
 uqsuq
 uqua^q
 uquggluk

umi-
 umi-
 uməy-
 umyuyzaq
 umyuyzaq
 umyuyarite- (under
 umyuyzaq)
 una-¹
 unarir-
 unakə- (under una-¹)
 unalir
 unanə- (under una-¹)
 unarcir-
 unaḏmi-
 unatar-
 unəy-
 unər
 unja-
 unja^yzaq
 unjanir- (under unjak)
 unjak
 unjalər (under unjan)
 unji-
 unjumar- (under
 unjuma-)
 unjunsig
 unjuma-
 unjuman (under
 unjuma-)
 unjila^y-
 unlu
 unpəy
 unpəy
 unju-
 unit-
 uni(C)ur-
 univkarar
 unrar
 unnu(C)ar (under
 unnu^y)
 unnuraqu
 unnu^y
 upay-
 upət-
 upən(ə)rakḏar (under
 upən(ə)rar)
 uqimanir-
 uqimanit-
 uqimanjit-
 uqər
 uqər-
 uqinjit-
 uqinjitli- (under uqinjit-)
 uqila-
 uqḏilju- (under uqḏur)
 uqqit-
 uqlir-
 uqərutar (under uqər)
 uqsuq
 uqḏurar (under uqḏur)
 uquy

CAY	PROTOFORM	waten, watna-	ɣʷatən (under uvva)
uquir(aq)	uquiq	wii	uvaŋa
uqumyak	uqḍumyaɣ (under uqḍur)	yaaliagni	ina(va)-
		yaani	ina(va)-
uquq	uqḍur	yaaqvani	ina(va)-
uqurte-	uqḍur- (under uqḍur)	yaate-	inan
uqvik	uqviiɣ	yagneq	iyaynər (under iyayɣ-)
uraruq	uraruq	yagte-	iyayɣ-
ure-	urə-	yaqiur-	iyaaqi- (under iyayɣ-)
urluveq	urluvər	yaqulek	iyaquur
urnir-	urnir-	yaquq	iyaquur
urr'aq	urrar	yave-	yavə-
urrasquq	urrar	yavun	yavun (under yavə-)
urug-	uruɣ- (under urə-)	yiite-	injit- (under inɣuɣ)
uruq	urḍur	yitaar-	inut- ²
uryur-	uryur-	yit'e-	injit-
usaaq	uya(C)aq	yuar-	ivar-
usgu	uyɣu-	yuaq	inɣar (under inɣuɣ)
uskuq	uyukkur(ar)	yugaq	yuy(C)aq (under inɣuɣ)
uskurtuliaraq	uyukkar(ar)	yugnirqe-	inɣunir- (under inɣuɣ)
usper-	uspər- (under uḍəɣ-)	yugte-	yuytə- (under inɣuɣ)
usruq	uyuru(r)	yugyag-	inɣuyayɣ- (under inɣuɣ)
ussneq	usnəq (under uytə-)	yukutaq	iyukuta(r)
ussukcaq, ucukcaq	ucukcaq	yuinaq	inɣuɣinnar (under inɣuɣ)
uste-	uytə-	yuk, cuk	inɣuɣ
usvi, usvitu-	uyvi	yungaq	iyunɲar
usviite-	uyvinjitə- (under uyvi)	yungcar-	yunɲar- (under inɣuɣ)
utakinaq	utakinaq	yuqerte-	yunɲar- (under iyyur-)
utaqa-	utaqə-	yurar-	yuržar-
uterte-, utetmun	utər-	yurvir-	iyuvrir-
utnguk	utɲur	yuu- (live)	inɣuɣ- (under inɣuɣ)
utqiq	ulqir	yuu- (get or put in)	niɣu-
utuqa-	utuqqar	yuuciq	inucir (under inɣuɣ)
utvak	u(u)tu(ɣ)	yuukaq	in(ə)yukar
uu-	uyu-	yuunerrar(aq)	y(u)nnar (under inɣuɣ)
uugnar(aq)	uyḍuɲnar (under uyḍuɣ)	yuurqaq	niḍurqar (under niḍur-)
uulegte-	unɲuləɣ-	yuurmiur-	niḍur-
uumi(yug)-	uyumi-	yuvgeq	nəvɣur
uunglekar-	uyunɲilar- (under uyɣu-)	yuvrir-	iyuvrir-
uugnarqe-	uyur- (under uyɣu-)		
uurcara-	uyɣur-		
uute-	uyut- (under uyɣu-)		
uutuk	uutuk		
uuvlaag-	uyunɲilar- (under uyɣu-)		
uvaa-	uvə(C)a- (under uvər-)		
uver-	əvər-		
uyalek	uyalək (under uya(qur))		
uyamik	uyamiɣ (under uya(qur))		
uyangte-	uyayɣ-		
uyaquq	uya(qur)		
uyatu-, uyakite-	uyatu-		
uyiqe-	uyiqə-		
uyive-	uyivə-		
uyte-	uytə-		
uyug-	uyuyɣ-		
uyunge-	uyunɲə-		
uyuraq	uyurər		
vegtaq	əvəɣtar (under əvəɣ)		
vek	əvəɣ		
wayar-	uvayar-		
wa-	uvva		

Postbases and enclitics

a-	a-
(t)a-	ta-
aatar-	ratar-
allag-	ḥayɣ-
(g)aq	ḍar
(g)aqe-	ḍar-
ar-	ar-
ar(aq)	rar
(g)arar-	rarar-
(g)arkaɣ, (g)arkau-	yarka(C)u-
(g)ar(ar)te-	arartə-
(ng)ar(ar)te-	ɲar- ¹
atarar-	ratar-
=am	(ɲ)am
caar(ar)-	car- ¹
car-	car- ¹
cetaar-	təta(C)ar-
cete-	tət-
ci-	ci-
ciar(ar)-	c(c)ir-

CAY	PROTOFORM		
(u)ciq	ucir	lgu-	ɬ(ə)ɣu-
ci(i)qe-, -ciqiar-	ciqə-	li- (make)	li- ¹
cir-	c(c)ir-	li- (become more)	li- ²
(s)ciryar-	c(c)iryar-	liaq	li(C)ar
cuar(aq)	kyu(C)ar-	liar-	liyar-
cugninarqe-	nit-	linraq	linraq
cuk	cuy	liqe-	liqə-
culngu-	culŋu-	lir-	lir-
cungaq	cunjaq	liri-	li- ²
cuun, -ssuun	ci(C)un	lirneq	lirneq
gguir-	k(k)u(C)ar-	liur-	li(C)ur-
=gguq	ŋu(C)ur	liyar-	liyar-
(g)i-	ði-	llag-	ɬay-
(r)i-	li- ²	lleq (nominalizer)	ɬər ¹
(ng)icag-	ŋicay-	lleq (one that is more)	ɬər ²
ilitaq	ŋilitaq	=lli	ɬi
(ng)illiqe-	ŋiɬiqə-	lli-	ɬi-
(ng)inaq	ŋinnar(-)	=llu	ɬu
(ng)ir-	ŋir-	llug-	ɬuy
(ng)irute-	ŋirutə-	llugte-	ɬuy
ite-	lit-	lluk	ɬuy
(l/q)ite-	lit-	lngu-	lŋu-
(ng)ite-	ŋit-	lria(q)	lri(C)a(q)
=i	i	lu(q)	lu(r)
kaniir-	kkanir-	luaqar-	l(l)u(C)ar-
kanir-	kkanir-	lugpiaq	luɣpiyaq
kanir(ar)-	kkanir-	(u)ma-	(u)ma-
kaq	kðar	(u)maar(ar)-	(u)mar(ar)-
(s)kar(aq)	kar	mar-	mar-
karaq	karaq	mcug-	mcuy-
kcuar(aq), -kcuar(ar)-	kyu(C)ar-	mete-	mətə-
ke- (have as)	kə- ¹	=mi	mi
ke- (one acted on)	kə(-) ²	mi-	mi-
kegci-	kiɣ-	mig-	miɣ-
kegtaq	kəytaq	miu	miru
kegte-	kiɣ-	mli-	mli-
ki-	ki-	myag-	myay-
=kiq	k(k)i(C)ar	(u)n	un
kite-	kðit-	na-	na-
kliute-	li(C)utə-	naciar-	naci(C)ar-
knak	knar	nanrir-	nrir-
knaq	knar	naq	nar
kneq	knar	narqe-	nar-
ksagute-	kyayutə-	naur-	na(C)ur-
ksaite-	kya(C)itə-	nayuke-	yukə-
ku	ku	neq (nominalizer)	nər ¹
kuaq	k(k)ur	neq (one that is more)	nər ²
kuar-	k(k)u(C)ar-	nerraq	n(ə)rar(ar)(-)
kuciq	k(k)ucir	nerrar(aq)	n(ə)rar(ar)(-)
kugte-	kutar-	nerrlugte-	nərɬuy-
kuir-	k(k)u(C)ar-	nertu-	nərtu-
kutag-, kutar(ar)-	kutar-	nga-	ŋa- ¹
kutaq	q(q)un	ngait-	ŋa- ²
kuyuk	k(k)uyuy	ngar-	ŋar- ²
laag-	ɬay-	ngari-	ŋa- ²
lar-	la(r)-	ngarli(q)	ŋar- ²
leg-	ləɣ-	ngate-	ŋa- ²
lek	ləɣ-	nge-	nəɣ-
ler-	tər-	ngig-	niɣ-
lgir-	lyir-	ngnaqe-	naqə-
		ngqerte-	ŋqar-

CAY	PROTOFORM		
ngr(ar)-	ŋr(a)r-	(u)teke-	utəkə-
ngssak, ngssag-	mcaɣ-	ter-	tər-
ngssi-	ŋsi-	tmurte-	tmi(C)ar-
nguaq	ŋ(ŋ)uðar(-)	trute-	trutə-
nguq	ŋuq	tu- (have lots)	tu- ¹
ni-	ni-	tu- (habitually)	tu- ²
niar-	ni(C)ar-	=tuq	tur
niarar-	ni(C)ar-	tuqaq	tuq(q)ar-
nirqe-	n(n)ir-	tur- (eat, use)	tur- ¹
nkuk, nkut	nkuy	tur- (repeatedly)	tur- ²
nqegcaar(ar)-	nqiy- ¹	tuuma-	tu(C)uma-
nqigte-	nqiy- ²	(ng)u-	ŋu-
nrir-	nrir-	(ng)uaq	ŋ(ŋ)uðar(-)
nrite-	nrir-	(ng)un	ŋutə-
peke-	nrir-	(g/t)uq	ður
piaq	və(kə)-	ur-	(C)ur-
pik	piɣ(-)	(g/t)ur(ar)-	ður(ar)-
=qaa	piɣ(-)	urluq	rurluq
qainar-, qainaq	q(q)a(a)	(ng)urte-	ŋ(ŋ)ur-
qaq	qa(C)inar-	vaaug-	vayil(l)uy-
qaqe-, qa'aqe-	qar-	vag-	vay-
qar-	qqaqə-	vailleg-	vayəłəy-
qatar-	k(k)ar-	vailug-	vayəl(l)uy-
qetaar-	k(k)attar-	vakar-	vakar-
qliq	k(k)ətar-	vallag-	vəłay- ¹
qsig-	qlir	vallug-	vəłuy(-)
qu-	ðiɣ-	var-	var-
quq	qu-	vguar-	vlay-
qur-	qur	vik	ðviɣ
r-	qður-	vike-	ðvikə-
r(ur)luq	(V)r-	virte-	virtə-
rpak	rurluq	vkak-	vkak-
rpallar-	vay(-)	vke-	və(kə)-
rqe-	vəłay- ²	vlaag-	vlay-
rraar-	rqa-	vsiar-	vžərar-
rrar-	ɬra(C)ar-	yaaqə-	yaaqə-
rrlak, rrlainaq	ɬrar-	yag-	yay-
rrlug-	ɬlay	yagute-	yyay-
rrlugaq	ɬuy	yak	tyay-
rrluk	luɣpiyaq	yaq	yar
rugaq, rugaat	ɬuy	yaqu(nak)	yaqu(nay)
sqe-	ðuɣar(-)	yar- (would)	yar-
ssaag- (try to)	ðqə-	yar- (go to)	yar(tur)-
ssaag- (fetch)	car- ¹	yaraq	yar
ssiyaag-, ssaag- (too, too much))	car- ²	yarar-	yarar-
ssur-	yay-	yarpiar-	yar-
(te)staili-	ci(C)ur-	yartur-	yar(tur)-
ta-	təta(C)ili-	yaurte-	ya-
(s)ta	tə-	yu-	yu-
taar-	ðə	yuar-	yu(C)ar-
taite-	ta(C)ar-	yug-	yuy-
(u)taq	tarit-	yugar-	yuy-
taq	un	yugnaite-	yuknarit-
tar- (get)	tar	yugnarqe-	yuynar-
tar- (by nature)	tar-	yugnga-	yuyŋa-
tate-, tateke-	t(t)ar-	yuite-	yu(ŋ)it-
te- (cause one to)	tətəkə-	yuk	yuy
te- (catch, go to)	t- ¹	yukaar(ar)-	yukar-
te- (area of)	t- ²	yuke-	yukə-
(u)te-	tə	yuuma-	yuyuma-
	utə-	yuuq	yu(u)q

EASTERN CANADIAN INDEX (Tarramiut Dialect)

Eastern Canadian forms are given in the Inuit Cultural Institute Roman orthography, that is with *qq, rr* and *jj* rather than *rq, qr* and *tj* as in the later Avataq Cultural Institute proposal. Equivalences between this orthography and the orthography used in this dictionary are given below. Symbols of the practical orthography are given in italics. If no equivalence is given it means that the practical orthography uses the same symbol(s) as our orthography. *g* = *γ*, *r* = *ṛ*, *j* = *y*, and *ng* = *ŋ*. Bases ending in a consonant not now determinable (owing mainly to Schneider's Law) end in 'C' and final consonants dropped because of Schneider's law are put in brackets. Postbases, gathered at the end, are given in post-vocalic form (enclitics preceded by '=').

TARRAMIUT - ECI

a'aa
aa (yes)
aa (exclam. of pain), aala
aa-
aamai-
aana
aangajaak-
aannia(q)-
aanni(q)-
aaqqi(k)-, aaqqisur-
aariak
aarlu(q)-
aarluk
aasit
aasivaq
aat-
aatsuk
aattu(q)-
aggaa(q)-
aggajaq
aggajaak

aggak
aggamik

aggauti
aggiq
aggi(q)-
aggiut(i)-
aggu(q)-
agguq-, aggu
agiaq-
agiuppiniaq
ai
ai-
aikaluk
ailaq-
ailitaq
aipa-
aippaq
airaq

PROTOFORM

aka(a)
a(a)ŋ
a(a)
aγa-
aγa-
a(a)na
aana- (under aγa-)
anniaq- (under atŋir-)
atŋir-
aənqiy-
aariak
aarluq-
a(C)arluγ
aaci(in)
aacivak
aat-
aak-
aak-
aḏya(ṛ)
aḏyaruḏar
aḏya(C)ar (under
aḏya(ṛ))
aḏya(ṛ)
ažyaymik- (under
aḏya(ṛ))
ažyaun (under aḏya(ṛ))
aŷir
aγγir- (under aγə-)
aγiy-
avγur- (under avγur-)
aḏyur-
aγiy-
aγiuppak (under aγiy-)
ay
aγə-
aγi
ariar- (under ari-)
ailitaq
aripa-
a(C)ippar
airaq

aiq
aiqqavaq
aitsi(q)-
aitta(q)-
aittau(q)-

aittu(q)-
aiva-
aiviq
aiviqiak
aivva(k)-
ajak-
ajakuluk
ajapiq-
ajauppiak
ajja(q)-
ajjitaq
ajju(q)-
ajjuuk
aju-
ajuaq
ajugaq
ajuji-
ajuq-, ajuri-
ajuqiq-, ajuqiqtu(q)-

ajurir-, ajurit-
ajurnangit-
ajursa(q)-
ajursit-
ajutit-
ajuttaq, ajutta(q)-
ajuurvik
akapaq-
akau-, akaugi-
aki
akiliq
akiliq-
akilliq
akima-, akimajuk-
akimmi(C)-, akimmia(q)-
akiniaq-

akinnaq
akiraq
akisuk-
akit-
akiti
akiuq-
akka(k)
akki(q)-
akuq
akuilitaq
akukittut
akuliaq

akulli

akuni
akunniq, akurnga-
akuq

aḏir
aitqan (under aḏir)
aγə-
aγittar-
aγittarur- (under
aγittar-)
aittuq- (under aγə-)
aiva-
ayvər
aiviqizak
aivvak- (under ayvər)
ayaγ-
ayak
ayapər- (under ayaγ-)
ayarur (under ayaγ-)
aγžaq- (under aγə-)
atə(ḏi)
atžur- (under atə-)
aaγžuur
ayu-
ayu(ž)aq
ayuq-
ayuži- (under ayu-)
ayuq-
ayucirtur- (under
ayuqə-)
ayurir-
ayurnaq- (under ayuq-)
ayuqšaq- (under ayuq-)
ayuqšit- (under ayuq-)
ayu-
ayuktaq-
ayu-
atpaq- (under at-)
akka
aki(-)
akil(l)ir (under aki(-))
akilir- (under aki(-))
akil(l)ir (under aki(-))
akima- (under aki(-))
akitmi(C)-
akini(C)ar- (under
aki(-))
akitnar (under aki(-))
akiraq (under aki(-))
akisuk- (under aki(-))
akima- (under aki(-))
akin (under aki(-))
akirur- (under aki(-))
akkak
akkir-
akurar (under aku(ṛ))
aku(ṛ)
aku(ṛ)
akul(l)irar (under
akulə-)
akul(l)irar (under
akulə-)
ak(k)uvar
akunnəq (under aku(ṛ))
aku(ṛ)

TARRAMIUT - ECI

akuq-
akut-
akuttujumik, akuttutut
ala, alaq
alakka(q)-
alaq-
aliagi-
alianait-

alianaq-, aliasuk-
aliguq
alik-
alingit-
aliq
aliqtiik
alittu(q)-
alivaq-
alla
alla(C)-
allaa(k)-, allaanga-
allaaq
allaat
allai(q)-
allaniq
allaq
allaqi-
allatiq-

allaut(i)
alliaq
alli(q)-
alliq
alliraq
alliruq
allu
alluaq
allu(q)- (disjoint jaw)
allu(q)- (step over)
allu(q)- (dive into water)
alluraq
allurniqtu-
aluk-
alumiraq-
alupak-, alupaq-

alupiq-
aluq
aluttiniq
amaamak
amaaq-
amaq, amaaq
amaruq
amaulligaaq

amauraq
amaut
amiakku
amigari-
amila

PROTOFORM

akur-
akut- (under aku(r))
akultu- (under aku(r))
alaq
alaŋkar-
alar-
alianaq-
aliyanarit- (under
aliya-)
aliya-
aliyuq
aŋəy-¹
alinjit-
aləq
aŋirtə
aŋəytur- (under aŋəy-)
ali
atla
alyar(-)
avlər-
allaq
aylaan
allar(ir)-
atlanər (under atla)
alŋar(-)
allar(ir)-
allaqtəq- (under
allar(ir)-)
aylaun (under alŋar(-))
atlirar (under at(ə)-)
aylər(-)
atlir (under at(ə)-)
atliqar (under at(ə)-)
ayluqur (under aylur)
anlu
anlu(C)ar (under anlu)
aylur
amŋur-
aŋŋur-
avlurəq (under amŋur-)
amŋur-
aluy-
alupak- (under aluy-)
aluməraq- (under
aluy-)
aluməraq- (under aluy-)
alu(r)
aluktətnəq
ama-
amar-
amaaq
amaqur
amautləyaq (under
amarutləy)
ama(C)ur
amaun (under amar-)
aminar
aməyaq-
a(a)m(ilaa) (under
a(a)ŋ)

amiliraq
amiq
amiraq
amirruq
amisut
amittukaaq
ammaaq
amma, ammalu
amma(q)-
ammalurik-
ammaniriik
ammut
ammuti
amu-
amuaq-
anaana
anaatsaq
anaq
anau-
anautaq

angak
angajuk
angajuqqaq

angajurnguq

angajutsiq

angakkuq
angi-
angiaq
angiinna(q)-
angili-
angillutaq
anginaaq-
angiq-
angirramut
angirra(q)-
angu-
anguaq-
angula-
anguma-, angummati-
angusalluk

angusuqtuq, angusuyuq
anguti
angutiviaq
anguuq-
anguuti

anguvigaq
ani-
aniguq-, anigguq
aniqtuq
ani(k)
aniqta
aniqtiri-
anirniq
anirsaatuq

amiləqar (under amit-)
amir
amirar (under amir)
amilruq (under amit-)
aməcu-
amit-
akmaaq
amma
aŋvar- (under aŋva-)
aŋalur- (under aŋva-)
aŋva-
at(ə)-
ammun (under amu-)
amu-
amurar- (under amu-)
ana(a)na
a(a)nakaq
anaqa
anayū-
anayutar (under
anayū-)
aŋay
aŋayuy
aŋayuy(q)ar (under
aŋayuy)
aŋayunruq (under
aŋayuy)
aŋayuklir (under
aŋayuy)
aŋalkur
aŋə-
aŋŋi-
aŋit-
aŋ(ə)li- (under aŋə-)
aŋillur- (under aŋit-)
aŋənaaq- (under aŋə-)
aŋər- (under a(a)ŋ)
aŋilraq- (under aŋit-)
aŋilraq- (under aŋit-)
aŋu-
aŋuðar-
aŋula-
aŋuma- (under aŋu-)
aŋucallur (under
aŋun)
aŋuyu(r)- (under aŋu-)
aŋun
aŋutəviaq (under aŋun)
aŋuður-
aŋuðarun (under
aŋuðar-)
aŋuviyaq
anə-
aniyuq- (under anə-)
anəyir- (under anə-)
anaya-
anirta
anərtəqə- (under anər-)
anər-
anərya(C)ar- (under
anər-)

TARRAMIUT - ECI

anit-
 aniu
 annaaqtu(q)-
 annak-
 annгаа-
 annгаq
 anngi(C)-
 anniri-, annirusuk-
 annitu-
 annuraaq
 anu
 anuri
 anursili
 apaak-
 apaapa
 apiri-
 apirsu(q)-
 appa(q)-
 appai-
 appaq
 apujjaq
 apujjasuq-
 apummaq
 apuq-
 aput
 aqajaq
 aqajuani
 aqali
 aqaq-
 aqi-
 aqiaq
 aqiaruq

 aqiggiq
 aqilluqaaq
 aqit-, aqili-
 aqittuq
 aqpaa(q)-
 aqpasua-, aqpangiq-
 aqpik
 aqqa(q)-
 aqqala-
 aqqunaq-
 aqqusaa(q)-

 aqqusiniq

 aqquiti
 aqtaq-
 aqtuq
 aqu
 aqui-
 aqupi-

 aqut-
 aquuti
 aquvit-
 ariu-, ariuk-
 ariuniku
 arli(k)-

PROTOFORM

anət- (under anə-)
 aniγu
 aŋənaaq- (under aŋə-)
 annay-
 aŋər- (under a(a)ŋ)
 an(ə)γar(ar)
 aŋiγ
 atŋiqə- (under atŋir-)
 aŋə-
 atnuraaq (under atə-)
 anu
 anuqə
 anuqlir- (under anuqə)
 apəktət-
 ap(p)a²
 apərə-
 apərə-
 atpaq- (under at(ə)-)
 atpaq- (under at(ə)-)
 alpa(γ)
 apun (under apə-)
 apun (under apə-)
 apummar
 apur-
 apun (under apə-)
 aqayay
 aqayū
 akka
 aqay-
 aqə-
 aq(ə)yar
 aq(ə)yaqur (under
 aq(ə)yar)
 aqəðγir
 aqilluk (under aqit-)
 aqit-
 aqit-
 aqva-
 aqva-
 aqəvðiγ
 atrar- (under at(ə)-)
 aləmgar-
 alqunar-
 apqucaa- (under
 aprun)
 apqucinəq (under
 aprun)
 aprun
 arcar-
 artur-
 aqu
 aqu(C)i-
 aqup(p)i- (under
 aqumə-)
 aqut- (under aqu)
 aqu(r)un (under aqu)
 aqumə-
 ar(ə)yu-
 ar(ə)yu-
 arli(C)-

arnaq
 arnaviaq
 arngilik-

 arnguaq
 arraani, arragu
 arri-
 arsa(C)-
 arsaa(q)-
 arsairaut
 arsaniq
 arsaquq
 arsi-
 arsu(k)-
 arviq
 arvitaqtuq
 asa(k)-
 asi, asiani
 asigiyaq-
 asiruq-
 asiu-
 asivaq
 asivaq
 asu-
 asuila, asuguuq
 at(i)-
 ata-
 ataaq-
 ataata
 ataatsiaq
 atai
 ataniq
 atauq
 atausiaq-

 atausiq
 atauti
 ati-
 atii
 atigi
 atiq
 atiq-
 atsa, atsak
 atsagiikkuti

 atsajuaq
 atsa(k)-, atsakaa(q)-
 atsalik-
 atsalua
 atsaq
 atsataq-
 atsi(q)-
 atsu-
 atsunaq
 atsut
 attagu
 attataq-
 attu(q)-
 attuq
 atuaq-, atuarniq
 atungaq

arnar
 arnaviaq (under arnar)
 an(ə)rilək- (under
 anər-)
 aγanru(Car)
 alrani (under alər)
 arri-
 aqla-
 arrar-
 aqla-
 aqsaq
 akðanqur
 aqci-
 aqaycyγ- (under aqayγ-)
 arvər
 arvir-
 ažak-
 aci
 aciγə- (aci-²)
 aciruq- (under aci-²)
 aciu- (under aci-²)
 aacivak
 acivaq- (under aci-²)
 acu-
 acu
 at(ə)-
 ata-
 ataaq- (under at(ə)-)
 ata(a)ta
 ata(a)ta
 ata²
 atanər (under ata-)
 ata-
 atauciraq- (under
 atarucir)
 atarucir
 attan (under ata-)
 atə-
 ata²
 atəkə-
 atər
 atər- (under at(ə)-)
 accay
 akšayitkutaq (under
 akðay-)
 akðay-
 akðay-
 akšalək- (under akðay-)
 akðay-
 aklaq
 apcak-
 accir- (under atər)
 aklu-
 akluna(a)q
 akcut
 ataku (under ata²)
 attaq- (under ata-)
 aγtur-
 atur(ar) (under aŋə-)
 atuaq- (under atur-)
 atunar

TARRAMIUT - ECI

atunit
 atuq-
 au-
 augiaq
 aujaq-
 auk
 auk-
 auka
 aukkaniq

 aula-
 aulaikkaq
 aulajaiq-

 aulajja(k)-

 aulasaq-
 aulat-
 aulikkaq
 aullaag-
 aullaat
 aulla(q)-
 auma-
 auma, aumaq
 aumajaaq-
 aummisiq-
 aunaag-

 aunniq
 aunniut-
 aupaluutaq, aupalaqtuq

 aursaa(q)-
 autsa(q)-
 auviq
 auvvik
 avaagi-
 avaala-
 avaalaqiaq
 avaaq-
 avagi-
 avat(i)-
 avatangi-
 avik-
 aviliuq-
 avinngaq
 aviui-, aviur-
 avuti-, avuyuq
 avvaq
 avvia(q)-
 iga-, iga
 igaarniq
 igalaaq
 igavik
 iggiaq
 iggut
 igimaq
 igit-
 igumii-
 igunaruq-

PROTOFORM

atunəm
 atur-
 aru-
 aḏuyyar (under aḏuy)
 aužaq (under aru-)
 aḏuy (under aru-)
 auk- (under aru-)
 aka(a)
 aupkarnəq (under
 aru-)
 arula-
 aulait- (under arula-)
 aulay(y)an̄iq- (under
 arula-)
 aulayyak- (under
 arula-)
 aulacaq- (under arula-)
 arulat- (under arula-)
 aulait- (under arula-)
 aullaag- (under arula-)
 aullaag- (under arula-)
 arullar- (under arula-)
 aru-
 a(C)umar
 a(C)umar
 aummin
 aḏun(ə)rar- (under
 aḏuy)
 aunnəq (under aru-)
 aunnəq (under aru-)
 aukpaluk- (under
 aḏuy)
 auqcaaq-
 auk- (under aru-)
 aruvər(ar)
 aužvik
 avaayə-
 avaala-
 avaalaqiaq
 avaaq- (under ava-)
 avaayə-
 avan
 avatənjir- (under avan)
 avəy-
 avi(r)lur-
 avəl̄jar
 aviru-
 avət- (under avəy-)
 avvaq (under avəy-)
 avḏir- (under avḏar²)
 əya-
 əya(C)ar (under əya-)
 əyalər
 əȳyaviy (under əya-)
 iȳyar(ar) (under iȳə-)
 əv̄yun (under əvək-)
 əyimar
 əyət-
 əyuma(t)-
 əyunaq

iguuti
 ii-
 iigaq
 ijaruq-
 ijaruvak
 iji
 ijiq-
 ijiraq
 ijjangu-
 ijjaq
 ijjarut
 ijji
 ijji(t)-
 iiju(q)-
 ijjua(q)-
 ijjuatut-
 ijjuk
 ijjuri-
 ijjukka(q)-
 ijuq-
 ijuraq
 ijuri-, ijjuri-
 ikaaq-
 ikajuq-
 iki, iki- (cut block of snow)
 iki- (embark, get in)
 ikiaq
 ikii
 ikiliq-
 ikiq
 ikirasaq
 ikirnguaq
 ikisaq-
 ikit-
 ikkaruq
 ikkat-
 ikkiit-
 ikkiq
 ikuala-, ikuallarutiritsi-
 ikuma-
 ikupigaq-
 ikuq-
 ikurraq
 ikusik
 ikuutaq
 ila
 ilaa
 ilaani
 ilaaq, ilaaqtu(q)-
 ilagi-
 ilaii
 ilaliuq-
 ilangan(n)i
 ilannaaq
 ilannga(q)-
 ilanngiut(i)-
 ilaviniq
 ili-
 iliarjuk
 ilik
 ilima-, ilimasuk-

əyut-
 əyə-
 iȳəyar-
 əžəruq- (under əḏə)
 əžaruq (under əḏə)
 əḏə
 əḏər-
 iḏərar (under iḏər-)
 əpyal̄ju- (under əpə-)
 əȳžaq
 əpžarun
 itḏə
 əžžit- (under əḏə)
 nəvḏur
 əžžut-
 imḏur-
 əȳḏuy
 əžžut-
 əḏəvkar- (under əḏət-)
 əžžut-
 iḏərar (under iḏər-)
 əž(ž)urə- (under əžžut-)
 əkərar-
 ikayur-
 əki
 əkə²
 əkiḏar
 ikki
 əkiliq- (under əki)
 əkər
 əkəracak (under əkər)
 əkənružaq
 əkə¹
 ikəy(ə)t-
 ətkalruq (under ətə-)
 ətyat-
 ipyit- (under ipəy-)
 iṅkir
 əkuala- (under əkə¹)
 əkuma- (under əkə¹)
 ikuy-
 əkuq-
 əkəvraq (under əkərar)
 ikuyəy
 ikuyutar (under ikuy-)
 ila(-)¹
 ila²
 ilaṇa(t)ni (under ila(-)¹)
 ila(C)ar (under ila(-)¹)
 ilakə- (under ila(-)¹)
 ila²
 ilali(C)ur- (under ila(-)¹)
 ilaṇa(t)ni (under ila(-)¹)
 ilannar (under ila(-)¹)
 ilan̄jar- (under ila(-)¹)
 ilan̄jir- (under ila(-)¹)
 ilavinəq (under ila(-)¹)
 əli-
 əliyar(ar)
 iliy
 əlima-

TARRAMIUT - ECI

ilinngataq
 iliqiluk-
 ilira-, ilirasuk-
 ilirniku, iliq-
 ilisaq-
 ilit-
 ilitari-
 ilitsimajuq
 iliug-
 ilitti(q)-
 ilivvik
 illaiguti

 illauq
 illi(q)-
 illiaq
 illiq, illinaq
 illiti
 illu (house)
 illu (one of a pair)
 illuaq
 illui-
 illukitaaq-
 illunga-
 illutuq-

 illutut
 illuuq
 ilu
 ilu-
 iluit-
 iluliarusiq
 ilulli-
 ilulliq
 ilungiqtu(q)-
 ilupaaq
 ilupiraq
 ilusiq
 ilutaq
 iluti
 iluviq
 imak
 imaq
 immaq(a)
 imaruq-
 imia-
 imik-, imikkaatiq-
 iminnga(C)-
 imiq
 imiqqutaaq
 imiqqutailaq

 imiqta(q)-

 imiruk-

 imma(k)-

 immi-, imminiir-
 immi(q)- (fill with water)

PROTOFORM

iliy
 iləqə-
 əlira-
 əlirəqə-
 əlicar- (under əlit-)
 əlit-
 əlitaqə- (under əlit-)
 əlicima- (under əlit-)
 əti-
 əliktəq-
 ət(t)iviɣ (under əlu(r)-)
 il(l)ayirun (under
 il(l)ay-)
 imla(C)u(ɣ)
 iyliq-
 ənli(C)ar
 inlær
 iylin (under inlær)
 əɳlu
 inlu
 inlu
 əðəɳuy- (under əðə)
 inluk(k)ita(C)ar-(inlu)
 il(l)uɳa (under ilu)
 iyłuktu(u)q- (under
 inlu)
 inlutun (under inlu)
 ətlu(r)-
 ilu
 ilu- (under ilu)
 iluit- (under ilu)
 ilul(l)irar (under ilu)
 ilulli- (under ilu)
 ilullir (under ilu)
 ilunjiq- (under ilu)
 ilupər(ar) (under ilu)
 ilupər(ar) (under ilu)
 əlucir (under ət-)
 ilutar (under ilu)
 əlun
 əlivər (under əlu(r)-)
 imma
 ima(r)
 imma
 imaruq- (under ima(r))
 əməɣ-
 imə-
 imə-
 əməɳ(-)
 əmətqutaaq
 əmətqutailaq (under
 əmətqutaaq)
 əmərtar- (under
 əməɳ(-))
 əməruk- (under
 əməɳ(-))
 imanəɣ- (under
 ima(r))
 əmi-
 immir- (under ima(r))

immi(q)- (without stopping)

immiaq
 immit-
 immuk
 imu-
 imulluk
 inaluaq
 inangiq-
 inat-
 ingi(q)
 ingiaq-
 ingirra-
 ingit-
 ingiulik
 ingiuq-
 ingula-
 iniq-
 ini-
 ini
 inilla(k)-
 iniqti(q)-
 iniqu(C)-, iniqugi-
 iniquanaq-

 inna(k)-, innaq (flintstone)
 innaq (cliff)
 innaq-
 inngiluttaaruti

 innia(C)-
 inni(q)-
 inni(t)-
 inniq
 innitait
 inuaq-
 inugaq
 inuggagulligaaq

 inugiattut
 inuilaq
 inuillitiq-
 inuk
 inuq-
 inutsuk
 inuu-
 inuusiq
 inuusuttuq
 ipa(k)
 ipi-
 ipiiq-
 ipik-
 ipiq (dirt)
 ipiq (chain)
 ipiq-
 ipiqqaku
 ipiraaq-
 ipiraq
 ipiraq- (put aside)
 ipiraq- (hit with whip)
 ipirautaq

əɣmir-
 əmmiaq (under əməɳ(-))
 əmmiit (under əməɳ(-))
 əmmuy
 imu-
 imu-
 injaluk
 ənəɳir- (under ənə)
 əna-
 əɳə
 inɣar-
 inlira-
 inət-
 in(ə)yuləɣ
 inəq-
 inut-¹
 inəq-
 ini-
 ənə
 ənəllak- (under ənə)
 inər-
 inəqə-
 inəqyunar- (under
 inəqə-)
 əknənəɣ- (under əkə-¹)
 əpnar
 inɳar-
 əməɳə(r)- (under
 əməɣ-)
 inɳit- (under inɳuy)
 inniq- (under ini-)
 inɳit- (under inɳuy)
 ək(ə)nər (under əkə-¹)
 innitar (under ini-)
 inuaq- (under inɳuy)
 inɳyar (under inɳuy)
 inuɣaqtuləɣ (under
 inɳuy)
 inuɣyaɣ- (under inɳuy)
 inuilaq (under inɳuy)
 inuilaq (under inɳuy)
 inɳuy
 ənur-
 inukšuk (under inɳuy)
 inuɣu- (under inɳuy)
 inuɣucir (under inɳuy)
 inuusuk- (under inɳuy)
 əpaɣ
 əpə-
 əprir- (under əpər)
 ipəɣ-
 əpər
 ipiq(-)
 ipiq(-)
 ipəraq¹
 ivər-
 ipiraq (under ipiq(-))
 ipəraq-¹
 ipəraq-²
 əpiqarutar (under
 əpiqar-)

TARRAMIUT - ECI

ipit-
ipiutaq
ippa(C)-
ippa(q)-, ippaq
ippasaq
ippiajuk
ippigi-
ippigaq
ippigusuk-
ippik
ipu
ipummi(q)-
iput-
iput
iqalugaq

iqaluk
iqaq-
iqaqtik
iqi-
iqiak-
iqiasutu-
iqiq
iqiqquq
iqirraq
iqit-
iqpa(q)-, iqpaai-
iqqa-
iqqa(q)-, iqqai-
iqqanaiq-

iqqanaqtuq
iqqaq
iqqasaq-, iqqatai-
iqqi(C)-
iqqiq
iqquma-
iqquq
iqquq- (hit target)
iqquq- (wipe backside)
iqtursit
irit-
irli(k)-, irligi-
irngali-
irnga(q)-
irngaut
irngutaq
irni-
irniaq
irniq
irnisag
irnisuk-
irraviit
irrutuq-
irsaq
irsi-
irsipaq
isagutaq-
isak-, isaak-
isaq

PROTOFORM

əpə-
ipiutaq (under ipiq(-))
əpər
əpparir-
ikpaq
əkvi(C)ar
ikviy-
əkviy
ikviy-
əkviy
əpu
ipummiq-
iput-
ipun (under iput-)
iqatuyar (under
iqatuy)
iqatuy
iqaq-
iqartə
əqə¹
iqlay
əq(ə)ya-
iqə(r)
iqəlqur
iqəžraq (under iqə(r))
əqət- (under əqə¹)
əqpaq-
ətqaq (under ətər)
ənqar-
ənqanaiq- (under
ənqar-)
ənqar-
ətqaq (under ətər)
əqgar- (under əyət-)
ətqik-
inqir
ətquma- (under ətər-)
iqqur
əlqur-
iq(q)uq- (under iqquq)
irtur-
əri-
irləkə- (under ir(ə)ləy-)
inruma-
inraq-
inraun (under inraq-)
inrutaq
irni- (under irnər)
irni(C)ar (under irnər)
irnər
irnəkðar (under irnər)
irnisuk- (under irnər)
əlraviy
ərrur- (under ərə¹)
iqšaq (under iqə(r))
iqci-
iqliq
isaγutə- (under iyay-)
iyay-
ica-

isaqqilaa-
isaruq
isijjuatuq-, isijjurik-
isiq (steam)
isiq (drum skin or cover)
isiriaq
isiviC-
isuaq-
isuarsi-
isuk
isulluk
isuma-
isumaalugi-

isumagi-

isumaliuq-
isumannik
isumatu-

isunngaq
isuq-
isuraqtujuq
isurri-
isutsiq
itaaq-
itagi-, itanna(q)-
iti-
itigait
itigammaaq
itigaq-
itillima-
itilliq

itimak
itimmi(k)-
itiq
itiq- (wake up)
itiq- (enter)
itirlak
itiruq
itivit-
itsaq
itsi
itsi(C)-
itsigi-
itsiva-
itsivik
itsu(k)-
itsu(q)-
itsua(q)-
itsuti
itta(q)-
ittaaq
ittangiq-
ittaniku
ittaqajarngit-
ittiq
ittuluk-
ittuq
itturaq

iyaaqi- (under iyay-)
iyaqur (under iyay-)
əcəmduy-
əðir
əcīr
əsiriak- (under əðir)
əcivət-
əturar-
ətuaqci- (under əturar-)
isu(k)
isuyluk (under isu(k))
icuma(-)
icumaaluyə- (under
icuma(-))
icumayə- (under
icuma(-))
icuma(-)
icuma(-)
icumatu- (under
icuma(-))
iyunhar
əcur-
isuraq (under isu(k))
əturri- (under əturar-)
isukliq (under isu(k))
itərar- (under itər-)
itay-
ətə-
itəyar (under itəy)
itəyar (under itəy)
ətəyaq-
ətəmli- (under ətər-)
ətəvərar (under
ətəvə(t)-)
ətəmay
itəymiy- (under itəy)
ətər
ətər-
itər-
ətərlay (under ətər)
ətəqur (under ətər)
ətəvə(t)-
itcaq²
əyyi(r)
ikšək- (under inət-)
əkli-
ikšəva- (under inət-)
əklərviy (under əkə²)
əvcuy-
iyyur-
itcuaq- (under iyyur-)
əyžutət
əvtər
əvtər
əvtər
əytar (under əyət-)
əvtər
əvtər
əyтуy(-)
əltur
ikturaq (under inət-)

TARRAMIUT - ECI

iva-
ivaa-
ivajaq-
ivalu
iviangiq
ivik
ivik-
iviq-
ivitaaruq

ivu-
ivugait
ivva(q)-
ivvit
kaak-, kaattu(q)-
kaillua(q)-

kaimit-
kaipinga-
kaittaq
kaivalla(k)-

kaivalua-, kaivaluaq

kaivit-, kaivat-
kajai-
kajjiq
kajju(k)-

kajjuaq

kajungiq-

kajuq
kajusi-
kakak-
kaki-
kakijjut
kakilisaq
kakillaalitsi-
kakillanaqutit

kakivak
kakkiq
kakkiviaq
kalirraq
kalit-, kalik-
kallak
kallu
kalluraq-
kaluti
kama-
kamagi-
kamik
kamilla(q)-

kamillaa(q)-

kanaaq
kanajuq

PROTOFORM

əva-
ivar-
ivayar- (under ivar-)
ivalu
əvyar(ŋ)ir
əvəy
əvək-
ivəq-¹
ivitaaruq (under
 ivitərar)
iŋ(ə)yu-
iŋ(ə)yukar
əvə(ŋ)ləy-
əlpət
ka(C)əy-
kaivluaq- (under
 kayəmə(t)-)
kayəmə(t)-
kapət-
kaivca(a)q
kažəvallaq- (under
 kaðəvə(t)-)
kažəvallaq- (under
 kaðəvə(t)-)
kaðəvə(t)-
kayaq-
kavžaq
kauyaq- (under
 kaðuy-)
kay(y)u(C)ar (under
 kayu-)
kayunŋiq- (under
 kayu-)
kayuq
kayu-
kakaŋ-
kaki-
kakkin (under kaki-)
kakilacak
kakilla- (under kaki-)
kakillanaq (under
 kaki-)
kaki(C)ar (under kaki-)
kakkiq
kakkivik
kalirraq
kaləy-¹
kavlay
katluy
kaləy-¹
kallun (under kaləy-¹)
kama-
kamakə- (under kama-)
kaməy
kamillaq- (under
 kaməy)
kamillaaq- (under
 kaməy)
kanay
kanayu(r)

kangi
kangiisuk-
kangilliŋ
kangiqquti-
kangirsuk
kangivaq-
kanguq
kangusaq
kaniq
kanivaut
kanngu(suk)-
kapi-
kapit-
kapitaq
kappia(suk)-
kapput(i)-
kapuq-
kapuut
karnga(q)-
kasuk
kasuq-
kasuut(i)-

katak
katak-
kati-
katima-
katirsu(q)-
katit-
katsuaq

katsunga-, katsungait-
katuk-
kau-
kaugaq-
kauk
kauk-
kautaq

kautuq-
kavisik
kavisilik

kia
kiak, kiak-
kiasik
kiati
kiggaluk

kiggaq
kiggavik
kiggiq
kiggumiaq

kigiaq

kiguk
kiguti
kii-
kiinailitaq

kanjir
kanjirci- (under kanjir)
kanjillir (under kanjir)
kanjir
kanjirluy (under kanjir)
kanjivar- (under kanjir)
kanjur
kannuyar
kanər
kanivarun
kayŋu-
kapə-
kapət-
kapətaq (under kapət-)
kappəya-
kapputə- (under kapə-)
kapur- (under kapə-)
kappun (under kapə-)
kanraq-
katyuy-
katyuy-
katyuyutə- (under
 katyuy-)
katak (under kataŋ-)
kataŋ-
katə-
katəma- (under katə-)
katəqšat (under katə-)
katət- (under katə-)
kay(y)u(C)ar (under
 kayu-)
katcuq-
katuk-
kayu-
kauyaq- (under kaðuy-)
ka(C)uy
kaðuy-
kað(ð)uyun (under
 kaðuy-)
kayu-
kapəcir
kapəcilək (under
 kapəcir)
ki(na)
kiðay(-)
kiyayəy
kiyan
kəvəluŋ (under
 kəvəar)
kəvəar
kəð(ə)kaviy
kəyŋəq (under kəyə-)
kəvəumiaq- (under
 kəvəy-)
kəyi(C)ar (under
 kəyə-)
kiyuy
kəyun (under kəyə-)
kəyə-
kiinailitaq (under
 kəyinər)

TARRAMIUT - ECI
kiinannguaqkiinaq
kiinna(k)-kiita
kijiliq-
kijja(q)-
kijjiaaq-
kikiak
kikiik-
kikka(q)-
kikkuliq
kikkut
kilak-, kilaaq-
kiligaq-
kiliq-
kilit-
kiliutaq
killaa(q)-
killak (teeth interval)
killak (hole or tear)
killi
killi(C)- (cut)
killi(C)- (affect)
killigi-
killiq (wound)
killiq (furthest towards sea)
killu(q)-
killumut
kilu
kiluaq-
kiluk
kiluuaq-
kimattuut(i)
kimmautiik
kimmautingu-
kimmi-
kimmia(q)-kimmik
kimminaq
kimmiquaqkina
kinaa-
kingik-
kingu-
kingulli(C)-, kingullipaaq
kinguniq
kinguraq
kinguraq-
kinguvaq
kinguvaq-
kini-
kinipa-
kiniq
kinqtaq

kiniritsi(C)-, kiniritsiaq

PROTOFORM

kəyinaqur (under
kəyinar)
kəyinar
kiinnakcaq- (under
kəyinar)
ki(i)
kəʒə(k)-
kəpðar- (under kəpə-)
kiððir- (under kiðay)
kəkyay
kikiik-
kəp(ə)kar-
kikkuləq
ki(na)
kəlay-
kəliyar- (under kəliy-)
kiliir-
kələ(t)-
kəliy-
kənlə
kəklay
kəllaq (under kəlay-)
kənlə
kəplir- (under kəpə-)
kəvlər-
kənləkə- (under kənlə-)
killir (under kilir-)
kətlir (under kətə-)
kəpluq- (under kəpə-)
kənlur
kəlu
kəluaq- (under kəluq)
kəluq
kəluvar- (under kəlu)
kəmaktuun
kəymar-
kəymar-
kiimmi- (under kəyə-)
kəymi(C)- (under
kəyə-)
kitmiq
kitniq
kitmilqur (under
kitmiq)
ki(na)
kəni-
kəŋək-
kiŋu-
kiŋul(l)iir (under kiŋu-)
kiŋunər (under kiŋu-)
kiŋuraq (under kiŋu-)
kiŋurar- (under kiŋu-)
kiŋuvaq (under kiŋu-)
kiŋuvar- (under kiŋu-)
kini-
kəni-
kəniir
kənəqtaq (under
kənər-)
kinər-

kinirmi(k)-

kinit-
kinnaq
kinngiq
kipi-
kipit-
kippa(q)-
kippaq
kipparittuq
kipuC-
kisaq
kisi-, kisiani
kisit-
kiti-
kitsa(q)-, kitsa(r)uti
kitsauti
kitsuk
kitturaq-kitturiaq
kituuna
kiu-
kiuma-kivi-
kivik-
kivva(k)-
kivvia(q)-
kuanniq
kujak-
kujapigaqkujaq
kujja(q)-
kukik
kukkiq
kullu
kumak
kumaruaqkumik-
kunik-
kuqqut(i)-
kusiq
kusugaq
kutak-
kutsasuk-
kutsi(t)-, kutsiq
kutsuq
kutuuq
kuuk
kuunga-
kuuruq
kuusug-
kuutsinaaqkuutsiniq
kuutsiq
kuutu-kəniirmiy- (under
kəniir)
kənit- (under kəni-)
kinnaq (under kinər-)
ilŋir
kəpə-
kəpət-²
kətvər- (under kətə-)
kəppar (under kəpə-)
kəpparirik (under kəpə-)
kiput-
kicar (under kit-)
kəði-
kəcit-
kətə-
kəkcaq-
kəkcaun
kəkluy-
kəkturaq- (under
kəkə-)
kəyturyar
kitu (under ki(na))
ki(C)u-
ki(C)umya- (under
ki(C)u-)
kivə-
kəvəy-
kəvvak- (under kəvəy-)
kəvir-
kuanniq
kuyaq- (under kuyay)
kuyapəyar (under
kuyay)
kuyay
kutʒaq-
kukiq
kumkar
kumlu
kumay
kumaruaq (under
kumay)
kuməy-
kunik-
ku(C)u(y)-
kucir- (under kutə)
kucukar
kutak-
kukðay-
kupci-
kuccur
kutə
kuðəy
ku(C)u(y)-
quðuqur (under quðu-)
ku(C)u(y)-
kuðuccinər (under
kuðuccir)
kuðuccinər (under
kuðuccir)
kuðuccir
ku(C)u(y)-

TARRAMIUT - ECI

kuvi-
maajjaq
maak-
maalaa-
maannakut
maaq-, maarala-
maattu
mait-
majja(C)-
majuaq-

majuq-
majuqqaq

majuraq-

majurauti

maki-
makit-
makita-
makiti
makitiq-

makku(q)-, makkuluk-
makkut(i)-
malak
malik
malik-
malirsu(q)-, malirsuaq

malliq-
malugi-
mamait-

mamaq-
mamari-

mami
mamia-
mamasutsa(q)-
mamit-
manaq
mangat-
mangik-, mangia(q)-
manguk-
mani-
maniilaq
manijjugaq-

manik-
maniq
maniraq

manna
manngait-
manngiq
manngu(C)-
mannguk

PROTOFORM

kuvə-
maŋaŋ-
maŋaŋ-
maru-²
maðətən
maaq-
maŋaŋ-
mait-
mavžak- (under mamə-)
mayurar(ar)- (under
mayur-)
mayur-
mayuqqaq (under
mayur-)
mayurar- (under
mayur-)
mayurarun (under
mayur-)
makə-
makət-
makəta- (under makət-)
makətər
makətəq- (under
makət-)
mapkuq-
mak(k)utə-
malak
malək
maliŋ-
maliqður- (under
maliŋ-)
malliq- (under malək)
maluŋə-
mamait- (under
mamar(-))
mamar(-)
mamarə- (under
mamar(-))
mamə
mamə-
məm(ə)ya-
mamət- (under mamə-)
manar
maŋat-
maŋir-
maŋut-
mani-
maniilaq (under maniy-)
manəyyuŋar- (under
manəŋ-)
maniy-
manər
maniraq (under
maniy-)
maðətən
manŋəq-
manŋəq-
manŋuk-
maŋŋuq (under
maŋut-)

mannik
manu
manuaq

manuilitaq

mappi(q)-
mappituraq-
maqait-
maqi-
maqik-
maqiniq

maqujuk-
marraq, marlu
marruit

marruuk
masak
masiik
matiqti
matsa(q)-
matsaq
matta(q)-
mattaq
mattu-
matu
matuiq-

mau-
maujaq

mauliq-
maunaq
mianiri-
mik-
miki-
mikiak-
mikigaq
mikili-
mikiliraq

mikki(k)-
milaq
milik
millu(q)-

millua(q)-
milugiaq

miluk-
miluq-
miluriaq-

mimiq
minaq-
mingik-
mingiriaq

mingiriaq-
minguaq-

manniy
manu
manurar (under
manu)
manurjilitar (under
manu)
makpiq-
makpiq-
maqait-
maqə-
maqəŋ-
maqənəq (under
maqə-)
maqu-
marrar
malru(C)it (under
malruŋ)
malruŋ
macak
maciy
matəqtə
makcaq-
macak
mattar-
maŋtaŋ
mamtu- (under mamə)
matu(-)
matuŋir- (under
matu(-))
maru-¹
maruya(r) (under
maru-¹)
marut-
maŋuna(ŋ)
mi(C)ani(kə)-
mit-
mikə-
məkəŋ-
məkəŋaq
mikəli- (under mikə-)
mikəliaraq (under
mikə-)
mək(k)əŋ-
məlak
mələŋ(-)
milluuq- (under
milur-)
məluŋ-
məluŋyar (under
məluŋ-)
məluŋ-
milur-
miluriaq- (under
milur-)
mimər
minar-
məŋik-
məŋŋəriaq (under
məŋŋər-)
məŋŋər-
minuŋ-

TARRAMIUT - ECI

minguliq-	PROTOFORM miŋuliq- (under miŋuɣ-)
mini	minəɣ ²
minit-	mənət-
minngi(q)-	məŋjər-
minnguq	məlŋur
mippi(q)-	mitpəq-
miqquq	məlqur
miqquti	miŋqə-
miriaq-	miryar(-)
mirngui(q)-	məɾnʉrɪr- (under məɾnʉr-)
mirngutuq-	məɾnʉr-
mirsaq	miŋqə-
mirsu(q)-	miŋqə-
misaq-	məcər-
misiaq-	məcirər-
misigi-	məciɣ-
misik-	məcəɣ-
misiraq	məcirər (under məcu(ɣ))
misuk-	məcu(ɣ)
mitak-	mətək-
mitautigi-	mətək-
mitiq	mətər
mitsi-	mikšə-
mitsiaq	mikliaq
mitsilik	mikšə-
mitu	mətək
mituijaut	mətək
mulik	mələ(ɣ)
mulu-	mulu-
mumik-	mumiɣ-
muriq-	muriiq-
na-	na ²
naa-	naða-
naakki-	naatki-
naalagaq	naɣa(t)-
naalak-	naɣa(t)-
naamma(k)-	naðama- (under naða-)
naammagi-	naammaɣə- (under naða-)
naaq	na(ž)aq
naat-, naatit-	naɣət-
naavit-	na(C)əvə(t)-
naggati	naða-
naggi-	nav(ə)ɣi- (under navəɣ-)
naggu(q)-, nagguaq	navɣur- (under navəɣ-)
nai-	narə-
naima-	narə-
naipit-	naɣ(ə)pət-
naiq-	nayanar-
nait-	nanit-
najak	nayay
najangaq-	nayanar-
najjuk	naɣžuk
najuq	nayuy-
najugaq	nayur-

najuk-
najummarut(i)-

najummi-

najuq-
najuquti
nakaC-
nakaq
nakasuk
nakasunnaq

nakataq

nakiit-

nakiq-
nakit
nakka(q)-
naku-
nakuaq
nakuq-
nakuri-

nakurmiik

nala-

nalauti-

nali-

nalikkaaq

nalimma(k)-

nalirangi-

nalla(q)-

nalli-

nalli(q)

nalligi- (love)

nalligi- (equal)

nalliriik

nalliut(i)-

nalluaq

nalluk

nalluu(q)-

nalu-

naluk-

nalunaikutaq

nalunairsa(q)-

nalunaqtuq, nalunaqi-

naluqut(i)-

nalut-

nammagaq

namma(k)-, nammaq

nammini

namut

nangiaq-

nangii-

nangijaq-

nangiq-

nangiq

nani-

nayuy-

nayummi- (under

nayur-)

nayummi- (under

nayur-)

nayur-

nayur-

navəɣ-

nakar

nakacuɣ

nakacuɣnar (under

nakacuɣ)

nakarya

nak(ə)rit- (under

nakər-)

nakər-

na²

nakkar-

naku(r)-

naku(a)q(-)

naku(a)q(-)

naku(a)rə- (under

naku(a)q(-))

naku(a)q(-)

nala-

nałarutə- (under nałə-)

nałə-

nałəkkay (under nałə-)

nałəmmak- (under

nałə-)

nałəraq (under nałə-)

nallaq- (under nala-)

nałə-

nallir (under na²)

naɣləɣ-

nalləɣiik (under nałə)

nalləɣiik (under nałə)

nałir- (under nałə-)

nal(C)ar

naplu

napluq- (under navəɣ-)

nału-

naluy-

nałunarilkutar (under

nałə-)

nałunarir- (under

nału-)

nałunar- (under nału-)

nałunqutə- (under

nału-)

nałar- (under nałə-)

natmay-

natmay-

nałmi(nər)

na²

naɣyar-

naɣyar-

naɣiq-

naɣər-

naɣir

nani⁻¹

TARRAMIUT - ECI

naniruaq, nanirut
nanuigut
nanuq
nanuraq
nanurlu(C)-, nanurlunga-
napa-
napaaqtuq

napajaraq-
napajuq
napakka(q)-
naparutaq

napi-
napiaruti
napiq-
napit-
nappa(q)-
nappaq
napu, napuliuti
naqili-
naqit-
naqitari-
naqqi(k)-
naqquq
nariaq
narni(q)-
narrugi-
narsaq
narsi(C)-
narsu(C)-
narsunga-
nasaq
nasit-
nataaq
nataarnaq

nataqquaq

nataqqunaq

nataqquq
natiq
natiruvik-

natsa(q)-, natsagaq
natsasaq
natsiaq

natsiq
natsiut(i)-
natti(t)-
natturalik

natturaq

naujaq
nauk
naukkia(q)-

PROTOFORM

nanir
nanuk-
nanur
nanuraq (under nanur)
nanurluk-
napa-
napa(ᖃ)aqtur (under
napa-)
napaᖅaq-
napaᖅur (under napa-)
napatkaq-
nappaqutar (under
napa-)

napə-
napəᖃ-
napəᖃ-
napə-
nappar- (under napa-)
nappaq (under napə-)
napu
naqəkli- (under naqət-)
naqət-
naqət-
nalqiy- (under naᖅə-)
naᖅqur
naᖅ(ə)yar
nanəᖃ-
narru-
naqᖅar
narcīy-
narcīy-
narcīy-
nacar
nacid-
natəᖅar (under natəᖅ)
nataarnaq (under
natəᖅ)

natanquaq (under
natanqur)
natatqurnaᖅ (under
natanqur)
natanqur
natəᖅ
natəquviy- (under
natəᖅ)
naᖅcar-
naᖅcar-
nayyirar (under
nayyir)
nayyir
nakcət- (under naᖅar-)
naᖅə(t)-
nakturalək (under
naᖅət-)
naᖅtuqar (under
naᖅət-)
naruyar
naᖅu (under na-²)
naukkiaq- (under
narutəᖅy-)

naulagiaq-
naulaq
naularnaq
naulik-
naumik
naumili
navvaa(q)-
niaqqu(q)-
niaquq
nigaq, nigavit-
niggiq
nigguq
nigiq, nigiiq
niguq
niiniq-
niiquq-
nika-, nikagi-
nikku
nikpaq-
nikujjaa(q)-
nikuvik-
nilak
niliq
nilla(q)-, nillasuk-
nilli-
nilli(q)-
nimiᖅ
nimiriaq
ningauk
ningi-
ningiq
ningiuq
ninnga(C)-, ninngari-
ninngu-
ninniq
ninniut(i)-
nipaa-
nipait
nipangiq-
nipaq-
nipi
nipi-
nipisaq
nipit-
nippa(q)-
niqi
niqiliur-
niqitsaq
niqituraq
niqpik
niqtu(q)-
niri-

naukkiaq- (under
narutəᖅy-)
naulaq (under narutəᖅy-)
naul(l)arnaq (under
naula(yu)q)
narutəᖅy-
na(C)umi (under na-²)
na(C)umi (under na-²)
naᖅaq-
niaquaᖅ- (under
naᖅ(ə)qur)
naᖅ(ə)qur
nəᖅar
nəᖅəᖅ
nivᖅur
nəᖅəᖅ
nəᖅur-
nanəᖅ-
niiquq-
nəka-
nəᖅku
nəkᖅar- (under
nəkəᖅə(t)-)
nəkuvᖅaaq- (under
nəkəᖅə(t)-)
nəkəᖅə(t)-
nilaᖅ
nələᖅ(-)
nəᖅlaq- (under nəᖅə(t)-)
nəᖅə(t)-
nəᖅliᖅ- (under nəᖅə)
nəᖅᖅ(-)
məᖅᖅᖅᖅ (under
nəᖅᖅ(-))
nəᖅa(C)u(ᖅ)
nəᖅə-
nəᖅir
nəᖅyur
nəᖅ(ᖅ)ar-
nəlᖅu(ᖅ)-
nəᖅniᖅ-
nəᖅniᖅ-
nəᖅaa(q)- (under nəᖅə)
nəᖅaᖅit- (under nəᖅə)
nəᖅəᖅir- (under nəᖅə)
nəᖅə-
nəᖅə-
nəᖅə-
nəᖅəᖅᖅ- (under
nəᖅət-)
nəᖅət-
nəkᖅar- (under
nəkəᖅə(t)-)
nəᖅə
nəᖅli(C)ur- (under
nəᖅə)
nəᖅə
nəᖅᖅᖅᖅ-
nəᖅᖅᖅ (under nəᖅə)
niqtuq-
nəᖅə-

TARRAMIUT - ECI

nirikka(q)-
nirilik-
niriuk-, niriugi-
nirliq
nirlu(C)-, nirlungajuq
nirrala-
nirrituguq
nirrivik
nirsu(q)-

niru
niruaq-
nirukit-
nirukkaq
nirumik-
nirutu-
nitsaa(C)-
nitsik
nitta-
nittai(t)-
nitta(q)-
niu-
niu
niugaaq-
niuk
niuliq
niuluk
niunga-
niuq-
niuqqa(q)-

niurru-
niutaq
niuvuq-
niuvviu(q)-
nivak-
nivaataq
niviarijuk

niviarsiaq
nivinga-
nivinnga(q)-

niviq-
niviuq-
niviuvak, niviuvag
nivviaq
nuama-
nuaq
nuat-
nui-
nuilaq
nuisajuq
nuit
nuita-
nujappi(C)-
nujaq
nujuag-
nujuisig, nujuisirvigi-

PROTOFORM

nərvəkə- (under nəvə-)
nəriləy-
nəryu(y)-
nərlər
nərluq-
nəvrəla- (under nəvə-)
nərritu- (under nəvə-)
nəvəvəy (under nəvə-)
nəqli(C)ur- (under
nəqə)

nəqu-
niruaq-
nəqu-
nərupkaq
nəruvər-
nəqu-
nəlcə-
nəyçiy
nəpta-
nəptait- (under nəpta-)
nəptaq- (under nəpta-)

niyu-
niru
niyuag-
niru
niruliq (under niru)
nirulu (under niru)
nə(C)ur-
niður-
niðurqar (under
niður-)

niurru-
niutaq
niruvər-
niyu-
nivak-
nivaun (under nivay-)
nəviuvaaržuk (under
nəvyuvay)
nəvi(C)ar
nəviŋa- (under nəvə-)
nəviŋaq- (under
nəvə-)

nəvər-
nəviuq- (under nəvə-)
nəvyuvay
nivay-
nunat-
nurər(ar)
nunat-
nuyə-
nəyilir
nuita- (under nuyə-)
nuyir
nuita- (under nuyə-)
nuyar
nuyar
nuyuy-
nuyuyit- (under
nuyuy-)

nujuit-
nullu(k)-
nukalluq

nukappiaq
nukaq
nukarsiq
nukatugaq

nukaurnguq

nuki
nukingiq-

nukiruaq
nuliaq, nuliaq-
nuliariik

nuliasugiik

nuliasuk

nuliiq-

nuliu-
nulla(q)-
nullua(q)-

nuluaq-
nuluat
nuluq
nuluraq-
nuna
nunalitsa(k)-
nunaqqati

nunarjaq
nungu-
nungulla(q)-
nungut-
nunivak-, nunivaat
nuqaq-, nuqaqti
nuqit-, nuqippuuti-
nuqqa(q)-
nurlu

nurraq
nusuk-
nutaag
nutaraq-
nuti
nutik-
nutsu(k)-
nuttalak-
nutti(q)-
nuuk-
nuvak, nuvak-
nuvi-
nuvirsa(q)-

nuvuja, nuvujaq
nuvuk

nuyuyit-
nuyluk-
nukavluq (under
nukar)
nukalpiyar
nukar
nukaqliq (under nukar)
nukatuyaq (under
nukar)
nukaunruq (under
nukar)
nukəy
nukəŋəq- (under
nukəy)
nukəruq (under nukəy)
nulir(ar)
nuliariik (under
nulir(ar))
nukiasuk (under
nulir(ar))
nuliasuk (under
nulir(ar))
nulir(ar)ir- (under
nulir(ar))
nulir(ar)
nullaq-
nulluaq- (under
nułu(r))
nuluq-
nuluq-
nułu(r)
nulur(ar)-
nuna
nunalit- (under nuna)
nunatqan (under
nuna)
nuna
nurju-
nurju-
nurjut- (under nurju-)
nunivay (under nuna)
nuqar-
nuqət-
nulqar-
nəyurlur
nurrar
nuccuy-
nutaraq (under nutar-)
nutəy-
nutəm
nutəy-
nuccuy-
nuttak- (under nutəy-)
nuktəq- (under nuyət-)
nuyət-
nuvay
nuvə-
nuviqsaq- (under
nuvə-)
nuviya
nuvuy

TARRAMIUT - ECI

nuvviti
 paa
 paa-
 paalla(k)-
 paammak-
 paaq-
 paaqtu(q)-

 paarria(q)-
 paarsaa(C)-

 pagginiq
 paggit-
 paggitatsaq
 pai-
 pairi-
 pajuk-
 pakaggumiut(i)-

 pakkii(C)-
 palanga-
 palaq-
 palirniq
 palli(q)-
 palliq
 pallu
 pallu(q)-
 palluaq
 palu-
 pamialluk

 pamiaq

 pamiuq
 pana
 pangalik-
 panik
 paniq-
 pannaq
 panniq
 papaaq
 papik
 papiruk

 parla-
 parnai(q)-

 parna(k)-
 parnanairsivik

 parnasima-
 parngi(C)-
 parngu(q)-
 parria(q)-
 parsariaqtu(q)-
 pasi-
 patik-
 patiq
 patitti(t)-

PROTOFORM

nuvvin (under nuvə-)
 paðə
 pa(C)a-
 pa(C)aHaY-
 pa(C)aməR-
 paðəR-
 paaqtuq- (under
 paðəR-)
 paðəR-
 paðəRCaR- (under
 paðəR-)
 pa(C)a-
 pa(C)a-
 paYi-
 paYi-
 paYi-
 payuY-
 pakəYʒumik- (under
 pakəY-)
 pakak-
 palar-
 palar-
 palir-
 palir-
 palliq (under palir-)
 pavlu
 pallur- (under palu-)
 pavlu
 palu-
 pamyurAR (under
 pamyur)
 pamyurAR (under
 pamyur)
 pamyur
 pana
 paŋaləY-
 paniY
 panəR-
 pannaq (under panəR-)
 paYnəR
 papaaq
 papəY
 papəRuq (under
 papəY)
 parla-
 paqnaŋir- (under
 paqna-)
 paqna-
 paqnaŋir- (under
 paqna-)
 paqna-
 panəR-
 pa(C)aməR-
 paðəR-
 paðəR-
 paci-
 patəY-
 patəR
 patəktət- (under
 patəY-)

patsiti
 patta(k)-
 patuk-
 pauguaq
 pauk-
 pauktuq-
 paulangiq-
 paumit-
 paunnaq
 pauq
 pauq-
 paurngaq
 paurngaquti

pautiik

pauttu(q)-

pavvik
 pi-
 piak-
 piaraq
 pigaaq-
 pigi-
 piijaq-
 piiq-
 piiqtuq
 piirsi(q)-
 piit-
 pijaari-
 pijarii-
 pijarnit-
 pijik-
 pijitsima-
 pijjait-
 pijjarik-
 pijjuti
 pijugari-
 pikatsiluk-
 piki-
 pikiaq-
 pikiuk
 pikkaluk
 pikkarik-
 pikkuluk-
 pikkunaq-
 pikuq
 pikutsu(C)-
 pikutsuuq-
 pilaaq-
 pilak-
 pilaq-
 pilattu(q)-
 pilauti
 pilirngu-
 piliusaq
 piliuti
 piliutitsaq
 pillarik-
 pilli(q)-
 pillisi-

patcin (under paci-)
 pattay-
 patəY-
 payuY-
 payuY-
 payuY-
 payu(la)-
 pa(C)umə(t)-
 pautnaq
 payu(la)-
 paŋəR-
 paYunRAR
 paunnaqun (under
 paYunRAR)
 paŋəRun (under
 paŋəR-)
 pauktuq- (under
 payuY-)
 paðviY
 pi(-)
 piðay-
 piaraq (under pi(-))
 pəYəYAR-
 pikə- (under pi(-))
 piiyaq- (under pi(-))
 piŋir-
 pirtur
 pirtur
 piðay-
 pityaqə-
 pižarii-
 piðaqə(nar)-
 pižək-
 pižək-
 pižžaq(-)
 pižžaq(-)
 under pi(-)
 piyuYaq-
 pəkku(Y)-
 pəkə-
 pəkiaq- (under pəkə-)
 pəkyu
 pəkku(Y)-
 pəkku(Y)-
 pəqur
 pəkku(Y)-
 pəqur
 pəkku(Y)-
 pəkkuna(Y)-
 pilaaq- (under pi(-))
 pilay-
 pil(l)aq-
 pilaytur- (under pilay-)
 pilaun (under pilay-)
 pilinru-
 pilliun (under pi(-))
 pilliun (under pi(-))
 pilliun (under pi(-))
 pillu(a)rik- (under pi(-))
 pəYləq-
 pəllitci-

TARRAMIUT - ECI

pillu(k)-
pillurik-
pilu-, piluC-
piluaq-
piluari-
pilukaC-
piluq
pima-, pimayi
pimaq-
pingaju, pingajuat
pingasut
pingigi-
pingu-
pinguq
piniaq-
piniq
pinirait
pinirlu(k)-
pinna(q)-
pinnaaq
pinngua(q)-
pipiC-
piqalujaj
piqqusiraj
piqtusiraj
piquniq
piquti
piringa-
pirit-
pirli(q)-
pirniq
pirraaq (braid)

pirraaq (sled runner)
pirrai-
pirrijaq-
pirsi(q)-
pirui-
piruq
piruq-
pisiq
pisukti
pisuqitaq-
pitaarut(i)-
pitaqar-
pitik
pitiksi
pituk
pitsaq
pitsa(q)-
pitsi(k)-
pitsik
pitsiulaaq
pitsivik
pitsuyuq
pittaq
pituaq
pituraq-
pituutaq

PROTOFORM

pətluy-¹
pillu(a)rik- (under pi(-))
piŋuy- (under pi(-))
piluaq- (under pi(-))
piluaq- (under pi(-))
piŋuy- (under pi(-))
pəlu(r)
pima-
pima(a)q-
piŋayut
piŋayut
pəŋəy-
piŋu-¹
pəŋur
piniaq- (under pi(-))
piŋinər
piŋinər
pinəŋuy- (under pi(-))
pinna- (under pi(-))
pinna(naq)-
piŋŋuðar- (under pi(-))
pipək-
pəqaluyak
pinqucīr
pirturcirar
pəqu-
piqqun (under pi(-))
pirəŋa- (under pəŋə-)
pəŋət- (under pəŋə-)
pərlər-
pərnər (under pəŋə-)
pirðarar (under
pirðar-)
pirlay
pirðar-
piðay-
pircir- (under pirtur)
pəru(-)
pəru(-)
piruq- (under pi(-))
picir
piyuytə (under piyuy-)
piyuy-
pətə-
pitar (under pi(-))
pitəy-
pitəkcə (under pitəy-)
pətuŋ-
pikðar (under pi(-))
pikðar- (under pi(-))
pəkyay- (under pəkə-)
pimci
pitciulaaq
pətuŋ-
pitcu(q)- (under pi(-))
pətur-
pətuŋ
pəturaq- (under pətur-)
pətuŋutar (under
pətuŋ-)

pituuti

piu-
piusaq-
pivitsaq
pu(C)-
pualu(k)
puarrit
pui-
puigaq-
puiguq-
puikka(q)-
puila-
pujaq
pujjuk
pujuq
pujuraq-

pukak
pukiq
pukkit-
pukuk-
pula-
pulaaq-

pulama-
pullaq
pulli(q)-
punga-
punguq
punniq

puqiC-
puqiit-
puqtu-
pusigaq-
pusit-
putta-
puttaaq
putu
putuguq
putuurriti, putuursiti
puugutaq

puuk-
puukaq-

puuq
puuqattaq

puurusiq

puvak
puviaq
puviq-
puviqqu(q)-
puviraq
puvittuq
qaa-
qaajuq-
qaanaujaq

pətuŋutar (under
pətuŋ-)

piŋu-²
piŋu-²
piðviŋ (under pi(-))
put-
pualu
pualrin
puŋə-
puŋə-
puŋŋu(r)-
puipkaq- (under puŋə-)
puila- (under puŋə-)
puya
pumyuy-
puyur
puyuraq (under
puyur)
pukak
pukir
pukkit- (under puŋə-)
pukuy-
pula-
pula(C)ar- (under
pula-)
pula-
puvlay (under puvə-)
puvliq- (under puvə-)
put-
puŋŋuq (under put-)
puŋ(ə)nər (under
puŋə-)
puqiŋ-
puqiŋit- (under puqiŋ-)
puqtu-
puci-
pucit- (under puci-)
puŋta- (under puŋə-)
puktaaq (under puŋə-)
putu
putukur
puttun (under putu)
puŋŋutaq (under
pu(ŋ)uq)
puvuy-
puvuk(k)ar- (under
puvuy-)
pu(ŋ)uq
puukattaq (under
pu(ŋ)uq)
puuruciŋ (under
pu(ŋ)uq)
puvak
puvyar
puvə-
pupinjur-
puviraq (under puvə-)
puvə-
qaðə-
qaayuq-
qaanaaq

TARRAMIUT - ECI

qaangiq-
 qaanniq
 qaaq-
 qaariaq
 qaat-
 qaatiq
 qagaq-
 qaggiq
 qai-
 qainnguq
 qainniu(q)-
 qairajuk-
 qairulik

 qairuq-
 qairusuk
 qait-
 qajaq
 qajaqtu(q)-

 qajariaq
 qajau-
 qajjaa(C)-
 qajuq
 qajuutaq

 qaki-
 qakiq-
 qakiqtuq
 qakirluk
 qakirniq (bleached)
 qakirniq (stinging)
 qakirsinaqtuq
 qakki(C)-
 qaku
 qakuqtaq
 qakurna

 qalak-
 qalasiq
 qalingulaaq-
 qaliraq
 qaliriik-

 qalli-
 qalli(C)-
 qalliniq
 qalliq
 qallu (cavity in ice)
 qallu (eyebrow)
 qallunaq
 qalluniaq-
 qalluqiaq-
 qallut
 qalluviaq
 qalu-
 qaluniq
 qalutaq-
 qaluut
 qamaniq

PROTOFORM

qaanjiq- (under qaðə-)
 qaanaq
 qayər-
 qa(C)aryar
 qaaptət-
 qaatəq
 qayər-
 qaðyi
 qarə-
 qayəmyu(r)
 qayar
 qaiq-
 qaðəru(ləy) (under
 qaðəru(r))
 qaiq-
 qa(C)iqu
 qarit- (under qarə-)
 qayar
 qayartur- (under
 qayar)
 qayariaq (under qayar)
 qayau- (under qayar)
 qarðay-
 qayur
 qayurutar (under
 qayur)
 qakə-
 qakə(r)-
 qakə²-
 qakə(r)(luy)
 qakə(r)-
 qakərci- (under qakə(r)-)
 qakərci- (under qakə(r)-)
 qakkit- (under qakə(r)-)
 qaku
 qakur-
 qakurnar (under
 qakur-)
 qatə¹-
 qatəcir
 qalənu- (under qalə-)
 qaligar (under qaðə-)
 qal(l)iriik- (under
 qaðə-)
 qarli- (under qanət-)
 qaðəlir- (under qaðə-)
 qaðəlir- (under qaðə-)
 qaðlir (under qaðə-)
 qarŋu(r)
 qavlu(r)
 qavlunaq
 qavlunaq
 qavlu(r)
 qallun (under qalu(-))
 qatliviaq (under qatlin)
 qalu(-)
 qalunəq (under qalu(-))
 qalutaq-
 qallun (under qalu(-))
 qama-

qamit-
 qammatuq-
 qamuq
 qamuraq-

 qamutiik

 qanak
 qanga
 qangata-
 qangatta(q)-

 qangattaujaq-

 qangiaq
 qani-
 qanilaq-
 qanilli-
 qanima-
 qanimmaq
 qaninnu(C)-
 qaninnuu(C)-
 qaniq
 qanit-
 qanitani
 qannik
 qannima-
 qanniq
 qanuq
 qanuqtuq

 qappa(C)-
 qapu
 qaqa-
 qaqi-
 qaqiliq-
 qaqqaq
 qaqqitaq-
 qaqqujaq-
 qaqquq
 qaqusaq-
 qaquviraq
 qariaq
 qaritaq
 qariuq-
 qarjuk
 qarliik
 qarluarut
 qarngui-
 qarrua-
 qarrujaq
 qarrulaaq
 qarrut(i)-

 qarsauq
 qarsuk
 qasigiak
 qasili-
 qasu-
 qataak-
 qatannguti

qamət- (under qamə-)
 qalmar-
 qamur-
 qamurar (under
 qamur-)
 qamutək (under
 qamur-)
 qanaŋ
 qarŋa
 qarŋata-
 qarŋattaq- (under
 qarŋata-)
 qarŋattaq- (under
 qarŋata-)
 qarŋiyar
 qani-
 qanilaq- (under qani-)
 qanli- (under qanət-)
 qanima-
 qanima-
 qanət-
 qanət-
 qanər
 qanət-
 qanət-
 qaniŋ
 qanima-
 qaniŋ
 qanuq
 qanuqtuq (under
 qanuq)
 qaptət-
 qapuŋ
 qaqa-
 qakə-
 qaqu(r)
 qaðqar (under qaðə-)
 qažyitaq
 qarŋqur-
 qarŋqur-
 qaqu(r)
 qaqu(r)
 qarियाq
 qaqitaq
 qarियाq
 qarður
 qar(u)ŋiŋ
 qaqluaq (under qaqluy)
 qamrui-
 qaðrutə- (under qaðə-)
 qarū-
 qalər-
 qaðətrutə- (under
 qaðə-)
 qaqðar
 qaqluy
 qaðiyar (under qaðə-)
 qacəli-
 qacu-
 qatər-
 qatəŋŋun

TARRAMIUT - ECI

qatigaq
qatigaq-
qatikit-
qatingulaq-
qatitu-
qatsik-
qatsit
qattaaq
qattaq
qau-
qau tamaat
qauji-
qaujima-
qauk
qauma-
qaumma(q)-
qaunnaq
qauppat
qauq
qauq-
qauruti
qausi-
qausi-
qavvaq-
qavvi(q)-
qavvik
qia-
qiaq
qiarngatuq
qiarsu(k)-
qiggi(q)-
qigguit
qiggulait
qiimtsi(C)-
qiinga-
qiiq
qiirattuq
qiirsu(q)-

qiit-
qijjaq
qijjiu(q)-

qijuk
qijutta(q)-

qikaq-
qikiqtaq
qikirraq, qikirraq
qiku
qilaguija(q)-

qilak
qilak-
qilalugaq
qilanaari-

qilaviq-
qiliqtit
qilirmi

PROTOFORM

qatəy
qatəy
qatəkit- (under qatə)
qasaq
qatə
qatcik- (under qatə)
qavcit
qatəy
qaltar
qaru-
qaru-
qa(C)u(δi)-
qa(C)u(δi)-
qaru-
qauma- (under qaru-)
qauma- (under qaru-)
qaunnaq
qaru-
qayur
qa(C)ur-
qaurun (under qayur)
qaucir-
qaucir-
qayvar-
qayvar-
qatviy
qiḏa-
qi(C)ar
qianraqtuq
qiḏa-
qəʒyəq- (under qatəy-)
qiyur
qiyur
qi(C)ət-
qiina- (under qi(C)ət-)
qiḏar
qiḏar
qiiqšuq- (under
qi(C)ət-)
qi(C)ət-
qipḏar (under qipə-)
qəḏḏi(C)ur- (under
qəḏuy)
qəḏuy
qəḏuytar- (under
qəḏuy)
qikar-
qikərtar
qikə²
qiku
qitərtarir- (under
qitə-)
qilay
qilay-
qilalugaq
qəlanə(ər)- (under
qəla-¹)
qilamət-
qiləqtə (under qitə-)
qitərnə (under qitə-)

qiliruq
qillaq
qillaqiaq
qillarik-

qillitit-
qilluaqatsi-
qilluaqatsiq
qilluk
qilluk-
qilu-, qilu
qiluaqtuq

qiluk-
qilukka(C)-
qilummi-

qiluqqi(t)-
qimaa-
qimak-
qimat-
qimatsi-
qimatu, qimatuli-
qimiaz
qimit-
qimiaz
qimirluk

qimirua(C)-
qimmiq
qimuk-
qimutsi(q)-

qinaa-
qingaq
qingaraq
qingulikit-

qiniq-
qinirsig
qinisima-
qinna(C)-
qinnu
qinnuq
qinni
qinu
qinu-
qinuari-
qinuit-
qinuraq-
qipagi-
qipak-
qipasuk-
qipik
qipiruq-
qipuuqi(C)-
qipirri(C)-, qipirrijaq-
qipitiq-
qipiquaq
qipumaaq
qipattatiq-

qələruq (under qələy-)
qitə-
qəvlaqiaq
qəvlaḏik- (under
qəvla-)
qəvla-
qipiluy-
qipiluy-
qinluq
qipiluk-
qəlu-
qə(l)ur(ər) (under
qəlu-)
qipiluy-
qələy-
qəlummi- (under
qəlu-)
qipiluy- (under qəlu-)
qipiluy-
qipiluy-
qipiluy-
qipiluy- (under qipəy-)
qəmir²
qəmit-
qəməryar
qəmiriuy (under
qəmir¹)
qəməru-
qipim
qipiluy-
qipuuqir- (under
qipiluy-)
qipin-
qəḏar
qəḏarar (under qəḏar)
qəḏuḏiqə(t)- (under
qəḏuḏi(r))
qipin-
qəḏarir
qipə-
qəḏar-
qipin(r)
qəḏuḏi(r)
qəḏar
qənu
qipin-
qipinur- (under qipin-)
qipin(C)it- (under qipin-)
qipinur- (under qipin-)
qəpak-
qəpak-
qəpak-
qipək (under qipə-)
qipuk-
qipuk-
qipək²
qipətəq- (under qipə-)
qəluḏar
qipə-
qipə(ta)- (under qipə-)

TARRAMIUT - ECI

qutsu(C)-
 qutsunga-
 qutu
 quukit-
 quummik-
 quurnguq
 quut-
 quvia(suk)-
 quviqti
 quvva(q)-
 quvvik
 saa-
 saalli-, sallili(q)-
 saangilitaq
 saarsiq
 saarvak
 saat- (face)
 saat- (be soft, thin)
 saatturayaq, saattuyaq
 saavik-
 saggaq, sagga(q)-
 saiguq
 saili-
 saimma(C)-
 saimmati
 sajuk-
 saki
 sakiaq
 sakiat
 sakku
 sakku(C)-
 sakuuk-
 sali-
 saliaq-, saliak-
 saligaq-
 salik-, saliguq-
 sallitaq
 sallu-
 salluqi(C)-
 saluk-, sallu
 saluma-
 sammituq-, sammiut-
 sana-, sanagaq
 sanarva(q)-
 sangiak-
 sangiut(i)-
 sangu-, sangujaraq-
 sani-
 sanijjaq, sanijjauti
 sanik, saniit
 sanilliq, sanilliriik
 saniq-
 saniqqia(q)-
 sanirraq
 sanirva(q)-
 sannaku
 sanngiit-, sanngit-

PROTOFORM

qun̄cur-
 qun̄cur-
 qutu(γ)
 quḏu-
 quḏmiγ- (under quḏu-)
 quun̄ruq (under quḏu-)
 quḏu-
 quvya(yuγ)-
 quv̄ərtə
 qul̄var- (under qul̄ə-)
 quniγ
 caḏə-
 caakli- (under caat-¹)
 caḏəñilitar (under caḏə-)
 ca(a)lliγ (under caḏə-)
 caav̄raq
 caat-² (under caḏə-)
 caat-¹
 caat-¹
 caav̄ət- (under caḏə-)
 caȳyaq
 caḏəqur
 cail(i)j-
 caima-
 caima-
 cayuγ-
 caki
 cakirar (under caki)
 caki(C)ay
 caḏku
 capək-
 cakəv̄ət-
 caḏiγ-¹
 caliaq-
 caḏiγ-²
 caḏiγ-¹
 caakli- (under caat-¹)
 caȳla-
 caȳluqə(C)- (under
 caȳlu-)
 caluγ-
 calima- (under caluγ-)
 canmi- (under caḏə-)
 cana-
 canivar- (under cani-)
 can̄iγ-
 can̄iak-
 cayu-
 cani-
 can̄niyaq- (under
 canəγ)
 canəγ
 canil(l)ir (under cani-)
 canir-
 caniqqiaq- (under
 cani-)
 caniqar
 canivar- (under cani-)
 cannaq (under cana-)
 caȳni-

sanni(q)- (be aching all over)

sanni(q)- (cross a line)

sanninga-

sanningajulik

sannirautaq

sapangaq

sapijji(C)-

sapiq-

sapiirria(C)-

sapirsait-

saput(i)-

saqi-

saqpik, saqpinga-

saqpikut(i)-

saqqaq

saqqijaaq-

saqqit-

saralikitaaq

saraliq-

sarat-

sarliaq-

sarraa(q)-

sarrut-, sarruti-

sarvaq

satsagiaq

satuq-

sau-

saugaq

saullu(C)-

saumik

sauniq

saunnit-

savik, savik- (plane)

savik- (mount head on harpoon)

saviuqaqtu(q)-, saviujarniku

savva(q)-, sarva(q)-

savvasik-

siak-

siamma-, siammaga-

sianiq

siarri(C)-, siarrijauti

sigaq-, sigalak-

siggi(t)-

sigguk

siik-

siimik-

siiq-

siiqiagaq

siiqqiniq

siiqquaq

siiqqumiaq-, siiqqumigaq-

siiqquq, siiqu(q)-

siirnatuq

sijjaq

sijjariaq

caȳnər-

cannir- (under cani-)

cannir- (under cani-)

cannir- (under cani-)

canniqun (under cani-)

cap̄ajaq

capək-

capir- (under capə-)

capir-

capiq̄saq- (under capə-)

capə- (under capə-)

caqə-

caqv̄ir- (under caqv̄iγ)

caqv̄ir- (under caqv̄iγ)

catqaq

catqaq

catqaq

caq̄ləkətar

caraq-

carat-

carliyar

caraq-

cažrutə- (under caḏə-)

carvar

cakcakiq

catuq-

cau-

sava

caulluq-

carumiγ

caunəq

caunnit- (under
caunəq)

caviγ

cavəγ

caviužaq- (under

caviγ-)

cažvaq- (under caḏə-)

cažvasik- (under caḏə-)

ciḏay-

ciḏaȳma(r)- (under

ciḏay-)

cianəq

cialri-

ciγ̄yaq-

ciγ̄i-

cuȳḏuy

ciḏəγ-

ciimik-

ciiq-¹

ci(i)qiaq

ciitq̄inəq

ciγ̄əḏqu(C)ar (under

ciγ̄əḏqur)

ciγ̄əḏqumiγ- (under

ciγ̄əḏqur)

ciγ̄əḏyur

ciirnaq- (under ciiq-¹)

ciγ̄ḏar

ciγ̄žariaq (under

ciγ̄ḏar)

TARRAMIUT - ECI

sikaga-
siki-, sikinga-
sikkaaᑭi-
sikki(q)-

sikkitaq
sikkutaq
siku
sikuaq
sikuiq-
sikuliaq
sikullaaq
sikunngit-
sila
silait-
silalliq
silaluk
silarniq
silati-
silatu-
sili-
siliC-
silinniku
silliq
silliti
silu
siluk-
siluli-
simik-
sinaaq
sinarnaq
singai-
singaq-
singaqti
singiq
singirniq
singit-
singu-, singutit-
singullu(k)-

sini
sinik-
siniqtuq
sinirsu(q)-
sinivvik
sinnaliuq-

sinnatuuma-

sinniku, sipinniku

sinnga-, sinngagi-
sipi-
sipit-
siqiaq, siiqiagaq
siqiiq-
siqiniq
siqinnaaniq

siqinni(q)-

PROTOFORM

cikaq-
cikə(t)-
cipə(γ)-
cipkiq- (under
cipə(γ)-)
citkik-
cinkutay
ciku
ciku(C)ar (under ciku)
cikuᑭir- (under ciku)
cikuliaq (under ciku)
cikulaaq- (under ciku)
cikunriq-
cila
cilarjit- (under cila)
cilallir (under cila)
cilaᑭuy (under cila)
cilali- (under cila)
cilan (under cila)
cilatu- (under cila)
cili-
ciləγ-
ciləγ-
citə(γ)-
cillin (under cili-)
cilu
ciluk-
ciluli- (under cilu)
cimək-
cinərar (under cinə)
ciᑭar-
ciᑭai-
ciᑭar-
ciᑭaq-
ciᑭir
ciᑭirᑭəq (under ciᑭir)
ciᑭə(t)-
ciᑭuk-
ciᑭullu(q)- (under
ciᑭuk-)
cinə
cinək-
cinir- (under cinə)
cinir- (under cinə)
cinəγvik (under cinək-)
cinnarliuq- (under
cinək-)
cinnaktuq- (under
cinək-)
cip(ə)nə (under
cipə(t)-)
cikna-
cipə(γ)-
cipə(t)-
ci(i)qiaq
ci(i)qiaq
ciqinər
ciqinnak- (under
ciqinər)
ciqinər

siqiraq-
siqpa(k)-
siqpi
siqqataq-
siqquq
siqquq-, siqquqtit-
siqumi(C)-
siqutsiraq
siqutti(q)-

siraaq-
siri-, siriilli-
sirlaa(q)-
sirliqi-
sirluaq
sirmiq
sirnaa(C)-, sirnigusuk-
sirngut(i)-
sitamat
siti
siti-
sitsituq-, sitsijuit-
sittuq-
sittuqiC-
situ-
situraq-
siturauti
siuq-
siuraq
siuti
siva
sivaniq
sivi, sivitu-
sivu
sivuaq
sivuliq-
sivulliq
sivumik-
sivunig
sivunni(q)-
sivuraq, sivurarsiq
sivuura-
sivuvaq-, sivuvaq
sivviaq
sivvu(q)-, sivvu
suak-
suanga-
sugaluk-
suinnaq
sujuk-, sujunga-
sujuraq-
sukaq
sukat-
sukkait-

sukkit-
sukuuq-
suli
suliaq, suli-
sulluk
suluk, sulutsuk

ciqər-
ciqpay- (under ciqər-)
ciqviγ
ciqqaq- (under ciqər-)
cil(ə)qur
ciᑭur-
ciqumə(t)-
ciqumə(t)-
ciquptəq- (under
ciqumə(t)-)
ciiq-²
ciri-
cirlər-
cirlər-
ciqluyar
cirmir
ciqni-
cirmir
citamat
citə
citə(γ)-
citciq-
cittur-
cittuqit-
citu-
citurar- (under citu-)
citurar- (under citu-)
citurᑭuy
ciuraq
ciyun
civa-
civanəq
civi
civu-
civu(C)ar (under civu-)
civuləγ- (under civu-)
civul(l)ir (under civu-)
civumiy- (under civu-)
civunər (under civu-)
civunnir- (under civu-)
civuqar (under civu-)
civu(C)ura-
civu-
cipyar
civvur-
cuγay-
cuᑭa- (under cuγay-)
cuγay-
cuviyᑭit-
curuyuk
curuyuk
cukar
cuk(k)a-
cuk(k)arjit- (under
cuk(ka)a)
cukki(r)
cukuiq-
cu(na)li (under cu(na))
cu(na)li- (under cu(na))
cupluy
culuy

TARRAMIUT - ECI	PROTOFORM	takurannaa(q)-	takurannaaq- (under
suluppaugaq	culuy̥pa(C)uy̥ (under	takur̥ngaq(q)-	taku-)
	culuy̥)		takurannaaq- (under
suluraq	culuraq (under culuy̥)	takur̥ngiu(q)-	taku-)
sumigi-	cumi-y-	takusaq-	taku-
suna, su-	cu(na)	talat-	tala(t)-
sunauvva	cuna-uvva (under	talavaaq	tarpar-
	cu(na))	taliq	taḥir
sungaq	cuŋa(r)	taliqpik	taḥirpiy̥ (under taḥir)
sungiq-	cuŋir-	talir̥uq	taḥiqur̥ (under taḥir)
supi-	cupə-	talli(k)-	taplək- (under tapət- ²)
supiniq	cupə-	tallimat	taḥimat
supput(i)-	cupputə- (under cupə-)	tallu	tamlu
suqqaatiq-	cuqqa(C)ar-	tallu	taŋlur
suqqaq	cuqqaṛ	talluruti	tamlur̥un (under
suqulajuq	cuqula-		tamlu)
suqutigi-, suqutaunngit-	cuq(q)utə- (under	tama-	tamar-
	cu(na))	tamakki(q)-	tamatkiq- (under
			tamar-)
surluk	curlu	tamaq-	tamar-
surrait-	currait-	tamma(q)-	tamar-
sursaq	cuqlay̥	tammaa(q)-	taŋmaq-
surujuk	curuyuk	tammā-	tammā-
suvak	ciṭuvay̥	tammik-	taŋmik-
suviq	cuvəq	tamua-	tamur-
taaC-	taɣə-	tamuaq	tamur̥ar (under
taak-	taak-		tamur-)
taalu	talū	tamuraq	tamur-
taalutaq	ta(a)lutaq (under talu(-))	tangiinnaq	taŋər
taanikit-	taanəq	tangiq	taŋər
taaniqtu-	taanəq	tanirsa(q)-	taŋər-
taa	tarər(-)	tapaC-	tapak-
taaqtit-	taaq̣tət- (under tarər(-))	tapiq	tapər(-)
taarniq	tarər̥nər̥ (under tarər(-))	tapitaak	tapət- ¹ (under tapər(-))
taarsi-	tarər(-)	tappii(t)-	takviŋit- (under
taarsit-	taaq̣tət- (under tarər(-))		takviy̥-)
taatsi(q)-	taaktəq- (under taak-)	tappi(k)-	takviy̥-
tagga	taḏva	taputta(C)-	tapər(-)
taggaturjuinaq-	tarər(-)	taqa-	taqə-
tagiuk	taɣi(C)ur-	taqaja-	taqə-
tagiuq-	taɣi(C)ur-	taqaq	taqar
tai-	ta(ɣ)i-	taqpa(C)-	tarpar-
taiguq-	taiyuq- (under ta(ɣ)i-)	taqqaq	taprar ¹
taima	taḏim(m)a	taqqiq	taŋqir
taimaak	taḏim(m)a	taqqis̥uq-	taŋqir
taimaili-, taimailuq-	taimait- (under	taqtuq	tartu
	taḏim(m)a)	taquaq	taqu(C)ar
taimait-	taimait- (under	tariuq	tar(ə)yur
	taḏim(m)a)	tarnik, tarniq	tar(ə)nər
taimungaaqta(q)-	taimur̥aaq- (under	tarraliniq	tarraq (under tarər(-))
	taḏim(m)a)	tarraq	tarraq (under tarər(-))
tajaq	tayaq	tarrit-	tarrit- (under tarər(-))
tajarniq	tayarnər	tarsaq	taq̣saq (under tarər(-))
tajja(q)-	tatə-	tasi-	taci(ɣ)-
taki-	takə-	tasiC-	taci(ɣ)-
takili-	takəli- (under takə-)	tasijuaq	tacižuk- (under taci(ɣ)-)
takku-	taku-	tasiq	tacir
taku-	taku-	tasiuq-	tatyur-
takuminaq-	takuminaq- (under	tataigi-	tatamə(t)-
	taku-)	tatamit-	tatamə(t)-
takunna(q)-	takunnaq- (under		
	taku-)		

TARRAMIUT - ECI

tati
tati-
tatiggaq
tatigliaq-
tatigit
tatsi(C)-
tatsiq (fog)
tatsiq (belt)
tattu(q)-
tattui-
tattuq
tattuqusi-
taursi(q)-
tauttu
tautuk-
tavva
tiggaq
tigguti
tigli(k)-
tigu-
tiguaq
tiguliq
tigumiaq

tigummi-
tijaa-
tijaaq
tijak-
tijjaq
tijji-
tijju(C)-
tikaaguti
tikiq
tikiqaqtu(q)-
tikiraaq-
tikiraq
tikisaqtu(q)-

tikit-
tikiuti-, tikiuti
tikkua(q)-

tikku(q)-
tili-
tillari-
tilli(q)-
tilliq
tillit
tillu(k)-
tiluk-
tiluktu(q)-
timi
timmi-
timmiaq

timmikaq-
timmiralaaC-

tingaujaq
tingi-

PROTOFORM

tatə
tatə-
tatəlyar
tatə-
tatəkə (under tatə)
captək- (under cavət-)
tayətuγ
tavci
tat(ə)tur- (under tatə-)
tat(ə)tur- (under tatə-)
tayətuγ
tattuqun (under tatə-)
taurciq-
tautu(k)-
tautu(k)-
taðva
təγγaq
təγγun (under təγu-)
təγləγ-
təγu-
təγuðar (under təγu-)
təγu(r)liq (under təγu-)
təγum(m)i(C)ar
(under təγu-)
təγummi- (under təγu-)
təža-
təža-
təža-
təpðar (under təpə-)
təkši- (under təŋə-)
təžžuq-
təkaayun
təkər
təkit-
təkiraq- (under təkit-)
tekərər (under təkər)
təkicaqtuq- (under
təkit-)
təkit-
təkiðutə- (under təkit-)
təkkuaq- (under
təkkuk-)
təkkuk-
təli-
təlar(r)i- (under təlay-)
təγləq-
təpə-
təpli
təŋluγ(-)
təluγ-
təluγ-
təmə
təŋmi- (under təŋə-)
təŋmi(C)ar (under
təŋə-)
təŋmikaq- (under təŋə-)
təŋmirala- (under
təŋə-)
təŋauža (under təŋə-)
təŋə-

tingirrautaq
tinguk
tinit-
tinniraq-
tinu-
tinujuq
tinujjaq
tipa
tipaaqqi(C)-
tipijuq
tippi
tiqituraq
tiqqalaa-
tiqqalaaq
tiqqiaq
tiriaq
tiriganniaq

tirinnuaq
tiriqquq
tirirsu(q)-
tirli(C)-
tirliturnia(q)-
titir-
titsa-
titsalukaa-
tittau-
tivvualuk-
tivvuaq-
tuC-
tuapak
tuat-
tuavi
tuaviq-
tugaaq

tugajaq

tugaq-
tuggajuuq
tuggaku
tui
tujja(q)-
tujji-
tujjuq-
tujurmi-
tuki-
tukimuak-
tukiq-
tukisi-
tukit-
tukka(q)-
tukkak
tulag-
tulimaaq
tulimajaaq, tulimaq
tullaaq
tulli(q)-
tullik
tulliragut
tulliraq

təŋəlrar- (under təŋə-)
təŋuγ
tənət-
tənnir-
tənu-
tənu-
tənət-
təpə
təppak- (under təpə)
təpə-
təkpik
təqəturaq
təŋqa(r)- (under təŋγə-)
təŋqa(r)- (under təŋə-)
təlqiðar
təriγluγ (under तरीγ)
tərikanni(C)ar (under
təriγ)
təriγ
təŋətuq
təriγtur- (under तरीγ)
tərlək-
tərlək-
tətər-
təγəγ-
təkšaluk- (under təŋə-)
təŋət- (under təŋə-)
tənvuγ-
tənvuγ-
tut-
tuvapay
tuat-
tu(C)avə(t)-
tu(C)avə(t)-
tuγəkar(ar) (under
tuγər(-))
tuγəkar(ar) (under
tuγər(-))
tuγər(-)
tuuyuk (under tuγər(-))
tuγər(-)
tuyə
tumðar- (under tumə)
tumə
tuyur-
tuyurmi-
tukə-
tukə-
tukər-
tukə-
tukə-
tukkar-
tuyəkar
tulak-
tulimar
tulimar
tulləq-
tulləq-
tuŋlə(r)
tullaq-
tullaq-

TARRAMIUT - ECI

tulugaq
tulugarnaq

tuluq-
tuluriaq-
tumaq-
tumi
tumisi-
tumiuyaq
tummiraq
tungalliq
tungi-
tungujuq-
tunguniq
tunguq-
tuni-
tuniq
tuniqsi-
tunirjuk
tuniuqqa(q)-
tunnga-
tunnganguq-
tunngavik
tunniq
tunnuk
tunu
tunummut
tunusuk
tunut-
tunuvaq-
tupaaq-
tupak-
tupiq
tupit-
tuppalia-
tuqqa(C)-, tuqqa-
tuqqi(k)-
tuqqujaaq
tuqqujaarsi-
tuqqu(q)-
tuqu-
tuqunna(q)-

tuquraq-
tuqusaq-
tuqut-
turaaju-
turaaq-
turru-
tursuaq

tursuk
tursu(q)-

tursuraq-

tursuu
tusaq-
tusarsau-
tusiāt-

PROTOFORM

tulukar
tuluyarnaq (under
tulukar)
tulur-
tuluryar (under tulur-)
tumar-
tumə
tuməci- (under tumə)
tumə
tutməqar (under tutə-)
tuŋ(ə)lir (under tuŋə-)
tuŋə-
tuŋuyuq- (under tuŋu-)
tuŋu-
tuŋu-
tunə-
tunəq
tunər-
tuniržuk
tuniuqqaq- (under tunə-)
tutŋa- (under tut-)
tunəŋnuq-
tutŋa- (under tut-)
tupə(-)
tunnur
tunu
tunu
tunucuy (under tunu)
tunut- (under tunu)
tunuvar- (under tunu)
tupaaq- (under tupay-)
tupay-
tupər
tupət-
tut-
turaaq-
tutqik-
tupquža(a)q
tupquža(a)q
tutquq-
tuqu(-)
tuqunar- (under
tuqu(-))
tuquraq- (under tuqu(-))
tuqucaq- (under tuqu(-))
tuqut- (under tuqu(-))
turaaq-
turaaq-
tužru-
tuqluaq (under
tuqlu(γ))
tuqlu(γ)
tuqlur(ar)- (under
tuqlu(γ))
tuqlur(ar)- (under
tuqlu(γ))
tuqžuk
tucar-
tucaqliq- (under tucar-)
tutyiyat-

tusilaq-
tus-
tuti-
tutik-
tutiriac
tutsaluk-
tutsi-
tutsia(q)-
tutsianiq
tutsiut(i)-
tutsu(k)-
tuttit-
tuttu
tuttujuit

tutu
tuulliq
tuuq
tuuq-
tuurnga
tuurngi-

tuusiniq
tuvaq
tuvvik
uannaq
uanniq
uaqtaq
uarit-
uarusiq-
uasaq-
uati
ugiaq-
uggua(q)-
ui
uigaq
uigga(q)-
uigganaq
uigu, uigu-
uijja(C)-
uijjangu, uijjanguq-
uima-
uunik-
uiniq
uiri-
uirnga(q)-
uirsaq
uisugiik
uisuk, uisuk-
uit-
uita-
uitaq
uivaq-
uiviit-
uiviri(C)-
uivisaq-
uivvaq
ujak-
ujamik

ujarak

tucilar-
tucu-
tutə-
tutəy(-)
tutyar(ar) (under tutə-)
tutcaq (under tucar-)
tukə-
tuŋcir-
tuŋcir-
tuŋcir-
tuksuk-
tut-
tuntu
tunturđuу (under
tuntu)
tutuk
tu(u)tləy
tuyər(-)
tuyər(-)
tuyənrar
tuyənrri- (under
tuyənrar)
tu(C)utcinəq
tuvar
tužvik (under tut-)
uyaknar
uyaknar
uaqtaq
uđa(t)-
uaq-
urar-
uyan
uyir-
uyyur-
uyi
uvi(t)-
uyilyar- (under uyi)
uyilyar- (under uyi)
uyyu-
uyivðar- (under uyivə-)
uyivðar- (under uyivə-)
uima-
uyinəy- (under uyi)
uinəq (under uvi(t)-)
uyiqə-
uinraq- (under uvi(t)-)
uiqša-
uyiyuy (under uyi)
uyiyuy (under uyi)
uvi(t)-
uvita- (under uvi(t)-)
uitaq (under uvi(t)-)
uyivə-
uyvinjit- (under uyvi)
uyvi
uyvi
uyivvar (under uyivə-)
uyay-
uyamiy (under
uya(qur))
uyaray

TARRAMIUT - ECI

ujatsiutit

ujjituq-

ujju-

ujjuk

ujjunaq

ujukkuq

ujuru(k)

ukaliq

ukamaq-

uki-

ukiaq

ukii-

ukiji-

ukit-

ukiuq

ukkaq

ukkiji-

ukkuaq

ukkusik

uku-

ukuaq

ukuna-

ulajujaq

ulamiqtaq

ulapit-

uligaq-

uliglaq-

ulijjuq

ulik

ulik-

ulikki(C)-

ulimak-

ulimaut

uliq-

ulit-

uliuti

ullaakut

ullaq

ullaaruq-

ullak-

ulli-

ullu

ullu(q)-

ullumi

ulluq

ulluriaq

ulu

uluaq

uluk-

ulurianaq-

ulut(i)-

umialittaaq

umiaq

umiarluk-

PROTOFORM

uyakciutət (under

uyaγ-)

užžiq- (under uðəγ-)

umðu-

uγðuγ

uγðuγnar (under

uγðuγ)

uyukkur(ar)

uyuru(r)

ukaðir

ukamar-

uki-¹

ukyurər (under

ukyur)

ukyi- (under ukyur)

uki-¹ukit- (under uki-²)

ukyur

upkaq

uki-¹

umkurər

utyuciγ

uku-

ukurər

uku-

ulə(t)luyər

ulamiq-

ulapə(t)-

ulə(-)

ulə(-)

uliyžuaq (under uliy(-))

uliy(-)

ulə(-)

ulə(-)

ulima-

ulimaun (under ulima-)

uñir-

ulət-

uli(C)un

uvlaaq (under umtūr)

uvlaaq (under umtūr)

uvlaaq (under umtūr)

utlay-

uvli- (under umtūr)

uñlu

umtūr

uvlumi (under umtūr)

umtūr

uvluriaq (under umtūr)

ulu(r)

uñuγay

uluγ-

uluryanər- (under

ulurya-)

ulutə- (under ulə(-))

umialək (under

umiaq)

umiaq

umiarluk- (under

umiaq)

umiiri-

umik

umik-

umimmaq

uminga-

uminngasi-

umirruq

umi-

umma(C)-

una-

unaaq

unaliq

unammi-, unammia(C)-

unasugiik

unataq-

unga-

ungalliagu

ungalliani

ungalliγ

ungaluk

ungasik-

ungat(i)

ungava

ungavva(q)-

ungiq-

ungirla(k)-

ungirlauti

ungu-

unguuraq-

uniaq-

unik-

unikkaaγ

unilak-

uniq

unirraq

uniuq-

uniutaq

unnigijaq-

unnuguq

unnik-

unniit

unnilik-

unnisiuq-

unnit

unnituq-

unnuaq

unnuk

unuq-

unurniq

upak-

upaluq-

upinna(q)-

umiiqə- (under umiaq)

umək

uməγ-

uməṇmak (under

umək)

uməṇṇatci- (under

uməγ-)

uməṇṇatci- (under

uməγ-)

uməḷruq (under umək)

umi-

uməγ-

una-²

unərar

unalir

unaðmi-

unasuk(-)

unataq-

uṇa-

uṇal(l)iaγu (under

uṇan)

uṇal(l)iaγu (under

uṇan)

uṇal(l)iq (under uṇan)

uṇalu (under uṇan)

uṇasik- (under uṇan)

uṇan

uṇavar (under uṇan)

uṇavar (under uṇan)

uṇər-

uṇərḷaun (under uṇər-)

uṇərḷaun (under uṇər-)

uṇu-

uṇuuq- (under uṇu-)

un(i)C)aq-

unəγ-

univkarər

uṇilay-

unər

un(i)C)aq-

un(i)C)ur

un(i)C)aq-

umṇiyaq- (under

umək)

utṇur

urnəγ-

unni(in)

unnirḷuk- (under

unnir-)

unnir-

unni(in)

unniqtuq- (under

unnir-)

unnu(C)ar (under

unnuγ)

unnuγ

unuq-

unuq-

upaγ-

upaluq- (under upay-)

upət-

TARRAMIUT - ECI

upinnait-
 upinnaqut(i)-
 upirngaaq
 upirngasa(a)q

 upirngivik

 uppat
 uppi(q)-
 uppiq
 uppikaq-
 uppiri-
 uqalla(C)-
 uqaq
 uqausiq
 uqaut(i)-
 uqila-
 uqili-
 uqit-
 uqpik
 uqqu
 uqqu(C)-
 uqquit-
 uqqumuaq-
 uqquu-
 uqumait-
 uqumangiq-
 uqumik-
 uqummi(q)-
 uquk
 uquq- (become moldy)
 uquq- (wear warm clothing)
 uquruti
 uqutsaq
 uquutaq
 uriaq-
 uriuq-
 urjuk
 urliq-
 urru-
 ursingu-
 ursiq
 ursua(q)-, ursualaqi-

 ursuq
 ursutiq-
 urulu-
 uruniq
 usi (load)
 usi (exclamation)
 usiaq-
 usiimalu
 usingijaq-
 usiq-
 usiraq-
 usuk
 usuujaq
 utaqqi-, utaqqik-
 utiq-
 utiriaz-

PROTOFORM

upət-
 upət-
 upən(ə)rar
 upən(ə)rakðar (under
 upən(ə)rar)
 upənri- (under
 upən(ə)rar)
 ukpan
 ukvər-
 uṇpəy
 ulpəy- (under ulət-)
 ukvəqə- (under ukvər-)
 uqaq(-)
 uqaq(-)
 uqauciq (under uqaq)
 uqautə- (under uqaq)
 uqila-
 uqinjitli- (under uqinjit-)
 uqinjit-
 uqviy
 uqər
 uqquq- (under uqər)
 uqqit- (under uqər)
 uqumiṽ- (under uqər)
 uqquq- (under uqər)
 uqimanjit-
 uqimanjir-
 uqumiṽ- (under uqər)
 uqummiq-
 uquy
 uquy
 uqquq- (under uqər)
 uqquq- (under uqər)
 uqquq- (under uqər)
 uqərutar (under uqər)
 ur̥yur-
 ur̥yur-
 urður
 uqlir-
 utər-
 uqðilṇu- (under uqður)
 uqciq
 uqðurar (under
 uqður)
 uqður
 uqður
 urulu-
 uruni
 uci¹
 uci²
 uci(C)ar- (under uci¹)
 uci²
 ucinjir- (under uci¹)
 ucir-
 uciq-
 ucuy
 ucuy
 utaqə-
 utər-
 utər-

utiriikkuti
 utirja(k)-
 utirsi-
 utsi(C)-
 utsiri-
 utsitaq
 utsuk
 utuvik
 uugaq
 uujummi(C)-
 uujuq
 uujurumiali-
 uujuunngituq
 uulik-
 uulittaa(q)-
 uuma-
 uumari-

 uumigi-
 uumila-

 uumma(q)-

 uummari-

 uummati

 unna(q)-
 uunaq-
 uunni-
 uunniq
 uut-
 uuti-
 uuti(C)-
 uutirna(q)-
 uutsi-, utsi(C)-
 uuttu(q)-
 uuttuq
 uutturaq-
 uvaa-
 uvagut
 uvanga
 uvara
 uviluq
 uvinik
 uvinngiaq-
 uviq-
 uvvalu
 uvva(q)-

 a-
 aguuq-
 ala-
 aluk
 apik-
 aq
 aq- (repeated action)
 aq- (hit on the)
 aqi-
 ara

utər-
 utəržak- (under utər-)
 utər-
 umciṽ- (under uməy-)
 umciṽ- (under uməy-)
 umciṽ- (under uməy-)
 ucuy
 u(u)tu(ṽ)
 uðukar
 uyuməq-
 uužuq (under uyū-)
 uyuməq-
 uyūṇilar
 uṇuləy-
 uyū(t)-
 uṇuma-
 uṇummar- (under
 uṇuma-)
 uyūmi-
 uumila- (under
 uyūmi-)
 uṇummar- (under
 uṇuma-)
 uṇummar- (under
 uṇuma-)
 uṇuman (under
 uṇuma-)
 uyūt- (under uyū-)
 uunaq- (under uyū-)
 uunni- (under uyū-)
 uyūt- (under uyū-)
 uyūt- (under uyū-)
 utə-
 uutəq- (under uyū-)
 uutəq- (under uyū-)
 uyukli- (under uyū-)
 uðəy-
 uyūt- (under uyū-)
 uðəytur- (under uðəy-)
 uvə(C)a- (under uvər-)
 uvakut
 uvaṇa
 uvaṇa
 uvilur
 uvinəy
 uvinṇiaq-
 uvər-
 uvva
 uvvaq-

Postbases and enclitics

a-
 k(k)u(C)ar-
 ala-
 aluk(-)
 vlay-
 ar
 ar-
 ṇar-¹
 rqa-
 rar

TARRAMIUT - ECI

arjuk, aarjuk
 ataaluk-
 atsiaq
 gajaq-
 gajuit-
 gajuk-
 galuaq-
 gaq
 gasuaq-
 gasuk-
 ggaa(q)-
 ggiari-
 ggi(q)-
 gi- (have as)
 gi- (in the future)
 gialik
 gialla(k)-
 giaq
 giaqaq
 giaqtu(q)-
 giattut
 giik
 giiq-
 giit
 gik-
 ginna(q)-
 gitsi-
 gu
 guaqaq-
 guk-
 guluk
 guma-
 gumaaq-
 gunaq-
 gunatsa(q)-
 gunnai(q)-
 gunna(q)-
 gusuk-
 =guuq
 i
 ijaq-
 iliqi-
 ilitaq
 innaq, innaqi-
 iq-
 irsi-
 irut(i)-
 isiq-
 it-
 ituq-
 jaq
 jaqtu(q)-
 jariaqaq-
 jatsari-
 jau-
 jiaq
 ji
 ji-
 jjagunnai(t)-
 jjai(q)-

PROTOFORM

aržuk
 rataar-
 tciaq
 yar-
 kayuy(-)
 kayuy(-)
 yaluaq-
 kar
 nasuk-
 nasuk-
 rarar-
 lyir-
 lyir-
 kə¹
 ki-
 yar
 ɬay-
 yiaq-
 yiaqaq-
 yar(tur)
 yaɣ-
 yiik
 yiiq-
 yiit
 kiɣ-
 ɲinnar(-)
 kiɣ-
 ku
 yu(C)ar-
 yuy-
 ruluk
 yuyuma-
 yumaaq-
 yuknar-
 yuknar-
 yuknaiq-
 yuknar-
 yuy-
 ɲu(C)ur
 ɖi-
 ɲiyar-
 ɲiliqə-
 ɲilitar
 ɲinnar(-)
 ɲir-
 ɲir-
 ɲirutə-
 ɲir-
 ɲit-
 ituq-
 ɖar
 yar(tur)
 yiaqaq-
 žukšau-
 ɖar
 ɖi-
 ɖə
 ɖi-
 yuknarit-
 tyaiq-

jjangit-
 juaq
 jumaaq-
 jumi-
 juminaq-
 juq
 juit-
 juk
 juma-
 junnai(q)-
 junna(q)-
 jurataq
 juri-
 jutsau-
 kaalla(k)-
 kainna(q)
 kalla(k)-
 kapit-
 kasaak
 kasak
 =kiaq
 kit-
 kitaaq-
 kitaq-
 kka(q)-
 kki-
 kkuminaq-
 kkusiq
 kkut
 kkuuq-
 ku
 kuluk
 kutsi(q)
 la-
 laaq
 laaq-
 langa-
 laqi-
 lauju-
 lauq-
 =li
 li- (make)
 li- (become)
 liaq
 liaq-
 lijaaq-
 lijaaq-
 lik
 lik-
 liq
 liq- (begin)
 liq- (provide with)
 liqqi(k)-
 liri-
 lit- (give, take to)
 lit- (go to, come across)
 liuq-
 liut-, -liuti-
 llaa-
 llak-
 llarik-

tya-
 ɖuyar(-)
 yumaaq-
 umi-
 yuminaq-
 ɖur
 yu(ɲ)it-
 yuy
 yuyuma-
 yuknaiq-
 yuknar-
 rataar-
 yukə-
 žukšau-
 k(k)ar-
 k(k)ar-
 k(k)ar-
 kapit-
 kapcak(-)
 kapcak(-)
 k(k)i(C)ar
 k(k)it-
 k(k)ətar-
 k(k)ətar-
 vkar-
 ki-
 yuminaq-
 k(k)ucir
 nkuɣ
 k(k)u(C)ar-
 k(k)ur
 k(k)uluk
 k(k)kucir
 la(r)-
 la(C)ar(-)
 tla-
 tla-
 ɣqə-
 lauq-
 lauq-
 ɬi
 li-¹
 li-²
 li(C)ar
 liyar-
 liža(a)q-
 liža(a)q-
 ləɣ
 ləɣ-
 l(l)ir
 liq-
 liq-
 ɲqiy-²
 liqə-
 lit-
 ɬit-
 li(C)ur-
 li(C)utə-
 llaa-
 ɬay-
 kiɣ-

TARRAMIUT - ECI

lli(q)-
 lliu(q)-
 lluaq-, lluaq
 llurik-
 =lu
 lu
 lualuk
 luannguaq-, luannguaq
 luaq, luaq-
 luk-, luk
 lukak
 lukatak
 luq-
 ma-
 maaq-
 manga-
 mi-
 mik-
 miliut(i)-
 miuq
 mmanga-
 mmarik-
 mmi-
 naaq-, naari-
 najaq-
 naq-, naqi-
 narsi-
 nasaq-
 nga-
 =ngaaq-
 ngajaak, ngajaaq
 ngiq-
 ngu- (have pain)
 ngu- (be)
 ni-
 niaq-
 nik- (get)
 nik- (smell of)
 niku
 niq (nominalizer)
 niq (more, most)
 niq-
 niqpaaq
 niraq-
 nirlu(k)-
 nirsaq-, nirsari-
 nitaq
 nna(q)-
 nnajaq-
 nnaq (wind from the)
 nnaq (favorite)
 nnasuaq-
 nnasuk-
 nnga(q)-
 nngiluaq
 nngi(t)-
 nnguaq
 nngu(q)- (have a pain)
 nngu(q)- (become)
 nni(C)-

PROTOFORM

lliq-
 lliq-
 l(l)u(C)ar-
 kiγ-
 ʔu
 lu(r)
 ʔuγ(-)
 tluk-
 tluk-
 ʔuγ(-)
 k(k)attar-
 k(k)attar-
 lur-
 (u)ma-
 (u)mar(ar)-
 maŋa(aq)-
 mi-
 miγ-
 li(C)utə-
 miru
 maŋa(aq)-
 mmarik-
 mi-
 naaq-
 yar-
 nar-
 naqci-
 naci(C)ar-
 ŋa-¹
 ŋaaq-
 tyay
 ŋir-
 ʎu-
 ŋu-
 ki-
 ni(C)ar-
 nəγ-
 nit-
 k(k)ur
 nə¹
 nə²
 n(n)ir-
 nərpə(C)ar
 ni-
 nərtuγ-
 nə²
 nitaq
 nnak-
 yar-
 knar
 nnaq
 nasuk-
 nasuk-
 ŋa-¹
 tluk-
 nr̥it-
 ŋ(ŋ)uðar(-)
 ʎu-
 ŋ(ŋ)ur-
 nnək-

nni(q)-
 paaluk
 (V)q- (say)
 q- (go to)
 =qa, =qaa
 qaq-
 qati
 qatta(q)-
 qi-
 qitaq-, qqitar-
 qqa-, qqai-
 qqaa(q)-
 qqajaq-
 qqaminngit
 qqamiq-
 qqijaqar-, qqijari-
 qqut
 qqut(t)-
 qquu(q)-
 qu-
 quq
 qut(i)
 raaluk
 raaq-
 raq
 rataaq-
 ratanngi(t)-
 rataq-, rataq-
 rjuaq
 rlaat
 rlak
 rnga(q)
 rujuk
 ruq
 ruq-
 sa-
 saaq- (try to), saari-
 saaq- (quickly)
 saq- (try to get to)
 saq- (fetch)
 saqtu(r)-
 si- (buy)
 si- (become)
 siari-
 sii-
 sik-
 sima-
 siq- (wait for self to)
 siq- (most in a direction)
 siqtu(q)-
 siriit-
 siuq-
 siut
 su-
 suaq-
 suit-
 sujjuk
 suk-
 sunngu-
 sunni(k)-, sunniq
 suq-

n(n)iq-
 aluk(-)
 (V)r-
 q-
 q(q)a(a)
 ŋqar-
 qan
 k(k)attar-
 rqa-
 k(k)ətar-
 qqar-
 ʔra(C)ar-
 ʎayaq-
 ʎrammiq-
 ʎrammiq-
 nqiγ-²
 q(q)un
 trutə-
 qquuq-
 ðqa-
 qur
 q(q)un
 aluk(-)
 raq-
 qar
 ʎrataq-
 ʎrataq-
 ʎrataq-
 ðuγar(-)
 rʎay
 rʎay
 n(ə)rar(ar)(-)
 ruluk
 qur
 ruq-
 ta-
 car-¹
 caaq-
 car-¹
 car-²
 yar(tur)-
 ci-
 li-²
 c(c)ir-
 c(c)ir-
 ðiγ-
 (u)uma-
 c(c)ir-
 l(l)ir
 ciqtuq-
 c(c)iryar-
 ci(C)ur-
 ci(C)un
 suu-
 yu(C)ar-
 yu(C)it-
 cuγ
 yuγ-
 sunŋu-
 nit-
 qður-

(r)suq-	qǫur-
t- (transitivizer)	t ⁻¹
t- (catch)	t ⁻²
ta-	-ta-
taaḡ-	taaḡ(-)
taili-	təta(C)ili-
tait-	tarit-
takit-	k(k)it-
taḡ (passive participle)	ǫar
taḡ (thing pertaining to)	tar
taḡ-	tar-
taḡtu-	tu ⁻¹
=tauḡ	ptauḡ
ti (agent)	ǫə
ti (area)	tə
tigi-	tə-
tiḡ-, tiri-	tər-
tit-	tət-
tsaaḡ-	mcaḡ-
tsak-	yyaḡ-
tsaḡ	kǫar
tsi-	c(c)ir-
tsiaḡ, tsiaḡ-	tciaḡ
tsiari-	c(c)ir-
tsii-	c(c)ir-
tsiḡ	l(l)ir
tsiriit-	c(c)iryar-
tsuma-	yuyuma-
tsunaḡ-	yuknar-
ttaili-	təta(C)ili-
ttu(q)-	tu ⁻¹
ttuaḡ-	ǫurar-
tu-	tu ⁻¹
tualli(q)-	tu(C)ar-
tuaḡ	tuaḡ(-)
tuaḡ- (continually)	ǫurar-
tuaḡ- (as soon as)	tu(C)ar-
tuin(n)aḡ-	tu ⁻²
tuḡ	ǫur
tuḡ- (use, consume)	tur ⁻¹
tuḡ- (repeated action)	tur ⁻²
tuḡaḡ	tuḡ(q)ar
tuuma- (several days)	tur ⁻²
tuuma- (use or eat often)	tur ⁻¹
tuuḡ	tu ⁻¹
tuuḡ-	tuuḡ-
=tuuḡ	tur
u-	ḡu-
ujaḡ	ḡ(ḡ)uǫar(-)
uma-	(u)ma-
ut(i)-	ḡutə-
vasik-	ǫiḡ-
vigi-	ǫvikə-
vik (place)	ǫviḡ
vik (almost)	vlay-

GREENLANDIC INUIT INDEX (West Greenlandic Dialect)

West Greenlandic forms are given in the new orthography. Postbases, gathered at the end, are alphabetized according to post-vocalic allomorphs, those with initial variable V given last. Enclitics are preceded by '='.

Equivalences between the Greenlandic standard orthography and the orthography used in this dictionary are given below. Symbols of the standard orthography are given in italics. If no equivalence is given it means that the standard practical orthography uses the same letter as our orthography. *o* = *u*, *e* = *i*, *g* = *ŷ*, *r* = *ṛ*, *j* = *y*, *ng* = *ŋ*, *nng* = *ŋŋ*, and *ss* = both *ss* and *šš* without differentiation. Geminated fricatives are devoiced so *ll* = *ḥ*, *gg* = *xx*, and *rr* = *XX*.

WEST GREENLANDIC

PROTOFORM

aa	a(a)
aa- (have convulsions)	aŷa-
aa- (fetch)	aŷə-
aa- (be rotten)	aru-
aaffaffak	aužvik
aaffag-	aivvak- (under ayvər)
aaffaq	auvaq-
aag- (skin)	aak-
aag- (bleed)	aḍuy
aag- (melt)	auk- (under aru-)
aagiaq	aayiaq
aak	aḍuy
aakkar-, aakkarneq	aupkarnəq (under aru-)
aala-	arula-
aalaakkaa-	aulait- (under arula-)
aalajanger-	aulay(y)anġq- (under arula-)
aalanngaat	aulait- (under arula-)
aalaq	ariṭar- (under ari-)
aalar-	ariṭar- (under ari-)
aalassag-	aulayyak- (under arula-)
aalat-	arulat- (under arula-)
aali	a(a)
aalisagaq	aulacaq- (under arula-)
aalisaq	ailitaq
aalisar-	aulacaq- (under arula-)
aallaa-	arullar- (under arula-)
aallaar-	aullaaq- (under arula-)
aallar-	arullar- (under arula-)
aallarner-	aullarniq- (under arula-)
aaller-	ariṭar- (under ari-)
aama(q)	a(C)umar
aamma(lu)	amma
aammit	aummin
aanak, aanaq	a(a)na
aanaar-	aḍun(ə)rar- (under aḍuy)
aanga-	aanja (under aŷa-)
aannersaq	aunəq (under aru-)
aannertu-	aunəq (under aru-)
aanngaa-	aanja- (under aŷa-)

aap
aapa-
aappa(q)
aappalug-, aappalaar-
aaq (sleeve)
aaq (lateral point)
aaqqat
aaqqiak
aaqqig-, aaqqissor-
aar- (put arm in sleeve)
aar- (stalk animal on ice)
aariak, ariak
aarit
aarleri-
aarlor-
aarluk
aarnuaq
aarsaar-
aasaq
aasiak, aasiaq
aasiit, aasit
aasik
aassiit
aassik
aat
aat-
aataaq
aatak, aataq
aatsaar-

aatsaat
aatsar-
aatsor-
aatsuineq
aattor-
aavar-
aaveq (roofing timber)
aaveq (walrus)
aaver-
aaviak, aagiak
affaq
aggaatsoq
agger-
aggor-
agiaq
agiar-
agior-, agiuaar-
agiut

ai
aja(k)
ajaappiaq
ajaaq
ajag-
ajagaatit
ajagaq
ajagutaq, ajaagutaq
ajalu-, ajalor-
ajaper-
ajaraar-

a(a)ŋ
aripa-
a(C)ippar
aupaluk- (under aḍuy)
aḍir
aa(k)
aitqan
arənqiŷ-
arənqiŷ-
aḍir
aḍur-
aariak
a(a)
a(C)arḷuy
aarluk-
a(C)arḷuy
aŷənru(Car)
auqcaaq-
aužaq (under aru-)
aacivak
aaci(in)
aaci(in)
aayžuuk
aužvik
ay
aat-
a(a)ta(a)q
ata ¹
aŷittarur- (under aŷittar-)
uv(v)atciaq (under uvva)
aŷittar-
aittuq- (under aŷə-)
aittuq- (under aŷə-)
aak-
auvaq-
aruvər(ar)
ayvər
auvəq
aḍuyyar (under aḍuy)
avvaq (under avəŷ-)
aak-
aŷŷir- (under aŷə-)
avŷur- (under avəŷ-)
aŷiŷ-
aŷiŷ-
aŷŷur-
aŷiŷ(ar)un (under aŷiŷ-)
ay
ayak
ayarur (under ayay-)
ayayar (under ayay-)
ayay-
ayayaq (under ayay-)
ayayaq (under ayay-)
ayayun (under ayay-)
ayalu(r)-
ayapər- (under ayay-)
aqayaŷ

WEST GREENLANDIC	PROTOFORM		
ajassaat	ayaγ-	akunnag-	akunnak- (under
ajattor-	ayaγtur- (under ayaγ-)	akunneq	aku(ṛ))
ajoker-, ajoqersor-	ayuquciṛtur- (under		akunnəq (under
	ayuqə-)		aku(ṛ))
ajogi, ajoqiit	ayuquciṛtur- (under	akuttu-	akultu- (under aku(ṛ))
	ayuqə-)	alaa	a(a)
ajoqut	ayuq-	alaaq	alaq
ajor-	ayuq-	alaatsinaat(i)-	alar-
ajori-	ayuq-	alakkar-	alaṅkar-
ajorinnor-, ajorunnor-	ayurir-	alanngar-, alangaar-	alar-
ajornar-	ayurnaṅ- (under ayuq-)	alanngoq	alar-
ajorsar-	ayuqšaṅ- (under ayuq-)	alapernaat-	alapəṇkar-
ajorsi-	ayuq-	alar-	alar-
ajorsit-	ayuqšit- (under	aleq	aləq
	ayuq-)	aleqaq	aləqa(ṛ)
ajuaq, ajuar-	ayu(ž)aq	alersi	aḥirtə
ajugaq, ajugaa-	ayuq-	ali-	ali
ajukkut(i)-	piṇu- ²	alig-	aḥəγ-
ajunngit-	ayuq-	aligi-, alinnar-	alikə-
ajusi-	ayuži- (under ayu-)	aligoq	aliyuq
ajut-	ayut- (under ayu-)	aliikkutaq	alinjit-
ajuut(i)-	ayu-	alikkar-	ali
ak(ki)	a(a)ṅ	alinaat-	aliya-
akaari-	akka	alinar-, aliasug-	aliya-
akeraq	akiraq (under aki(-))	aliortor-	ali(C)urtur-
akeroq	akəqur	alittor-	aḥəγtur- (under aḥəγ-)
aki	aki(-)	alla	atla
aki-	aki(-)	allaanga-	avlər-
akiar-	akiyar- (under aki(-))	allaat (even)	aḃlaan
akiit-	akinjit- (under aki(-))	allaat (pen)	alṇarun (under
akiitsor-	akinjit- (under aki(-))		alṇar(-))
akik	akər	allag-	alṇar(-)
akileq, akilineq	akil(l)ir (under aki(-))	allak	alṇar(-)
akiler-	akilir- (under aki(-))	allakkajaaq	atla
akima-	akima- (under aki(-))	allakkat	alṇar(-)
akimmik	akimiyar (under aki(-))	allanertaq	atlanər (under atla)
akimmit-, akimmig-	akitmi(C)-	allanner-, allanar-	atlanər (under atla)
akimor-	akima- (under aki(-))	allaq (bear)	aklaq
akiniar-	akini(C)ar- (under	allaq (breast meat of bird)	allaq
	aki(-))	allar-	allar(ir)-
akior-	akirur- (under aki(-))	allarter-	allaqtəq- (under
akisug-	akisuk- (under aki(-))		allar(ir)-
akit	akin (under aki(-))	allatoq	alṇar(-)
akit-	akima- (under aki(-))	alleq (duck)	aḥyir
akitat	akər	alleq (lower one)	atlir (under at(ə)-)
akka(k)	akkak	allequtaq	atlir (under at(ə)-)
akker-	akkir-	aller- (miscarry)	avlər-
akkersat	akər	aller- (put on barb)	akər
akor-	akur- ¹	alleroq	aḃluqur (under aḃlur)
akornut	akunnəq (under	alli-	aṅ(ə)li- (under aṅə-)
	aku(ṛ))	alliaq	atliqar (under at(ə)-)
aku, akoq	aku(ṛ)	alligaq	akər
aku-, akut-	akut- (under aku(ṛ))	allikar-	allar(-)
akuaq	akurar (under aku(ṛ))	allor- (pull jawbone out of joint)	aḃlur
akuilisaq	aku(ṛ)	allor- (step over)	amṭur-
akulaaq	akulə (under aku(ṛ))	allor- (dive)	aṅlur-
akuliaq	akul(l)irar (under	alloreq	avlurəq (under amṭur-)
	aku(ṛ))	allu	anlu
akulleq	akul(l)ir (under aku(ṛ))	alluaq	anlu
akuni(t)	akuvar	allunaaq	akluna(a)q
		aloq	alu(ṛ)

WEST GREENLANDIC

alug-
alumerar-
alupaar-
alupaat
alussaat
alussor-, alussug-
alutori-, alutornar-
alutsinneq
amaaliga(a)q

amaalik
amaama(k), amaamag-
amaaq (tree shoot)
amaaq (baby on back)
amaat
amar-, amaar-
amaroq
ameq
amer-
ameraq
amerla-, amerli-
amerloq
amiakku
amigar-
amikit-
amikkoq
amileraq
amili-
amisut
amit-
amma-
ammaaq
ammalor-

ammar-
ammassak
ammut (net rope)
ammut (downwards)
amu-
amuar-
anaa-
anaana
anaggut(i)-
anaq
anar-
anarluk
aneer-
anerneq
anersa(lu)
anersaaq

anersaar-

anerteri-

anga-
angajoqqaat
angajornoq

angaju, angajoq

PROTOFORM

aluy-
alunəraq- (under aluy-)
alupaq-
alupaq-
alu(C)un (under aluy-)
alivtur-
alutur-
aluktətnəq
amautləyaq (under
amarutləy)
amarutləy
ama-
amaaq
amar-
amaun (under amar-)
amar-
amaqur
amir
amir
amirar (under amir)
aməl(ə)ra(r)-
amilruq (under amit-)
aminar
amiyaq-
amiyaq-
amir
amiləqar (under amit-)
amikli- (under amit-)
aməcu-
amit-
aŋva-
akmaaq
aŋvalur- (under
aŋva(r)-)
aŋvar- (under aŋva-)
aŋmaq
ammun (under amu-)
at(ə)-
amu-
amuaq- (under amu-)
anaŋu-
ana(a)na
anaŋu-
anar(-)
anar(-)
anarluk (under anar)
anəŋir- (under anə-)
anər-
anirta
anərya(C)ar- (under
anər-)
anərya(C)ar- (under
anər-)
anərtəqə- (under
anər-)
aŋ(ŋ)a(r)-
aŋayuqqar
aŋayunruq (under
aŋayuy)
aŋayuy

angajulleq

angak
angakkoq
angakkuar-

angala-
angallat(i)-
anger-
angerlar-
angerloq
angi-
angilloq, angillortaq
angiluttor-
angit-
angiuaar-
angoor-
angoqqaari-
angorsug-
angu-
anguar-
anguigaq
angula-
angumarsari-
angumeri-
angummat(i)-
angunnaq
angunnuneq

angusalluk

angusuu
angut
angutisiaq
angutissaq
angutiviaq
anguut

ani(k)
ani-
aniggoq
anigor-
aningaaq, aningaasat
aniser-
anit-
annaar-
annaartor-
annaat(i)-

annag-
anneq
anner-
annertu-
anngaa-
anngak
anngallag-
anngiaq
anngigi-
anngiia-
anngik
anniar-

aŋayukliṛ (under
aŋayuy)
aŋaŋ
aŋalkur
aŋatkuaq- (under
aŋalkur)
aŋala-
aŋala- (under aŋar-)
aŋər- (under a(a)ŋ)
aŋilraq- (under aŋit-)
aŋillur- (under aŋit-)
aŋə-
aŋillur- (under aŋit-)
aŋit-
aŋi-
aŋyur-
aŋuḍur-
avun
aŋyuy(r)- (under aŋu-)
aŋu-
aŋuḍar-
aŋuviyaq
aŋula-
aŋuma- (under aŋu-)
aŋuma- (under aŋu-)
aŋuma- (under aŋu-)
aŋutnaq (under aŋun)
aŋutŋunər (under
aŋun)
aŋucallur (under
aŋun)
aŋju
aŋun
aŋutəkšaq (under aŋun)
aŋutəkšaq (under aŋun)
aŋutəviaq (under aŋun)
aŋuḍarun (under
aŋuḍar-)
anə
anə-
anəyuy- (under anə-)
anəyuy- (under anə-)
anəŋar
aniciq- (under anə-)
anət- (under anə-)
aŋənaaq- (under aŋə-)
an(n)aŋ-
annayutə- (under
annay-)
annay-
aŋə-
atŋir-
aŋə-
aŋər- (under a(a)ŋ)
anəyar
aŋər- (under a(a)ŋ)
aŋŋi-
aŋŋi-
aŋŋi-
atŋiŋ
anniaq- (under atŋir-)

WEST GREENLANDIC	PROTOFORM		
annit(i)-	annitə- (under anə-)	arfersanillit	arvin(ə)ləy (under arvaŷ)
annivik, aniffik	annəviŷ (under anə-)	arfinillit	arvin(ə)ləy (under arvaŷ)
annoraaq	atnuraaq (under atə-)	arla(r)-	alər
annug-	annut-	arlaagut	alər
anori	anuqə	arlaanisaq	alər
anorler-	anuqlir- (under anuqə)	arlaraq	alər
anorsarissi-	anuqə	arlaarsar-	aqla-
anu	anu	arlallit	alər
anusigi-	annut-	arliar-, arliari-	arli(C)-
apaapa	ap(p)a ²	arlig-	arli(C)-
aperi-, apersor-	apərə-	arnaaneq	arnarunər (under arnar)
api-	apə-	arnag-	arnar
apisseq	apətcıq (under apə-)	arnaq	arnar
apissit-	apəktət-	arnaquassaaq	arnalqu(C)ar (under arnar)
apor-	apur-	arnaviaq	arnaviaq (under arnar)
appa	alpa(ŷ)	arneri-	arniqə- (under arnar)
appaa-	atpaq- (under at(ə)-)	arngili(g)-	an(ə)rilək- (under anər-)
appakar-	alpaŷ-	arpag-, arpat-	aqva-
appar-	atpaq- (under at-)	arpingiag-	aqpik-
apuma-	apummar	arrag-	arri-
apummak	apummar	arri-	arri-
apusineq	apun (under apə-)	arriit-	arri-
aput	apun (under apə-)	arsaar-	aqcaaq- (under arcar-)
apuut(i)-	apur-	arsaarutit, arsaaqqat	aqcaaq- (under arcar-)
aqagu, aqaguani	aqayū	arsaq	aqšaq (under aqə-)
aqagut-	aqayū	arsar-, arsarneq	aqšaq (under aqə-)
aqajak	aq(ə)yar	arsat	arða
aqajaroq	aq(ə)yaqur (under aq(ə)yar)	arsi-	aqci-
aqar-	aqay-	arsug-	aqakcuk- (under aqak-)
aqassug-	aqaycuŷ- (under aqay-)	artor-, artornar-	artur-
aqerloq	aqilrur (under aqit-)	aruma-, arama-	aru-
aqi-	aqə-	asa-	ažak-
aqillug-	aqilluk (under aqit-)	asaasakkaak	až(ž)aa
aqisseq	aqəðŷir	asag-	ažak-
aqit-, aqili-	aqit-	asaloq, asallut	acalur
aqqala-	aləm qar-	asattuar-, asattuut(i)-	ažak-
aqqaluk, aqqaluaq	anqaluk	aserneq	aciɾnər (under at(ə)-)
aqqaneq, aqqanillit	atrər- (under at(ə)-)	aseror-	aciɾuq- (under aci ²)
aqqar- (eat greedily)	aləm qar-	asi	aci ²
aqqar- (go down)	atrər- (under at(ə)-)	asiar-	acivaq- (under aci ²)
aqqunar-	alqunar-	asiarpak	atŷar
aqqusaar-	apqucaaq- (under aprun)	asigi-, asissor-	aciŷə- (under aci ²)
aqqusineq	apqucinəq (under aprun)	asiila-	acinila- (under aci ²)
aqqut	aprun	asinga-	aci ²
aqu	aqu	asiu-	aciu- (under aci ²)
aquit-, aquimi-	aqumə-	assaa	að(ð)a(a)
aqupi-, aquppi-	aqup(p)i- (under aqumə-)	assaar-	avðar ²
aqut-	aqut- (under aqu)	assaassat	aŷðarudər
aquut	aqu(ru)n (under aqu)	assaat	ažŷaun (under aðŷa(r))
arajug-	ar(ə)yu-	assaat(i)-	aðŷa(r)
arajutsi-	ar(ə)yu-	assag- (dig)	aðŷa(r)
arfag-	arvak- (under arvər)	assag- (beat drum)	apcak-
arfak, arfaq	arvaŷ	assagiikkut	akšayitkutaq (under akðay-)
arfeq	arvər	assak	aðŷa(r)
arfivik	arvəpiŷ (under arvər)		

WEST GREENLANDIC

assakar-, assakaa-
 assalig-
 assallag-
 assaq (load)
 assaq (wart)
 assaq (shield)
 assaqqoq
 assarneq

 assartor-
 asseq
 asser- (mix with blood)
 asser- (protect)
 assi(k), assigi-
 assiaq

 assiar-
 assili-
 assior-
 assiu-
 assoq
 assor- (go against wind)
 assor- (put on clothes)
 assortor-
 assuari-
 assut
 asu
 asu-
 asuki(aq)
 asuli
 at(i)-
 ata
 ata-
 ataar-
 ataaseq
 ataaseraar-
 ataasiar-, ataaseriar-

 ataata
 atagu
 ataneq
 ataqqi-
 ateeq, atiik
 ateq
 ateqaat
 ater-
 ati-
 atigeq
 atissat
 atitu-, atikit-
 ator-
 atsa(k)
 atser-
 atsiari-
 atsig-
 atsiut(i)-
 attarmik
 attartor-
 attat (midden)
 attat (button)

PROTOFORM

akḏay-
 akšalək- (under akḏay-)
 akḏay-
 ayžaq- (under ayə-)
 avḏar¹
 avḏar²
 akḏanqur
 an(ə)carḏar (under
 anə-)
 ayžaq- (under ayə-)
 avḏar²
 aḏuy
 avḏir-
 atə(ḏi)-
 avḏirar- (under
 avḏar²)
 avḏirar- (under avḏar²)
 atžili- (under atə(ḏi)-)
 ažžiuq- (under aḏuy)
 avḏir- (under avḏar²)
 aḏyur-
 aḏyur-
 atžuy- (under atə-)
 aḏyur-
 aḏyura- (under aḏyur-)
 akcut
 acu
 acu-
 acu
 acu
 at(ə)-
 ata²
 ata-
 ataaq- (under at(ə)-)
 atarucir
 atarucir
 atauciraq- (under
 atarucir)
 ata(a)ta
 ataku(n) (under ata²)
 ata-
 ata-
 atər
 atər
 atər
 atər- (under at(ə)-)
 atə-
 atəkə
 atə-
 atətu- (under at(ə)-)
 atur-
 accay
 accir- (under atər)
 accir- (under atər)
 atcik- (under at(ə)-)
 accirutə- (under atər)
 ata-
 attaq- (under ata-)
 antat (under anə-)
 attan (under ata-)

attataq
 attor-
 atuar-
 atukkit-
 atungak
 avaagi-
 avaala-, avaalaar-
 avaalaqiaq, avaalagiaq
 avaangu-
 avaanngunar-
 avaar- (have had enough)
 avaar- (hit on back of head)
 avaarut(i)-
 avalag-
 avalequt
 avalleq
 avannaq
 avat
 avatanger-
 avataq
 avig-
 avilor-
 avinngaq
 avior-
 avit-
 avittar-
 aviu-
 avoqqaari-
 avu-
 avusug-, agusug-
 eer-, eeri-
 eqalu(g)aq, eqaloraq

 eqaluk
 eqar-
 eqari-
 eqarti
 eqeer-
 eqeq
 eqeqqoq
 eqi-
 eqiagi-

 eqiasug-
 eqig-
 eqik
 eqima-
 eqit-
 eqor-
 eqqa-
 eqqaa-
 eqqagi-, eqqanar-
 eqqanaar-

 eqqar-
 eqqarsar-
 eqqartor-
 eqqeq
 eqqiar-
 eqqig-
 eqqillit

attan (under ata-)
 aytur-
 atuaq- (under atur-)
 atur-
 atunjar
 avayə-
 avaala-
 avaalaqiaq
 ava-
 ava-
 ava-
 avaaq- (under ava-)
 ava-
 avan
 avan
 avan
 avan
 avatərjir- (under avan)
 avatar
 avəy-
 aviluq-
 avəljər
 avirur-
 avət- (under avəy-)
 avəy-
 avirur-
 avun
 avu-
 avu-
 i(C)i-
 iqatuyar (under
 iqatuy)
 iqatuy
 iqaq-
 iqaq-
 iqartə-
 əqiiq- (under əq(ə)ya-)
 iqə(r)
 iqəlqur
 əqə-¹
 əq(ə)yakə- (under
 əq(ə)ya-)
 əq(ə)ya-
 əq(ə)ya-
 iqə(r)
 əqə-
 əqət- (under əqə-¹)
 iq(q)uq- (under iqqur)
 ətqaq (under ətər)
 ənqar-
 ənqar-
 ənqanaiq- (under
 ənqar-)
 əyqar- (under əyət-)
 ənqar-
 ənqar-
 inqir
 əprir- (under əpər)
 ətqik-
 inqilir (under inqir)

WEST GREENLANDIC	PROTOFORM		
eqqit-	əpɾir- (under əpər)	eruit-	ər(ə)viy- (under ərə- ¹)
eqqoq	iqqur	ianga-	iyar̥a-
eqqor-	əlqur-	iasilaar-	ir(ə)ləy-
eqquma-	ətquma- (under ətər-)	iffit	əvəy
eqqumiit-	əlqur-	iffit-	ivəq-
eqqut(i)-, errut(i)-	itrutə- (under itər-)	iga-, iga	əya-
equ-, equnga-	iqu-	igaaq	əya(C)ar (under əya-)
erfala-	əvə(r)ləy-	igaleq	əyalər
erfaq	ər(ə)viy- (under ərə- ¹)	iggaser-	əyyan (under əya-)
eriagi-	ir(ə)ləy-	iggavik, igaffik	əyyaviy (under əya-)
erinaq	ər̥ina(r)	iggiaq	iyyar(ar)
erini-	ər̥ani(q)-	igi-	əyə-
erisar-, erisaaq	əri-	igimaq, igimaaq	əyimar
erit-	əri-	iginneq	əy(ə)nər (under əyə-)
eritaq	əri-	igit-	əyət-
erivit-	əri-	igunaq	əyunaq
erlag-	iq̥ləy-	igut-	əyut-
erlaq	iq̥ləy	igutsak	əyutcaq (under əyut-)
erlaviit	əl̥raviy	iguut	əyut-
erleq	iq̥lir	ii(q)	i(i) ¹
erler-	iq̥paq-	ii-	iya- ¹
erlig-	ir(ə)ləy-	iigaq	iyəyar-
erligi-	irləkə- (under ir(ə)ləy-)	iigar-	iyəyar-
erlinnar-, erlernar-	ir(ə)ləy-	iingala-	i(C)ir-
erlippak	iq̥lir	ikaar-	əkərər-
erlittooq	ir(ə)ləy-	ikaat	əkərər (under əkərər-)
erloqi-	cirligə-	ikag-	ikay-
erluk	əqlu	ikeq	əkər
ermalisaq	əm̥ralicaq	ikerasak	əkərarak (under əkər)
ermig-	əm̥miy- (under ərə- ¹)	ikernuaq, ikernusser-	əkənružaq
ermuseq	əm̥(ə)run (under əmər)	ikernuk	əkənružaq
ernaat, erngaat	inraun (under inraq-)	ikersit-	ikir-
ernannaq	iqə-	ikertu-	əkər
ernar-, erngar-	inraq-	iki	əki
erneq	irnər	iki- (be lit)	əkə- ¹
erner-, ernger-	ər̥ani(q)-	iki- (get in)	əkə- ²
ernersiaq	irnəkšaq (under irnər)	ikiaq	ək̥iðar (under ək̥iðar-)
ernertu-	iqə-	ikiaqutit	ək̥iðar (under ək̥iðar-)
ernguseq	əm̥(ə)run (under ərə- ¹)	ikiar-	ək̥iðar-
erni-	irni- (under irnər)	ikiaroor-	ikki
erniaq	irni(C)ar (under irnər)	ikig-	ikəy(ə)t-
erniinnaq	ər̥ani-	ikiler-	ək̥iliq- (under əki)
ernissaq	irnəkðaq (under irnər)	ikili-, ikilli-	əkəy(ə)t-
ernisug-	irnisuk- (under irnər)	ikinngut	əkəŋɣun
erniu-	irnər	ikior-	ikayur-
ernuma-, ernguma-	inruma-	ikit-	əkət- (under əkə- ¹)
ernutaq, erngutaq	inrutaq	ikkarlit-	əyalrit- (under ətə-)
error-, errorfor-	ərrur- (under ərə- ¹)	ikkarluk	ətkalruq (under ətə-)
ersaar-	iq̥šaq (under iqə(r))	ikkat-	ətyat- (under ətə-)
ersag-, ersanga-	iq̥ləy- ¹	ikkatigi-	ikay-
ersaq	iq̥šaq (under iqə(r))	ikkeq (driftwood)	ətkəq
ersaroq	ircaqur	ikkeq (gum)	in̥kir
ersarut	əp̥žarun	ikkii, ikkeernar-	ikki
erser---	iðər-	ikkiiit-	ipyit- (under ipəy-)
ersi-	iq̥ci-	ikkut(i)-	əkə- ²
ersik	əðəra(r)	ikor-	əkuq-
ersit-	iðər-	ikorfaq	əkəvraq
ersor-, ersorsit	iq̥tuq-	ikuala-, ikuallag-	əkuala- (under əkə- ¹)
ersug-	əq̥ðuḡ-	ikug-	ikuḡ-
ersut(i)-	iðər-	ikuma-	əkuma- (under əkə- ¹)
		ikusik	ikuḡəy

WEST GREENLANDIC	PROTOFORM		
ikuttaat	ikuḃutar (under ikuḃ-)	illigi-	ækli-
ila (part)	ila(-) ¹	illineq	ənə
ila (indeed), ilaa	ila ²	illit (you)	əlpət
ila-	ila(-) ¹	illit (platform), illisit	iḃlin (under iḃlər)
ilaa-	ilakə- (under ila(-) ¹)	illoq (cousin)	illur(ar)
ilaanni	ila(-) ¹	illoq (slice of bread)	iḃlu
ilaaq, ilaar- (patch)	ila(C)ar (under ila(-) ¹)	illu (house)	əḃlu
ilaaquseq	illaatquciq	illu(k) (other of pair)	iḃlu
ilaar- (imitate)	ilayar- (under ila(-) ¹)	illu-, illor-	əḃlu(r)-
ilaat	əlaun (under əlay-)	illuar-	iḃluaq-
ilag-	il(l)aḃ-	illug-	əḃəḃuḃ- (under əḃə)
ilagi-	ilakə- (under ila(-) ¹)	illuigaq	əḃlu
ilalaar-	ila(C)ar (under ila(-) ¹)	illuinnarsuut	iḃlu
ilaler-	ilali(C)ur- (under ila(-) ¹)	illukisaar-	iḃluk(k)ita(C)ar-
ilaliut(i)-	ilali(C)ur- (under ila(-) ¹)		(under iḃlu)
ilamaar-	ilamaaq- (under ila(-) ¹)	illunga-	il(l)uḃa- (under ilu)
ilami	ila ²	illusar-	əḃlu(r)-
ilamineq	ilavinəq (under ila(-) ¹)	illusartaatit	əḃluun (under əḃlu(r)-)
ilanger-	ilanḃir- (under ila(-) ¹)	illuttor-	iḃluktu(u)q- (under iḃlu)
ilanna(a)ri-, ilan(a)riit	ilannar (under ila(-) ¹)		iḃluḃtun (under iḃlu)
ilanngar-, ilanngaa-	ilanḃar- (under ila(-) ¹)	illuttut	ilu
ilaqutaq	ila(-) ¹	iloq	əḃi-
ilar-	əlay-	ilor-	əḃurri- (under əḃurar-)
ilassi-, ilassior-	ilanḃi- (under ila(-) ¹)	ilorfak	ilullir (under ilu)
ilatser-	ilaccir-	ilorleq	əḃurri- (under əḃurar-)
ilatsiinnar-	ilaccir-	ilorrisaar-	əḃurri- (under əḃurar-)
ileqimisaar-, ileqila-	iləqə-	ilorrit-	ilu- (under ilu)
ileqqoq	əlitquciq (under əlit-)	ilu-	əḃuram-
ilerasug-, ileragi-	əlira-	iluamik	əḃuram-
ilerniku(q)	əlirəqə-	iluanaar-	əḃuram-
ilersaq	iləqšaḃ-	iluam-	əḃuram-
ilersi-	iləqšaḃ-	iluam-	əḃuram-
ili-	əḃi-	iluam-	əḃuram-
iliarsuk	əḃiḃar(ar)	ilueq	əḃuram-
ilig-	əḃəḃ-	iluit—	əḃivər (under əḃi-)
ilik	iliḃ-	iluleq	iluit- (under ilu)
ilikkar-	əlit-	iluliaq	ilulli- (under ilu)
ilimasug-, ilimagi-	əlima-	ilulliaq	ilullirar (under ilu)
ilimmar-	əlimmar-	ilulli-	ilulli- (under ilu)
ilinniar-	əlit-	ilumig-	ilumiḃ (under ilu)
ilisari-	əlitaqə- (under əlit-)	ilumiḃ	ilumiḃ (under ilu)
ilisiit-, ilisiitsoq	əliciit-	ilummut	ilu
ilisima-	əlicima- (under əlit-)	ilumut	ilumun (under ilu)
ilisser-	əliktəq-	ilunger-	ilunḃiq- (under ilu)
ilissi	əlpət	ilungersor-, ilungersua-	ilunḃiq- (under ilu)
ilitsori-	əlitturə- (under əlit-)	ilungu-	ilulḃu- (under ilu)
iliveq	əḃivər (under əḃi-)	ilunngu-	ilulḃu- (under ilu)
ilivit-	iluit- (under ilu)	ilupaaq	ilupər(ar) (under ilu)
illaagutit, illaajaatit	il(l)aḃirun (under il(l)aḃ-)	ilupaqut	ilupər(ar) (under ilu)
	imla(C)u(ḃ)	iluseq	əlucir (under ət-)
illaaq	əḃlar-	ilut	əlun
illar-	iḃlər	iluunngar-	əlu(r)-
illeq	əkḃərviḃ (under əkə- ²)	ima	imma
iller- (get into kayak)	iḃliq-	ima(q)	ima(r)
iller- (move aside)	əḃləraq	imaat-, imaali-	ət-
illeraq	əkḃərviḃ (under əkə- ²)	imaneq	imanər
illerfik	əḃlər-	imanger-	əḃmənḃir- (under əḃmə)
illeri-, illernar-	iḃlər	imani	imma
illernaq	ənli(C)ar	imanna	im(m)atna (under imma)
illiaq		imaq	ima(r)

WEST GREENLANDIC	PROTOFORM		
imariaq	imar̥yay (under imar)	innag-	ək̥n̥ən̥əy- (under ək̥- ¹)
imaror-	ima(̥)	innaq (cliff)	əpnar
imatoq	im(m)atur (under imma)	innaq (grown seal)	innaq (under inəq-)
imeq	əm̥ər(-)	innar-	in̥jar-
imeqqutaalaq	əm̥ətqutailaq (under əm̥ətqutaaq)	innarluk, innarlug-	in̥jar-
imeqqutak	əm̥ətqutaaq	inneq	ək̥(ə)n̥ər (under ək̥- ¹)
imer-	əm̥ər(-)	inner-	inniq-, inniaq- (under ini-)
imertar-	əm̥ər̥tar- (under əm̥ər(-))	inneri-	inuy, inuy
imerug-, imerusug-	əm̥ər̥uk- (under əm̥ər(-))	innersuut(i)-	unniqtuq- (under unnir-)
imig- (reverberate)	əm̥əy-	inngaalug-	əm̥əŋə(̥r)- (under əm̥əy-)
imig- (dent)	imə-	innger-, inngerut	əm̥əŋə(̥r)- (under əm̥əy-)
imit-	əm̥ət-	inn̥giasuk-	in̥ja(suk)-
imma(nnguaq)	ə̥mar(̥ar)	inn̥gik	ik̥jik
immag-	imman̥əy- (under ima(̥))	inn̥goq	ut̥jur
immaqa	imma	innimisug-, innimigi-	in̥jimi(yuy)- (under inuy)
immer- (fill)	immir- (under ima(̥r))	innisaq	innitar (under ini-)
immer- (sing)	əm̥əŋə(̥r)- (under əm̥əy-)	innit-	in̥jit- (under inuy)
immi-, immineer-	ə̥mi-	innug-	inuy
immiaq	ə̥m̥iaq (under əm̥ər(-))	inoqut	inuqun (under inuy)
immikkoor-	ə̥mi-	inor-, inortor-	ə̥nur-
immit- (give to drink)	ə̥mm̥it- (under əm̥ər(-))	inuag, inuak	inuyar (under inuy)
immit- (drift out to sea)	immit- (under ima(̥r))	inuar-	inuag- (under inuy)
immuk	ə̥mm̥uy	inueqatigiit	inuy̆yay- (under inuy)
imu- (form pressure ridges)	imu-	inuiat	inuy̆yay- (under inuy)
imu- (wind)	imu-	inuiag-	inuy̆yay- (under inuy)
imunga	imma	inuila(a)q	inuilaq (under inuy)
inalu, inaluaq	in̥aluk	inuk	inuy
inanger-	ən̥əŋir- (under ən̥ə)	inukkat	inuyar (under inuy)
inat-	ən̥ə-	inussuk	inuk̥suk (under inuy)
inequnar-	in̥əq̆yunar- (under in̥əq̆ə-)	inuuseq	inuy̆ucir (under inuy)
inequt-, inequgi-	in̥əq̆ə-	inuusug-, inuusuttoq	inuusuk- (under inuy)
iner-	in̥əq̆-	ipak	əpak
inherit-	in̥əq̆-	ipeq	əp̥ər
inertar-	in̥ər-	iperaar-	iv̥ər-
ingag-, ingasag-	in̥at-	iperaataq	ə̆piq̆arutar (under ə̆piq̆ar-)
ingalag-	in̥ay-	iperaq, iparaq (wick)	ə̆p̆əq̆ar
ingammik	in̥at-	iperaq, iparaq (harpoon thong)	ipiraq (under ipiq(-))
ingerla-	in̥ilra-	iperar-, iparar- (let go)	ip̆əraq-
ingi, ingeq	ən̥jə	iperar-, iparar- (hit with whip)	ə̆piq̆ar-
ingiallor-	in̥yar-	iperig-	ipiq(q)iq(-) (under ipiq(-))
ingiar-	in̥yar-	ipi	ipiq(-)
ingimig-	ə̆y̆um̆ə(t)-	ipi-	ə̆p̆ə-
ingior-	in̥əq̆-	ipig- (be sharp)	ip̆əy-
ingit-	in̥ət-	ipig- (lever up)	ipuy-
ingitser-	ə̆y̆um̆ə(t)-	ipineq	ipi(y)
ingiulik	in̥(ə)yul̆əy	ipit-	ipuy-
ingoraq, ingoreq	in̥uq̆ar (under in̥ət-)	ipiutak	ipiutaq (under ipiq(-))
ingu-, inguneq	in̥(ə)yū-	ipiutaq	ipiutaq (under ipiq(-))
ingumig-	ə̆y̆um̆ə(t)-	ippag-	ə̆p̆ər
ingut-	in̥ut- ²	ippak	ək̆pak
ingutser-	ə̆y̆um̆ə(t)-	ippar-	ə̆pparir-
ini	ən̥ə	ippassaq, ippassaani	ik̆paq
ini-	ini-	ippat	ək̆pan
		ipper-	iv̆əq̆-

WEST GREENLANDIC

ippernaq
 ippertu-
 ippiarsuk
 ippigi-, ippingiag-
 ippigug-, ippigusug-
 ippik
 ippikar-
 ippinnar-
 ipu
 ipug-
 ipummer-
 iput
 isa
 isa-, isaneq
 isaa-
 isag-
 isagut(i)-, isaat(i)-
 isaqqila-
 isaroq
 isaror-
 isaruaq, isarussat
 iseq
 iseqqi-
 iseqqimisaar-
 iser- (steam)
 iser- (hide)
 iser- (enter)
 iseraq
 iseriak, iseriag-
 isi (drum skin)
 isi (eye)
 isi (boot tip)
 isiagak, isikkat
 isigi-
 isikkanillit
 isikku
 isikkut(i)-
 isilug-
 isimmig- (wink)
 isimmig- (kick)
 isit-
 isivit-
 isor- (be opaque)
 isor- (criticize)
 isorartu-
 isori-
 isorit-
 issangu-
 issaq (end of harpoon line)
 issaq (recently)
 issar-
 issarut
 issat
 isseq
 issuer-
 issuerfik
 issersor-
 issi, issig-
 issia-

PROTOFORM

ikviγ-
 ipi(γ)
 əkvi(C)ar
 ikviγ-
 ikviγ-
 əkviγ
 ivər-
 ikviγ-
 əpu
 iput-
 ipummiq-
 ipun (under iput-)
 ica-
 ica-
 itaa- (under itər-)
 iyay-
 isayutə- (under iyay-)
 isaqqi- (under iyay-)
 iyaqur (under iyay-)
 əžaruq- (under əðə)
 əžəruaq (under əðə)
 əðir
 əžaq
 əcivət-
 əðir
 iðər-
 itər-
 iðərər (under iðər-)
 əsəriak- (under əðir)
 əcir
 əðə
 itəγ
 itəγar (under itəγ)
 əðəkə- (under əðə)
 itəγar (under itəγ)
 əðə
 əðəkə- (under əðə)
 əðətuγ- (under əðə)
 əðəγmiγ- (under əðə)
 itəγmiγ- (under itəγ)
 əðət-
 əcivət-
 əcur-
 əž(ž)urə- (under
 əžžuq-)
 isuraq (under isu(k))
 əž(ž)urə- (under əžžuq-)
 əcurit- (under əcur-)
 əpyalju- (under əpə-)
 əγžaq
 icivar
 ikciq-
 əpžarun
 əð(ə)γa(ṛ) (under əðə)
 əvtər
 ikšək- (under inət-)
 ikšək- (under inət-)
 əvtər
 itðə
 ikšəva- (under inət-)

issig-
 issinnerit
 issit-, issia-
 issoq
 issoqqaq
 issor-
 issoraq
 issorar-
 issu-
 issuar- (imitate)
 issuar- (about to cry)
 issug-
 issugiut(i)-
 issuk
 issulig-
 issut(i)-
 issutit
 isu
 isugutaq, isuguta-
 isvit-
 isuitsoq
 isulleq, isorleq
 isulluk
 isuma-, isuma
 isumaalugi-
 isumagi-
 isumalior-
 isumatu-
 isunngaq
 isussug-, isussor-
 isutser-, isitser-
 it-
 itaag-
 itarsuaq
 iteq
 iter-
 iterlak
 iteroq
 iti-
 itigar-
 itilli(g)-
 itilleq
 itinneq
 itivit-
 itsa, itsat
 itsaq
 itsarnisaq
 itsi-
 itsik
 itsineq
 itsor-
 itsuar-
 ittanneq
 ittassar-

ikšək- (under inət-)
 ikšək- (under inət-)
 əžžit- (under əðə)
 nəvður
 iγður-
 iγður-
 ikturaq (under inət-)
 ək(ə)ður(ar)- (under
 əkə-²)
 umðu-
 əžžuq-
 imðuγ-
 əvcuγ-
 əvcuγ-
 iγðuγ
 əvcuγ-
 əγət-
 əγžutət
 isu(k)
 iyukuta(ṛ)
 əcivət-
 isu(k)
 isukliq (under isu(k))
 isuyluk (under isu(k))
 icuma(-)
 icumaaluyə- (under
 icuma(-))
 icuumayə- (under
 icuma(-))
 icuma(-)
 icuumatu- (under
 icum(a)-)
 iyunṇar
 əcəmðuγ-
 əcivət-
 ət-
 ikay-
 itay-
 ətər
 ətər-
 ətərlay (under ətər)
 ətəqur (under ətər)
 ətə-
 ətəyaq-
 ətəmli- (under ətər-)
 ətəvyarar (under
 ətəvə(t)-)
 ətəvyarar (under
 ətəvə(t)-)
 ətəvə(t)-
 itcaq²
 itcaq¹
 itcarnitaq (under
 itcaq¹)
 əðir
 əyyi(ṛ)
 ətə-
 iyyur-
 itcuaq- (under iyyur-)
 itay-
 itay-

WEST GREENLANDIC	PROTOFORM		
ittoor-	əytuy-	kakassaq	kakaŋcar
ittoq	əltur	kaki-	kaki-
ittoqer-, ittoqig-	imtuqar, imtuqir-	kakiak, kakissat	kaki(C)ar
ittuk, ittug-	əytuy(-)	kakillalaar-	kakilla- (under kaki-)
ituit-	ətəvə(t)-	kakillarnaq, kakillarnaqut	kakillarnaq (under kaki-)
itullig-	əəmli- (under ətər-)	kakiornerit	kaki-
itumak	ətəmay	kakkaak	akka
itunneq	əəvyarar (under ətəvə(t)-)	kakkagi-, kakagi-	akka
	ətəvyarar (under ətəvə(t)-)	kakkig-, kakkik	kakkiy
		kakkiviaq	kakkivik (under kakkiy)
itussaq		kakkivik	kakkiviγ (under kaki-)
iva-	əva-	kalaaleq	kalaaliq
ivaaq	əva-	kalerraq	kakalirraq
ivak	əva-	kalerrit-	katluγ
iver- (lie up against)	ivəq- ¹	kalig-, kalit- (drag)	kaləγ- ¹
iver- (satirize in song)	ivəq- ²	kalinneq, kalunneq	kaləvnər (under kaləvə(t)-)
ivertit-	ivəq- ¹		kaləγ- ¹
iviangeq	əvyar(ŋ)ir	kalisag-	kaləγ- ²
ivik, ivikkat	əvəγ	kalit- (strike against)	katluγ
ivisaq	ivitərər	kalleg, kaller-	kamlu
ivisaaroq	ivitaaruq (under ivitərər)	kallu	kallun (under kaləγ- ¹)
		kallut	kaləγ- ²
kaa- (be loosened)	kaγa-	kalug-	kallun (under kaləγ- ¹)
kaa- (reach into)	kaγu-	kalut, kalutit	kama-
kaag-	ka(C)əγ-	kamag-	kamakə- (under kama-)
kaajaaq	katyaaq (under katə-)	kamagi-	kama-
kaajallag-	kažəvəllak- (under kaðəvə(t)-)	kamanaat-	kaməγ
	kažəvəllak- (under kaðəvə(t)-)	kamik, kamig-	kamillaag- (under kaməγ)
kaajaluit-		kamillar-, kamillaar-	
			kama-
kaak	ka(C)uy	kammartooq	kanaγ
kaamit-	kayəmə(t)-	kanaaq	kanivarun
kaanngar-	kaγa-	kanajaat	kanayu(ŋ)
kaassaaq (whirlwind)	kaðəvə(t)-	kanajoq, kanioq	kanar-
kaassaaq (top)	kaivca(a)q (under kaðəvə(t)-)	kanajuoor-, kaniajuoor-	kanər
	kayəmə(t)-	kaner-, kanerneq	kanər
kaassali-	kayəmə(t)-	kangeq	kanər
kaassor-	kayəmə(t)-	kangeqqut(i)-	kanjir
kaat-	kaðuy-	kangerluk	kanjiruk (under kanjir)
kaataq	kað(ð)uyun (under kaðuy-)	kangi	kanjir
		kangiar-, kangujar-	kanjivar- (under kanjir)
kaator-	kaγu-	kangiarter-, kangujarter-	kanjivar- (under kanjir)
kaattor-	ka(C)əγ-	kangilleq, kangileq	kanjillir (under kanjir)
kaavar-	kauyaq- (under kaðuy-)	kannak	katna(a)k
		kanngit-	kanjit- (under kanjir)
kaaveq	kavžaq	kanngussaq, kannussak	kan(n)uyar
kaavig-	kaðəvə(t)-	kanneq	katə-
kajaat-	kayaq-	kanngu(sug)-	kayŋu-
kajar-	kayaq-	kanunneq, kanunneq	kanuŋŋiq
kajoq	kayuy	kaperlak	kapəlrak
kajor-	kayuy	kaperluk	kapəlrug
kajora-	kayuy	kapi-	kapə-
kajorueq, kajuaq	kayuy	kapiseq	kapəcir
kajuuummi-	kayuy-	kapisilik	kapəcilək (under kapəcir)
kajumig-	kayuyŋiq- (under kayu-)	kapit-	kapət-
kajunger-		kapitak, kapitaq	kapətaq (under kapət-)
		kapor-	kapur- (under kapə-)
kakag- (carry on shoulders)	kakay-	kappia(sug)-	kappi(C)a-
kakag- (be clever)	akka		
kakak	kakay-		

WEST GREENLANDIC
kappiala-

kappussi-
kapput(i)-
kapuut
karnala-, karnalanikut
karraqqut(i)-
karrit
kasseq
kassug-
kassuit
kasug-
kasuut(i)-

katag-
katak
katersat
katersor-
katima-
katit-
katsor-
katsuaq

katsunngit-
kattut(i)-, katut(i)-
katu, katuut
katug-
keermi

kiag-
kiak
kiasik
kiat
kiffalugaq, kiffalukak
kiffaq, kiffartor-
kiffattar-
kiffiar-
kigaar-
kigaat-
kigar-
kiggaq
kiggeq
kiggiaq

kiggumiaq, kiggumiar-

kigit-
kigor-
kigut
kii
kii-
kiinaaq, kiinaroq

kiinaq
kiinarpak
kiinarsi-

kiinnag-

kiisa(mi)
kiisor-

PROTOFORM

kappiala- (under
kappi(C)a-)

kapputə- (under kapə-)
kapputə- (under kapə-)
kapputə (under kapə-)

kanraq-

kaŋər

kaŋər

kavʒaq

kaɖuy-

kaɖuy-

katyuy-

katyuyutə- (under
katyuy-)

katay-

katak (under katay-)

katəqʃat (under katə-)

katəqʃat (under katə-)

katəma- (under katə-)

katət- (under katə-)

katcuq-

kay(y)u(C)ar (under
kayu-)

katcuq-

katə-

katuk-

katuk-

ki(i)

kiɖay(-)

kiɖay(-)

kiyayəy

kiyan

kəvʏar

kəvʏar

kənvak- (under kəvəy-)

kəvir-

kəyay-

kəyay-¹

kəyaq-

kəyaq

kəyʏaq (under kəyə-)

kəyi(C)ar (under
kəyə-)

kəvʏumiaq- (under
kəvəy-)

kəyək-

kəyə-

kəyʏun (under kəyə-)

ki(i)

kəyə-

kəyinaqur (under
kəyinar)

kəyinar

kəyinar

kiinaqci- (under
kəyinar)

kiinnakcaq- (under
kəyinar)

kiitaimma (under ki(i))

kəyə-

kikeer-

kiki-

kikiak, kikiag-

kikkar-

kikkik

kikkuleq

kilak, kilag-

kiler-, kilerneq

kiliffak

kilig- (inform)

kilig- (scrape)

kiligar-

kilit-

kilitser-, kitser-

kilitssiaq

killaq, killaar-

killavaaq, killavaar-

killeg

killig- (reach limit)

killig- (affect)

killigi-

killik

killinger-

killor-, killormut

killor- (betray)

killor- (slice)

killu, killut

killu(i)

kilu, kilut

kiluar- (move back)

kiluar- (rip up seam)

kiluk

kimattuut

kimig-

kimiit-

kimik, kimittoq

kimmalig-

kimmar-

kimmeqqoq

kimmequt

kimmernaq

kimmiaq, kimmiar-

kimmik

kimmivik

kina

kinequt, kinaqut

kiner- (be viscous)

kiner- (have water run off)

kinerfig-

kingig-

kingoraq

kingorar-

kingorna

kingu

kikiik-

kəkə-

kəkyay

kəp(ə)kar-

ki(i)

kikkuləq

kəlay-

kilir-

kəliyvay (under kəliy-)

kələy-

kəliy-

kəliyər- (under kəliy-)

kələ(t)-

kələ(t)-

kələy-

kəllaq (under kəlay-)

kəklay

kətlir (under kətə-)

kənlə

kəvlək-

kənləkə- (under kənlə)

kənlə

kənləŋiq- (under kənlə)

kənlur

kənlur

kəpluq- (under kəpə-)

kəkluy

kəylu

kəlu

kəluvar- (under kəlu)

kəluaq- (under kəlu)

kəlu

kəmatir

kəməy

kəməyit- (under
kəməy)

kəmi-

kəymar- (under kəyə-)

kəymar- (under kəyə-)

kitmilqur (under
kitmiy)

kəymi(C)- (under
kəyə-)

kitŋiy

kəymi(C)- (under
kəyə-)

kitmiy

kəymi(C)- (under
kəyə-)

ki(na)

kənatay- (under
kənər-)

kənər-

kinər-

kənirmi- (under
kənir)

kəŋək-

kiŋuraq (under kiŋu-)

kiŋurər- (under kiŋu-)

kiŋunər (under kiŋu)

kiŋu-

WEST GREENLANDIC	PROTOFORM		
kingu-	kiŋu	kui-	kuvə-
kinguaaq	kiŋuvaaq (under kiŋu-)	kujaaq	kuyay
kinguaar-	kiŋuʀar- (under kiŋu-)	kujag-	kuyay- (under kuyay)
kinguar-	kiŋuvar- (under kiŋu-)	kujak	kuyay
kinguffag-	kiŋuvar- (under kiŋu-)	kujalleq, kujaleq	kival(l)iʀ (under kivan)
kinguk	kiŋuʏ	kujapigaaq	kuyapəʔar (under kuyay)
kinguliarsuit	kiŋul(l)iʀ (under kiŋu-)	kujat	kivan
kingulleq, kinguleq	kiŋul(l)iʀ (under kiŋu-)	kukik	kukiʏ
kinguneq, kingorna	kiŋunəʀ (under kiŋu-)	kukkaajaaq	kumka(C)ili- (under kumkar)
kinguner-	kiŋunəʀ (under kiŋu-)	kukkaq, kukkar-	kumkar
kini-	kini-	kukkarnaaq	kupkanaq-
kinipasoq	kəniʔa- (under kəni-)	kukkili-	kumka(C)ili- (under kumkar)
kinit-	kəniʔ- (under kəni-)	kukku-, kukkutooq	kuk(k)u(ʀ)(-)
kinneq, kinnikut	kitnəʀ (under kit-)	kukug-	kukəʔ-
kinnganeq	kitnəʀ (under kit-)	kulavak	kulavak
kinngeq	ilŋiʀ	kulloq	kumlu
kinngu-	kitŋu-	kumak	kumay
kior-	kiðu-	kumig-, kumigar-	kuməʔ-
kiperi-	kəpəʔə- (under kəpəʔ- ²)	kumiut	kumʏun (under kuməʔ-)
kipi-	kəpə-	kunig-	kunik-
kipinngu-	kəpəlŋu- (under kəpəʔ- ²)	kuniorar-	kunik-
kipit-	kəpəʔ- ²	kunngut	kumʏun (under kuməʔ-)
kippaq	kəppar (under kəpə-)	kusagi-, kusanar-	kuðə(ʏ)-
kippar-	kəʔvar- (under kəʔə-)	kuseq, kuser-	kucir- (under kutə)
kipparig-	kəppariʔ- (under kəpə-)	kusi-	kukðay-
kiput-, kipunga-	kiput-	kussag-	kupci-
kisaq	kicar	kussagi-, kussasug-	kukðay-
kiseer-	kəʒə(k)-	kussanga-	kutʒaŋa- (under kutʒaq-)
kiserlior-	kəði-	kussangajaaq	kutʒaŋa- (under kutʒaq-)
kisermaaq	kəðiim(ʀ)ar (under kəði-)	kussaq, kussak	kukðay-
kisi-	kəði-	kussar-, kussanga-	kutʒaq-
kisianni, kisiat	kəði-	kussasug-	kukðay-
kisig-, kisigi-	kəʒə(k)-	kussig-	kupci-
kisit-	kəcit-	kussineq	kuðəʏ
kissaatigi-	kəkcaq-	kussug-, kussuk	kutðuy-
kissaatit	kəkcaun	kusug-	kutðuy-
kissag-	kiðay	kusugaq	kucukar
kissaq	kiðay	kutag-	kutak-
kissar- (cut)	kəpðar- (under kəpə-)	kuti, kuter-	kutə
kissar- (wish)	kikcaq-	kutsineq	kuðuccinəʀ (under kuðuccir)
kissavik	kəð(ə)kaviʏ	kutsit	kutə
kissumiaq, kissumiar-	kəʏʏumiaq- (under kəʏəʏ-)	kutsuk	kuccuq
kit-	kit-	kuug-	kuðəʏ
kit(i)-, kitaa	kəʔə-	kuuk	kuðəʏ
kitik, kitigar-	kəʔək	kuukujuk	kukuku(C)ar
kitser- (let settle), kitsit-	kit-	kuunga-, kuungasoor-	ku(C)u(ʏ)-
kitser- (slice)	kələ(t)-	kuusug(i)-	ku(C)u(ʏ)-
kitsig-	kəðiy- (under kəʔə-)	kuutseq	kuðuccir
kitsima-, kitsuma-	kit-	maa-	maru- ¹
kittaq	kələ(t)-	maagar-	maru- ¹
kittorar-	kəkturaq- (under kəkə-)	maajug-, maajugi-	maqu-
kiver-	kəvir-	maanak	maŋuna(ʏ)
kivi-	kivə-		
kivig-	kəʏəʏ-		
kivinga-	kivə-		
kooroq, kooqer-	quðuqur (under quðu-)		
kuanneq	kuanniq		

WEST GREENLANDIC

maanna
 maanni-
 maar-, maala-
 maasaraq
 maassak
 maat- (be sensitive)
 maat- (hunt at breathing hole)
 maattu-
 maavar-
 maggorluk
 maggut(i)-
 major-
 majorar-

 majuar-
 makiar-
 makiseq
 makit-
 makita-
 makiter-

 makkor-, makkulug-
 makkornat
 makut(i)-, makkut(i)-
 malaq
 malar-
 malereq
 malersor-

 malig-
 malik
 malinnaa-
 mallag-
 mallak
 maller-
 mallor-
 mallut(i)-
 malugi-, malunnar-
 malugusug-
 mamaar-
 mamaat-

 mamar-
 mamari-

 mami
 mamia-
 mamia(sug)-
 mamik
 mamilig-
 mamit-
 mamitar-
 mamma
 maneq
 manerak

 mangat-
 mangiar-
 mangussak

PROTOFORM

maðætən
 maŋuna(ŷ)
 maaq-
 maru-¹
 maŋay-
 mait-
 marut-
 maŋay-
 maru-¹
 marrar
 maru-¹
 mayur-
 mayurar(ar)- (under
 mayur-)
 mayur-
 makət-
 makitər
 makət-
 makəta- (under makət-)
 makətəq- (under
 makət-)
 mapkuq-
 mapkuq-
 mak(k)utə-
 malak
 malak
 maləri(q)
 maliqður- (under
 maliŷ-)
 maliŷ-
 malək
 maliŷ-
 maklay-
 maklay
 malliq- (under malək)
 makə-
 maliŷ-
 maluyə-
 maluyə-
 mamə
 mamait- (under
 mamar(-))
 mamar-
 mamarə- (under
 mamar(-))
 mamə
 mamə-
 mam(ə)ya-
 mamə
 mamə-
 mamət- (mamə-)
 mamə-
 mamar-
 manər
 maniraq (under
 maniŷ-)
 maŋat-
 maŋir-
 maŋŋuq (under
 maŋut-)

mangusseq

mangut-
 mani-
 manig- (be smooth)
 manig- (sob), manittor-
 manigor-
 maniguut(i)-

manillat

mannger-
 manngoq
 manngug-, manngor-
 mannguk
 manngut(i)-
 mannik
 manoqut

manorlor-, manullor-
 manormig-

manu
 mapper-
 mappersakkat
 mappikaar-
 mappilag-
 maqaasi-
 maqi-
 maqig-
 maqit-
 maqulluk
 maralluk, marulluk
 maraneq
 marluiit

marluk
 marluliaq
 marneq
 marraq
 'marsi-
 marujuk
 masak, masag-
 masarsuk
 masik
 massag-
 massak
 massar-
 masser-
 massig-, masseriar-
 massit-

massua-
 materti
 matsatser-
 mattak
 mattar-
 mattu-
 matu, matu-
 matuer-

maŋŋuq (under
 maŋut-)

maŋut-
 mani-
 maniŷ-
 manəŷ-
 maniŷur-
 maniŷurutə- (under
 maniŷur-)
 maniilaq (under
 maniŷ-)

manŋəq-
 maŋŋuq (under maŋu-)
 manŋuk-
 manŋuk-
 maŋu-
 manniŷ
 manuŋilitar (under
 manu)
 maniŷur-
 manurmik- (under
 manu)

manu
 makpiq-
 makpiq-
 makpiq-
 makə-
 maqait-
 maqə-
 maqəŷ-
 maqət- (under maqə-)
 marrar
 marrar
 marrar
 malru(C)it (under
 malruŷ)

malruŷ
 malri (under malruŷ)
 maqənəq (under maqə-)
 marrar
 maqə-
 marrar
 macak
 macak
 maciŷ
 makə-
 mamca(r)
 makcaq-
 mapciq- (under mamə-)
 mapciq- (under mamə-)
 makšək- (under
 makət-)
 mam(ə)ya-
 matəqtə
 macak
 maŋtay
 mattar-
 mamtu- (under mamə)
 matu(-)
 matuŋir- (under
 matu(-))

WEST GREENLANDIC	PROTOFORM		
meeraq	mi(i)rayuq	missi	pimci
meerujuk, meerujuu-	mi(i)rayuq	missi- (leave out)	mənət-
meqqoq (body hair)	məlqur	missi- (direction of)	mikšə
meqqoq (thigh of bird)	mipquq	missilior-, missiliuut(i)-	mikšə
meqqut	minqun (under minqə-)	misug-	məcu(y)
merfi-	mərnur-	mit-	mit-
meriar-	mīryar(-)	mitaar-	mətak-
merlaaq	mikəqləqtuq (under mikə-)	mitag-	mətak-
merlertoq	mikəqləqtuq (under mikə-)	miteq	mətər
merngor-	mərnur-	mitilli-	mətəŋtə(r)-
mernguenser-	mərnurir- (under mərnur-)	mitsag-, mitsar-	məcaγ
merseri-	məqə-	mittari-	mənət-
mersor-	minqə-	moreer-, moreersivik	muriq-
miaggoor-	maru- ²	morfit-	murđuγ-
mianeri-, mianersor-	mi(C)ani(kə)-	moriit-	muriq-
miani-	mi(C)ani(kə)-	morpar-	muriq-
miki-	mikə-	morsug-	muriq-
mikiaq, mikigaq	məkəyaq	mulequt	muriq-
mikig-	mək(k)əγ-	muli(k), muleq	muriq-
mikileraq	mikəliraq (under mikə-)	mullortu-	mula(y)
mikkag-	mək(k)əγ-	mulu-	mulu-
milak	məlak	mumer-	mumər(-)
milik, milig-	mələγ	mumig-, mumit-	mumiγ-
milli-	mikəli- (under mikə-)	mumik, muminga	mumiγ
milliaq	məkliaq	na-aa	na- ¹
milloor-	milluuq- (under milur-)	naa- (finish)	naða-
millug-, milluar-	məluγ-	naa- (grow)	naγu-
milor-	milur-	naa- (smell)	naɾə-
miloriar-	miluriaq- (under milur-)	naafferar-	na(C)əvə(t)-
milug-	məluγ-	naag-	naγət-
milugiaq	məluγyar (under məluγ-)	naagga	na- ¹
minaaq	minar-	naaja	naruyar
minar-	minar-	naak	naγu (under na- ²)
minger-	məŋjər-	naakkaluar-	naγət-
mingig-	məŋjik-	naakki(gi)-	naatki-
mingug-	minjuγ-	naakkiaq-	naukkiaq- (under narutəγ-)
mingug-, mingug-	minjuləq- (under minjuγ-)	naakkiut(i)-	naγət-
mingulertor-	minəγ ²	naalaar-	naγa(t)-
mini, mini-	minəγ ¹	naalag-	naγa(t)-
minik, minig-	mənət-	naalagaq	naγa(t)-
minit-	mətəŋər-	naalarnaq	naul(l)arnaq (under naula(yu)q)
minnga-	məŋjur	naalig-	narutəγ-
minngoq	mitpəq-	naaligaq	narutəkər (under narutəγ-)
mippaar-	mitpəq-	naaller-	naγəkli(r)- (under naγət-)
mipper-	məcar-	naalli-	naalγiuq-
misar-	məcirar (under məcu(y))	naalliug-	naalγiuq-
miseraq	məcirar-	naalungiaq	naalu(n)ŋiaq
misiar-	məciγ-	naama-	naɾə-
misigi-	məciγ-	naami(k)	na(C)umi (under na- ²)
misilig-	məcikšūq- (under məciγ-)	naammag-	naðama- (under naða-)
misissor-	məcirar (under məcu(y))	naammagi-	naammaγə- (under naða-)
misoraq		naammassi-	naðama- (under naða-)
		naanngi-	naatŋiq-
		naapertor-	naypərtur- (under naγ(ə)pət-)
		naapit-	naγ(ə)pət-

WEST GREENLANDIC	PROTOFORM		
naaq	na(ž)aq	nakuu-	naku(q)-
naaqqavik	naŷət-	nala-	nala-
naarala-	naurala-	nalaar-	naŷar- (under naŷə-)
naari-	naḍaqə- (under naḍa-)	nalaat(i)-	naŷarutə- (under naŷə-)
naartu, naartu-	na(ž)aq	naleqqer-	naləraq (under naŷə-)
naasaanga-	naucaaq	naleraq, nalerar-	naləraq (under naŷə-)
naasaaq, naasaar-	naucaaq	nali(k)	naŷə-
naasoq	naŷu-	naligi-	nalləŷiik (under naŷə-)
naassaanngit-	naḍa-	naligiit	nalləŷiik (under naŷə-)
naat-	nanit-	nalikkaaq	naŷəkkay
naatit-	naŷət-	nalikkak, nalikkagut	naŷəkkay
naatser-	naŷuccir- (under naŷu-)	nalimmag-	naləmmak- (under naŷə-)
naatsiiaq	naŷuccirar (under naŷu-)	nalingingnaq	naŷə-
naatsiivik	naŷuccirar (under naŷu-)	nallar-	nallaq- (under nala-)
naatsorsor-, naatsersor-	naŷuccir- (under naŷu-)	naller-	naŷir- (under naŷə-)
	napə-	nalli(k)	naŷə-
naffar-	naḍa-	nalli(nnaq)	naŷəŷ-
naggat	navŷur- (under navəŷ-)	nalli-	naŷə-
nagguuaq	naŷu-	nalligi-	naŷəŷ-
nagguik	navŷur- (under navəŷ-)	nalliut(i)-	naŷir- (under naŷə-)
naggut	nayay	nalloq	nalluq (under naluy-)
najak	nayaŷar-	nallor-	napluq- (under napə-)
najangar-	nayur-	nallu	naplu
najoqqut	nayur-	nallug-	nalluy-
najor- (stay with)	niḍur-	naloqqut(i)-	naŷunqutə- (under naŷu-)
najor- (suck in)	ni(C)ur-	naloraar-	naluy-
najor- (curve)	nayuy-	nalu-, nalunngit-	naŷu-
najug-	nayummi- (under nayuy-)	nalug- (swim)	naluy-
najummag-	nayummi- (under nayuy-)	nalug- (throw away)	nalluy-
	ni(C)ur-	nalunaaq(q)utaq	naŷunarilkutar (under naŷu-)
najummi-	nakacuŷ	nalunaar-	naŷunarir- (under naŷu-)
	nakacuŷ	nalunar-	naŷunar- (under naŷu-)
najungasoq	nakkar-	nammag-, nammagaq	natmay-
nakasuk	nakataq	nammik	nalmiŷ
nakasunnaq	nakəŷ-	nammineq	naŷmi(nəŷ)
nakat-	nakəŷ-	naner-	nanəŷ-
nakataq	nakəŷ-	naneruaq, naneruar-	nanir
naker-, nakeri-	naki-	naneruut	nanir
nakertit-	nak(ə)rit- (under nakəŷ-)	ngangaa-	naŷar- ¹
naki-	naki-	ngangar-	naŷar- ¹
nakiit-	nakkar-	ngangeq	naŷir
	nakəŷ-	ngangiar-, ngangiari-	naŷyar-
nakima-	naku(a)ŷə- (under naku(a)q(-))	ngangiit-	naŷyarit- (under naŷyar-)
nakimmag-, nakimmar-	nakkutə- (under naku(a)q(-))	ngangima-	naŷə-
nakkar-	nakkutə- (under naku(a)q(-))	nganginniar-, ngangingiar-	naŷə-
nakkisaar-	naku(a)q(-)	ngangit-	naŷət- (under naŷə-)
nakkori-	naku(a)q(-)	ngangitit-	naŷə-
	naku(a)q(-)	nani-	nani- ¹
nakkut(i)-	naku(a)q(-)	nganit-, ninit-	nanəŷ-
nakkutig-	naku(a)q(-)	ngannerutitu-	nəmmniug-
	naku(ŷ)-	ngannig-, nganniar-	naŷə-
nakorsaq, nakorsar-	naku(a)q(-)	nganoq	nanur
naku-	naku(a)q(-)	nganorluar-	nanurluk-
nakuaq	naku(a)q(-)	ngapa-	ngapa-
nakuit-	naku(a)q(-)	ngapaartoq	ngapa(ŷ)aqtur (under ngapa-)
nakussag-	naku(ŷ)-		
nakutit-			

WEST GREENLANDIC	PROTOFORM		
napakkar-	napatkaq-	nataqqornaq	natatqurna ^q (under natanqur)
napariaq	naparyar (under napa-)	nataqqua ^q	natanqua ^q (under natanqur)
naparutaq	nappaqutar (under napa-)	nateq	natər
napasar-, napasaqattaar-	napažaq-	naternik, naternig-	natəquviy- (under natər)
napasoq	napaður (under napa-)	natisit	natər
naper-, napiar-	napər-	natseq, natsersuaq	nayyir
napi-	napə-	natsiaq	nayyirar (under nayyir)
napit-	napər-	natsinnaq	naccin (under natər)
nappaq	nappaq (under napə-)	natsit	naccin (under natər)
nappar- (raise)	nappar- (under napa-)	natsit-	naḡə(t)-
nappar- (get ill)	nappaq (under napə-)	nattoralik	nakturalək (under nayət-)
nappartaq	nappartar (under napa-)	nattoraq	naytuqar (under nayət-)
napparuser-	nappaqutar (under napa-)	naveer-	navia-
napu	napu	naviagi-, naviasug-	naviaḡə-
napuliutit	napu	navianar-	naviaḡə-
naqig-, naqit-	naqət-	navig-	navəy-
naqilli-	naqəkli- (under naqət-)	neeqqor-, neeqqulug-	niiqquq-
naqinneq	naqət-	neqi	nəqə
naqitari-	naqətar- (under naqət-)	neqilior-	nəqli(C)ur- (under nəqə)
naqiteri-	naqət-	neqqag-	nəqə
naqqig-	nalqiy- (under naḡə-)	nerfala-, nerfallar-	nəvrəla- (under nəvər-)
naqqissor-	nalqiy- (under naḡə-)	neri-	nərə-
naqqoq	naḡqur	nerikkaq, nerukkaq	nərupkaq
narajaq, narajar-	nar(ə)yar (under narə-)	nerikkar-	nərvkar- (under nərə-)
narajor-	narə-	nerilig-	nəriləy-
naraseq	na(a)ra(yi)q	nerilittaq	nəriləktaq (under nəriləy-)
narlanngu-	narlanḡu-	neriorsor-	nəriuqšuq- (under nəryu(y)-)
narlu-	naḡru- (under naḡə-)	neriug-, neriugi-	nəryu(y)-
narner-, narnig-	nanər-	nerleq	nərlər
narnuari-	nanər-	nerler- (feed)	nəqli(C)ur- (under nəqə)
narnut(i)-, narnualiut(i)-	nanər-	nerlior-	nəqli(C)ur- (under nəqə)
narrag-	narrru-	nerlor-, nerler- (break back)	nərluq-
narrat(i)-	narə-	nerlut	nərluq-
narru-, narrugi-	narrru-	nermut(i)-, nerngut(i)-	nəmər
narsaq	naqḡar	nerpik	nəqpik (under nəqə)
nasaq, nasar-	nacar	nerraaq	nəḡər
narsingasoq	narciy-	nerrersooq	nərritu- (under nərə-)
narsug-	naḡuḡ-	nerrivik	nərvəviḡ (under nərə-)
nasig-	nacit-	nersor-	niqtuq-
nassaar-, nassaaq	nažvaq-	nersut	nəḡzun
nassag-	nažzak- (under na(ž)aq)	nerukkar-	nərvkar- (under nərə-)
nassar- (take with one)	naḡcar-	nerumaar-	nəruvər-
nassar- (get half of animal)	navəy-	nerumig-	nəruvər-
nassat	na(ž)aq	nerutu-	nəqu-
nassataq	naḡcar-	niaqoq	nay(ə)qur
nasseraq, nasserar-	nakciraq	niaquar-	niaqua ^q (under nay(ə)qur)
nassi-, nassig-	naḡci(t)- (under nayət-)	niffik	nəḡvik
nassit-, nassiut(i)-	naḡcit- (under naḡcar-)		
nassu, nassuit-	navcu		
nassuier-	navcu		
nassuk	nayžuk		
nataaq	natərar (under natər)		
nataarnaq	nataarnaq (under natər)		
nataqqoq	natanqur		

WEST GREENLANDIC	PROTOFORM		
nigaq, nigar-	nəɣar	nipitar-	nəpətaq- (under nəpət-)
nigavit-	nəɣar	nippar-	nəkvar- (under nəkəvə(t)-)
nigeq	nəɣər	nissaag-	nəlcar-
niggaṭ	nəɣar	nissak, nissaqattak	nəɣzak
nigger- (set snare)	nəɣar	nissavarsuk	nəɣður
nigger- (blow from south)	nəɣər	nissi	pimci
niggit	niɣəðurun (under niɣəður-)	nissik, nissit-	nəɣciɣ
niggoq	niv(ə)ɣur	nit-	niuyaq-
nigor-	nəɣur-	nitta-	nəpta-
niior-	niɣəður-	nittaalaq, nittaalar-	nəptait- (under nəpta-)
niisoraq	nəɣituqar	nittaat-	nəptait- (under nəpta-)
niisorar-	nəɣituqar-	nittar-	nəptaq- (under nəpta-)
nika-	nəka-	niu, nissut	nirru
nikagi-	nəka-	niu-	niɣu-
nikallor-	nəka-	niuar-	niuyaq-
nikit-	nikət-	niuer-	niruvər-
nikitaat(i)-	nikət-	niuffior-	niɣu-
nikku	nəvku	niuleq	niuliq (under niru)
nikorfa-	nəkəvra- (under nəkəvə(t)-)	niulu	nirulu (under niru)
nikorfaataq	nəkəvra- (under nəkəvə(t)-)	niunga-	nə(C)ur-
nikorraartor-	nəkəvra- (under nəkəvə(t)-)	niutak, niutaaq	niutaq
nikuit-	nəkəvə(t)-	niuut(i)-	niuyaq-
nikussaar-	nəkuvžaaq- (under nəkəvə(t)-)	nivaataq	nivaun (under nivay-)
nilag-	nilak	nivag-	nivak-
nilak	nilay	niver-	nəvər-
nileq, niler-	nələr(-)	nivi-	nəvə-
nilit-	nələt- (under nələr)	niviaq	nəvi(C)ar
nillar-	nəɳlar- (under nəɳə(t)-)	niviarsiaq, niviarsiaaraq	nəvi(C)ar
nilleq	nəɳə(t)-	nivinga-	nəviŋa- (under nəvə-)
niller- (be cold)	nəɳə(t)-	nivinngar-	nəviŋaq- (under nəvə-)
niller- (shout), nillia-	nəɳlir- (under nəpə)	nivior- (wear away)	nəviuq- (under nəvə-)
nillor-	nəɳə(t)-	nivior- (hover above)	niuyaq-
nimaar-	nəmaaq-	nivitser-	nəvə-
nimeq, nimer-	nəmər	niviuak, niviugak	nəvyuvay
nimeriaq	nəməryar (under nəmər)	noqar-	nuqar-
nimeruarta-	nəmnuiq-	noqarti	nuqar-
ningaak	nəɳa(C)u(ɣ)	noqit-	nuqət-
ningar-	nəɳ(ɳ)ar-	noqqaa-	nulqar-
ningeq, ninger-	nəɳir	noqqillag-	nuqar-
ningioq	nəɳyur	noqqut(i)-	nuqət-
ningit-	nəɳət- (under nəɳə-)	norlaq	nəɣurlur
ninnerutitu-	nəmnuiq-	norraq	nurrar(ar)
ninngag-	nəɳ(ɳ)ar-	norsaq	nuqðar
ninngu-	nəɳɳu(ɳ)-	nuak, nuag-	nuvay
ninnior-	nəmnuiq-	nualluk	nuvay
ninnit-, ninnigi-	nəmnuiq-	nuannaar-	nunannir-
nior-	nə(C)ur-	nuanner-	nunannir-
nipaar-	nəpaa(q)- (under nəpə)	nuaraluaq	nurar
nipaṭ-	nəpaɳit- (under nəpə)	nuer-	nuyir
nipanger-	nəpaɳir- (under nəpə)	nuersar-	nuviqsaq- (under nuvə-)
nipi	nəpə	nuffarlior-	nuvay
nipisa	nəpətya(ɳ)- (under nəpət-)	nuffit (bird dart)	nuyir
nipit-	nəpət-	nuffit (line for stringing)	nuvvin (under nuvə-)
		nuffit-	nuvə-
		nugger-	nuyət-
		nui- (appear)	nuyə-
		nui- (thread)	nuvə-
		nuia, nuia-	nuviya
		nuilaq	nəyilir

WEST GREENLANDIC	PROTOFORM		
nuilarmiut	nəyilir	nusukar-, nusukkar-	nucukaq- (under nuccuy-)
nuima-	nuima- (under nuyə-)	nutaaq	nutarar (under nutar-)
nuisa-	nuita- (under nuyə-)	nutaraalug-	nuttak- (under nutəy-)
nujappig-	nuyar	nutaraq	nutaraq (under nutar-)
nujaq	nuyar	nutarneq, nutarmeq	nutar-
nujoqqag-	nuyuqqak- (under nuyuy-)	nutarter-	nutar-
		nutig-	nutəy-
nujuar-	nuyuy-	nutsat	nuyar
nujug-	nuyuy-	nutser-	nuktəq- (under nuyət-)
nujuiser-	nuyunjit- (under nuyuy-)	nutsug-	nuccuy-
		nuttag-, nuttar-	nuttak- (under nutəy-)
nujuit-	nuyunjit- (under nuyuy-)	nuttaq	nutəy-
		nuug-	nuyət-
nuka(q)	nukar	nuuk	nuvuy
nukaarnoq	nukaunruq (under nukar)	ooqattaar-	uðəy-
		oqaaseq, oqaatsit	uqauciq (under uqaq(-))
nukag-	nukar		uqautə- (under uqaq(-))
nukalloq	nukavlug (under nukar)	oqaat(i)-	uqaluk- (under uqaq(-))
		oqalualaaq, oqalualaar-	uqaluk- (under uqaq(-))
nukappiaq, nukappiaraq	nukalpiyar	oqaluasaar-	uqaluk- (under uqaq(-))
nukariit	nukariit (under nukar)	oqalug-	uqaluktuq- (under uqaq(-))
nukarleq	nukaqliq (under nukar)	oqaluttuaq, oqaluttuar-	uqaq(-)
nukatugaq	nukatuyaq (under nukar)		uqaq(-)
		oqami-	uqaq(-)
nukeruaq	nukəruq (under nukəy)	oqar-	uqila-
nukik	nukəy	oqila-	uqinjitli- (under uqinjit-)
nukinger-	nukəñiq- (under nukəy)	oqili-, oqilli-	uqimanjit-
		oqimaat-, oqimaalutaq	uqimanjir-
nukinig-	nukəy	oqimanger-	uqinjit-
nukkag-	nukəy	oqit-	uqquq- (under uqər)
nuleer-, nuleerneq	nulir(ar)ir- (under nulir(ar))	oqor-, oqorut	uqqit- (under uqər)
		oqqit-	uqər
nuleq, nuleriit	nuðir	oqqoq	uqqit- (under uqər)
nuliaq, nuliar-	nulir(ar)	oqqui-, oqquit-	uqautə- (under uqaq(-))
nuliaqqiut	nuliatqiun (under nulir(ar))	oqqut(i)-	uqqu(q) (under uqər)
		oqquusumaar-	uquy
nuliarit	nuliarilik (under nulir(ar))	oquk, oqug-	uqumiḡ- (under uqər)
		oqumig-	uqumiḡ- (under uqər)
nuliasuk, nuliasugiit	nuliasuk (under nulir(ar))	oqumingaar-	uqummiq-
		oqummer-	uqummiq (under uqummiq-)
nulla-	nullaq-	oqummiq, oqummiar-	uqumiḡ- (under uqər)
nulluar-	nulluaq- (under nutu(r))		uqərutar (under uqər)
		oqummukar-	uva(C)a-
nuloq	nutu(r)	oquutaq	uryur-
nuluutit	nuluq-	orfaa-, orraa-	uqlir-
nuna-	nuna	oriar-, orior-	ułər-
nunalit-	nunatit- (under nuna)	orler-	ułər-
nunangiak	nunanjak	orlu-	urnəy-
nunaqqat	nunatqan (under nuna)	orlunga-, orlinga-	urnəy-
nunarsaq	nuna	ornig-, ornigaq	uqviḡ
nunataq	nuna	ornigi-	uva(C)a-
nungu-	nunju-	orpik, orpigaq	uqciq
nungullar-	nuu-	orraa-	uqðilḡu- (under uqður)
nungut-	nunjut- (under nunju-)	orseq	uqður
nuniag-, nuniaat	nunivay (under nuna)	orsinngu-	uqðurar (under uqður)
nunngarut	nunḡaq		
nunni-	nunni- (under nuna)		
nunor-	nunu(r)-		
nunu-, nunut-	nunu(r)-		
nusug-	nuccuy-		

WEST GREENLANDIC
orsugiak

orulu-
orunit
orsuarnisaq

paa- (fight)
paa- (be alone in house)
paag-
paaguaq
paallag-
paamaar-
paamig-
paannaq, paannaat
paaq (entrance)
paaq (soot)
paaq (merganser)
paaqqi-
paar- (go to meet)
paar- (paddle)
paari-
paarlag-
paarmaq
paarmor-
paarngaq, paarnaq
paarngaqulluk

paarngaqutit, paarnaqutit

paarngor-
paarsiar-, paarsiartor-

paarsisoq
paartor-
paatit

paattor-, paattuut

paffik
paggat(i)-
pagger-
paggig-
paggit(i)-
paggut(i)-
pajarnaar-

pajug-
pakag-
pakamig-, pakammig-
pakassit-, pakassi(umi)g-

pakatsi-
pakinig-, pakanig-

pakker-
pakki-
pakkut
pakkut(i)-
palak
palanngar-

PROTOFORM
uqḍumyay (under
uqḍur)

urulu-
uruni
uqḍurar (under
uqḍur)

pa(C)a-
payi-
payuy-
payuy-
pa(C)aḥay-
pa(C)amər-
pa(C)umə(t)-
pautnaq
paḍə
payu(la)
pa(C)ir
payi-
paḍər-
paḇər-
payi-
paaqlak- (under paḍər-)
payunrar
pa(C)amər-
payunrar
paunraqun (under
payunrar)
paunraqun (under
payunrar)
pa(C)amər-
paḍərar- (under
paḍər-)
payi-
pa(C)a-
paḇərən (under
paḇər-)
pauktuq- (under
payuy-)
paḍviy
pa(C)a-
payu(la)
pa(C)a-
pa(C)a-
paḇər-
paqnaḇir- (under
paqna-)
payuy-
pakak-
pakak-
pakəyžumik- (under
pakəy-)
pakak-
pakinəy- (under
pakiy-)
pakak-
pakak-
pakəy-
pakəy-
palar-
palar-

paleq
paler-, palersima-
palersi-
palleq
pallig-
pallit
pallor-
pallunga-
palu-
palunga-
pamialluk

pamiaq

pamioq
pana
pana-, panar-
panaa-
paner-
pangalig-
pangallag-
panik
pannaat-
pannarig-
panneq
papeqila-, papikila-

paperoq

papik
paqinnar-
paqger-
paqqit-
paqumigi-, paqumisug-
parnaar-

parnaarut(i)-, parnaarussivik

parni-
pasi-
pasiller-
passag-
passarlug-
passik
passut(i)-
pataja-
pateq, pater-
patig-, patit-
patitit-, patitsit-

patsit
pattaat, pattaat(i)-
pattag-, pattattor-
pattor-
patugut(i)-
peqimi-
peqinga-
peqit-
peqqig-, peqqissi-
peqqissimi(gi)-
peqquk

palliq (under palir-)
palir-
palir-
palliq (under palir-)
patliy-
palliq
pallur- (under palu-)
pallur- (under palu-)
palu-
palu-
pamyurar (under
pamyur)
pamyurar (under
pamyur)
pamyur
pana
pana
palar-
panər-
panjaləy-
panjaləy-
paniy
pannaq (under panər-)
pannaq (under panər-)
paynər
papəqqila- (under
papəy)
papəruq (under
papəy)
papəy
paqu-
panər-
panər-
paqu(mi)-
paqnaḇir- (under
paqna-)
paqnaḇir- (under
paqna-)
panər-
paci-
paci-
pay(y)a(y)-
paḍər-
paḍviy
patəy-
pattay-
patər
patəy-
patəktət- (under
patəy-)
patcin (under paci-)
pattay-
pattay-
patəy-
patuy
pərə-
pəriḇa- (under pərə-)
pəwət- (under pərə-)
pinqi- (under pi(-))
pinqi- (under pi(-))
pəqu-

WEST GREENLANDIC

peqquserlug-
peqqusersuu-
peqqussut
peqqut
peqqut(i)-
peqqutser-
pequ-
pequt
pequut
perlaa-, perlaajaq
perlaaq (twisted thread)

perlaaq (sled runner)
perlar-, perlarneq
perlasi-, perlataar-
perler-
perleror-
perlug-, perlukoq
perluk, perluut
perneq
peroor-, perroor-
peror-, perorsar-
perrag-
persala-
perser-
persoq
persori
pertaq
perter-
pertuja-
peru, peru-
pi-
piaari-
piaraq
piareer-
piffik, piffissaq
pigaar-
piggaatigi-
pigi-
piiar-
piit
piit-
piitaat-
pikaala-
piki-
pikiar-
pikig-
pikki-
pikkorig-, pikkorlug-
pikkugi-, pikkusug-
pikkunar-, pikkugi-
pikkut(i)-
pikusuk, pukusuk
pilaar-
pilag-
pilattor-, pilattuut
pilernu-
pili-, piliat
pillaqqig-
pillar-

PROTOFORM

pinqucir
pinqucir
piðqun (under pi(-))
piðqun (under pi(-))
pəqu-
pinqucir
pəqu-
piqqun (under pi(-))
piqqun (under pi(-))
pirðar-
pirðarar (under
pirðar)
pirlay
pirðar-
pərlər-
pərlər-
pivli(-)
piŋuy- (under pi(-))
piŋuy- (under pi(-))
pərnər (under pərnə-)
piruq- (under pi(-))
piruq- (under pi(-))
piðay-
pərnə-
pircir- (under pirtur)
pirtur
pirtur
pərnə-
pərnə-
pərnə-
pəru(-)
pi(-)
pityaqə-
piaraq (under pi(-))
pižariiq-
piðviy (under pi(-))
pəyəyar-
pəyəyar-
pikə- (under pi(-))
piyaq- (under pi(-))
pi(-)
piŋit- (under pi(-))
tiipak- (under təyə(y)-)
pəkə-
pəkə-
pəkiaq- (under pəkə-)
pəkət- (under pəkə-)
pəkku(y)-
pəkku(y)-
pəkku(y)-
piŋu-²
pəqur
pilaaq- (under pi(-))
pilay-
pilaytur- (under pilay-)
pilinru-
pili- (under pi(-))
pillu(a)rik- (under pi(-))
pil(l)aq-

pillor- (hop)
pillor- (invite to feast)
pilloror-
pilli
pillii-, pilliut
pillingaar-
pillitsi-
pillorig-
pillug- (get through)
pillug- (get out of joint)
pillui-
piloqut
pilu
piluar-, piluari-
pimmak, pimmaa-
pinaat-
pinar-, pinasaar-
pineq, pernit
piner-
pinerli-
pinerlug-
pingasut, pingajua
pingeq
pingoor-
pingu
pingu(g)-
pingujak

piniaar-, piniarti
piniartuq
pinnari-
pinner-
pinneri-
pinngu-, pinngor-
pinnguar-, pinnguaq
pinngui-
pinniit-

pior-
piorsar-
pipig-
pipiter-
pisaq, pisaqar-
pisar-
pisareer-

pisari-
pisariit-

pisarissessor-
pisariu-, pisari(a)tu-
pisataq
piseq
pisig- (shoot arrow)
pisig- (get up)
pisissaar-
pisissi, pisisseq
pissak
pissamaar-

pissaq (share)

pəylə(r)-
pilliun (under pi(-))
pivli
pivli
pilliun (under pi(-))
pivli(-)
pəllitci-
pillu(a)rik- (under pi(-))
pətluy-²
pətluy-¹
pətluy-¹
pətu
pətu
pilu(C)ar- (under pi(-))
pima-
pinar- (under pi(-))
pinar- (under pi(-))
piyinər
piyinər
pinərŋuy- (under pi(-))
pinərŋuy- (under pi(-))
piŋayut
pəŋir
piŋu-¹
pəŋur
piŋu-¹
pəŋuy(y)ak (under
pəŋur)
piniaq- (under pi(-))
piniaq- (under pi(-))
pinnar(naq)-
pinnir-
pinnar-
piŋu-¹
piŋuðar- (under pi(-))
piŋu-
pinnirit- (under
pinnir-)
piuq-
piŋu-²
pipək-
pipək-
pitar (under pi(-))
pityaqə-
pižariiq- (under
piðaqə(nar)-)
pitar (under pi(-))
piðaqəŋit- (under
piðaqə(nar)-)
piðaqə(nar)-
piðaqə(nar)-
pi(-)
picir
pitəy-
pižək-
pətəyca- (under pitəy-)
pitəkcə (under pitəy-)
pižzaq-
pikšamaaq- (under
pi(-))
pikðar (under pi(-))

WEST GREENLANDIC

pissaq (strong)
 pissarsiaq
 pissarsior-
 pissiaq
 pissig-
 pissut
 pisug-
 pitar-
 pitarut(i)-
 pitorar-
 pitu (sledge strap)
 pitu (lamp stand)
 pitu(k), pitoq
 pitug-
 pituutaq

 piu-, piunngit-
 piuaat-
 piuarli-
 piukkut(i)-
 pooq, poor-
 pooqattaq

 pooruseq

 poqer-
 poqiit-
 portu-
 puaasaq
 puak
 puala-
 pualut
 pueqqor-
 puer-
 pueraasaq
 puffag-
 puffinneq
 pug-
 pugguik
 pui(k), puig-
 pui-
 puiaq, puiaasaq
 puigor-, puior-
 puigunaat-
 puikkar-
 puila-
 puisartartoq
 puisi
 puiutu-
 puja-
 pujag-
 pujak, puja
 pujaror-
 pujoor-
 pujoq, pujor-
 pujorak, pujorag-

 pujoralak, pujorala-
 pujualak, pujuala-
 pukak, pukag-

PROTOFORM

pižžaq-
 pikðar (under pi(-))
 pikðar (under pi(-))
 pikðar (under pi(-))
 pəkyay- (under pəkə-)
 pi(-)
 piyuy-
 pətə-
 pətə-
 pəturaq- (under pətə-)
 pətuγ-
 pətuγ
 pətuγ-
 pətuγ-
 pətuγutar (under
 pətuγ-)
 piŋu-²
 piyuyaq-
 piyuyaq-
 piŋu-²
 pu(γ)uq
 puukattaq (under
 pu(γ)uq)
 puuruciγ (under
 pu(γ)uq)
 puqiγ-
 puqiγit- (under puqiγ-)
 puqtu- (under puγə-)
 puviraq
 puvak
 puvala- (under puvə-)
 pualu
 pupinjur-
 puvə-
 puviraq (under puvə-)
 puvə-
 puvə-
 put-
 puγə-
 puvə-
 puγə-
 puyar
 puyγu(r)-
 puyγu(r)-
 puipkaq- (under puγə-)
 puila- (under puγə-)
 puγə-
 puγə-
 puyγu(r)-
 puya
 piðay-
 puya
 piruq-
 puyur
 puyur
 puyuraq (under
 puyur)
 puyuraq (under puyur)
 puyuraq (under puyur)
 pukak

pukeq
 pukit-
 pukkit-
 pukug-
 pula-
 pulaar-
 pulama-, pulammag-
 pullag-
 pullaq, pullartaq
 pullat, pullatit
 puller-
 punneq

 punngarsor-
 punngujoor-
 pupik, pupig-
 pusi-
 pusigar-
 pusisaq
 pusit-
 pussinnar-
 pussoq
 pussug-, pussuk
 putsinneq
 putta-, puttallar-
 puttaaγ, puttaar-
 puttarsi-
 puttut
 putu, putu-
 putugoq
 puugutaq

 puumig-

 puumikaar-

 puunga-
 puut-
 qaa
 qaa- (above)
 qaa- (come)
 qaa- (become day)
 qaag-

 qaak
 qaaler-
 qaalerta(nar)-
 qaaller-

 qaallor-
 qaama-
 qaammar-
 qaammat

 qaaneq
 qaanger-, qaangiut(i)-
 qaanggoq
 qaaq (bed skin)
 qaaq (forehead)
 qaaqut(i)-
 qaar-, qaartit-

pukir
 pukit-
 pukkit- (under puγə-)
 pukuγ-
 pula-
 pula(C)ar- (under pula-)
 pula-
 puvlay (under puvə-)
 puvlay (under puvə-)
 pullan (under pula-)
 puvliq- (under puvə-)
 puγ(ə)nər (under
 puγə-)
 put-
 puŋɣuaq (under put-)
 pupiγ
 puci-
 puci-
 pucitaq (under puci-)
 pucit- (under puci-)
 pukcinnaq-
 putžuq
 pumyuy-
 puvə-
 puγta- (under puγə-)
 puktaaγ- (under puγə-)
 puγta- (under puγə-)
 puttun (under putu)
 putu
 putukur
 puyγutaq (under
 pu(γ)uq)
 puγ(ə)mə(t)- (under
 puγə-)
 puγ(ə)mə(t)- (under
 puγə-)
 puvuy-
 puvuy-
 q(q)a(a) (enclitic)
 qaðə-
 qarə-
 qarū-
 qaaqšuy- (under
 qayər-)
 qarū
 qayər- (under qayər-)
 qaralər-
 qayəlir- (under
 qayə(r))
 qaulluq- (under qarū-)
 qauma- (under qarū-)
 qauma- (under qarū-)
 qaumman (under
 qarū-)
 qaanaq
 qaaniq- (under qaðə-)
 qayəmyu(r)
 qaaq (under qaðə-)
 qayur
 qa(C)u(ði)-
 qayər- (under qayə(r))

qallun (under qalu(-))
qalutaq- (under qalu(-))
qama-
qamanəq (under
qama-)
qamət- (under qamə-)
qaptəq- (under qamə-)
qamutək (under
qamur-)
qamutək (under
qamur-)
qanay
qanəx
qanja
qanja
qanjata-
qanjata-
qanjattaq- (under
qanjata-)
qanjiyar
qani-
qanət-
qaniy
qanilaq- (under qani-)
qanima-
qanima-
qanət-
qani-
qani-
qanit(t)ar (under qani-)
qanət-
qaniy
qatjur-
qamrui-
qanuq
qanuq
qanuqtuq (under
qanuq)
qapak-
qappit-
qappit-
qapak-
qapir-
qappit-
qapir-
qapak-
qappit-
qatviy
qapuy
qaqa-
qaqar
qakər
qakər(luy)
qakər-
qakər-ci- (under qakər-)
qakə-
qaqu(r)
qakur-
qaqu(r)
qakurnar (under
qakur-)

WEST GREENLANDIC

qaqortaq
 qaqqaq
 qaqqit-
 qaqqor-
 qaqquaq
 qaqu, qaqu-
 qaquaq
 qaqugu
 qaquit, qaquiseq
 qaqulluk
 qaquunnak, qaqornak
 qaqutigu(t)

 qaraar-
 qarajaq
 qarasaq
 qarassi-
 qarliit
 qarloq
 qarlor-
 qarluaq
 qarluuseq
 qarmaq
 qarmar- (build brickwork)
 qarmar- (call dog)
 qarrut(i)-
 qarsaaq
 qarsoq
 qarsor-

 qarsorneq

 qarsorsaq

 qarsut(i)-, qarsua-

 qartorar-
 qasaar-
 qasagi-
 qasaloq
 qasaruaq
 qaser-
 qasigiaq
 qasilit-
 qasinngor-
 qassag-
 qassarig-
 qassi
 qassi-, qassima-
 qassit, qassit
 qassorar-

 qassuar-, qassuaat

 qassug-, qassutsit-
 qassutit
 qasu-
 qasuer-
 qasut-
 qataat-

PROTOFORM

qakur-
 qaðqar (under qaðə-)
 qaðqar (under qaðə-)
 qanqur-
 qanqur-
 qaqu(r)
 qaquaq (under qaqu(r))
 qaku
 qaqu(r)
 qaqutluq
 qakur-
 qakutiŋun (under qaku)
 qaŋər-
 qarīaq
 qaqitaq
 qarəyaq
 qaruliŋ
 qaqluq
 qalər-
 qaqluaq (under qaqluq)
 qalər-
 qarmar
 qarmar
 qalmar-
 qarū-
 qaqqar
 qarður
 qakcur- (under qakə(r)-)
 qakcur- (under qakə(r)-)
 qaržuqcaq (under qarður)
 qaðətrutə- (under qaðə-)
 qaŋər- (under qaŋər(r))
 qatər-
 qacaŋə-
 qacalluq
 qəcaru(C)ar
 qatər-
 qaðiyar
 qacəli-
 qacinŋuq-
 qarðay-
 qatðar (under qatə)
 qaðyi
 qakši- (under qakə-)
 qavcit
 qakšuyau (under qakə-)
 qakšuyau (under qakə-)
 qamcuŋ- (under qamə-)
 qaðəŋ-
 qacu-
 qacu-
 qacu-
 qacu-
 qatə

qatanngut
 qati, qatitu-
 qatigak
 qatik
 qatimaag-
 qatser-
 qatsig-
 qatsor-, qatsunga-
 qattaq
 qattuneq
 qavaruseq
 qeeq
 qeerler-
 qeerluaqatsi-
 qeerlutooq
 qeersor-

 qeqar-
 qeqertaq
 qeqoq
 qeqquaq
 qeraar-
 qerata-
 qeri-, qerit-
 qerlaar-
 qerler-
 qerlut(i)-
 qernar-
 qerner-
 qerneraaq, qerneraar-

 qernertaq
 qerngut(it)
 qernuala-
 qernut
 qerrut
 qerut-
 qia-, qia(k) (crying)
 qia(k) (lining of stomach)
 qiansug-
 qiia-, qianar-
 qiila-
 qiiler-

 qiima-
 qiinga-
 qiit-, qiig-
 qiitsat
 qila-, qilag-
 qilaanngoor-
 qilaag
 qilaat
 qilag-, qilaler-
 qilak
 qilalu(g)aq
 qilamik
 qilanaar-, qilanaari-

 qilannaq
 qilattaa-
 qiler-

qatəŋŋun
 qatə
 qatə
 qatəŋ
 qatə
 qaptəq- (under qamə-)
 qatcik- (under qaðə-)
 qatcuq- (under qacu-)
 qaltar
 qakə¹
 qavaruciq
 qiðər
 qərlər-
 qiiqluq-
 qaqlutuq
 qiiqšuuq- (under qi(C)ət-)
 qikar-
 qikərtar
 qiku
 qəlquðar
 qikə²
 qira(ta)- (under qirə-)
 qirə-
 qərlər-
 qərlər-
 qərlər-
 qinraq-
 qirnar-
 qirnarraq (under qirnar-)
 qirnar-
 qinər-
 qinər-
 qinər-
 qiyŋur
 qiru-
 qiða-
 qi(C)ar
 qiða-
 qiruya- (under qiru-)
 qi(C)ət-
 qi(C)əlir- (under qi(C)ət-)
 qi(C)ət-
 qiina- (under qi(C)ət-)
 qi(C)ət-
 qi(C)ət-
 qəla²
 qilay
 qilayar (under qilay)
 qəlaun (under qəla²)
 qəla¹
 qilay
 qilaluyaq
 qəla¹
 qəlanər(ar)- (under qəla¹)
 qiləŋar
 qilay-
 qitər-

WEST GREENLANDIC

qilermig-, qilimmig-
 qilernerq
 qilerorq
 qilersor-
 qilertaq
 qilerti, qilertit
 qilerut, qilerussaar-

 qillaar-
 qillakiak

 qillaq
 qillarig-

 qillat
 qiller-
 qilli- (have blotchy skin)
 qilli- (find carcass)
 qilloq, qillor-
 qilluaq
 qillug-
 qillugi-
 qiloor-
 qilorartor-, qilorartuut

 qilu-
 qilug- (scorch)
 qilug- (bark)
 qilummi(g)-

 qimaa-
 qimag-
 qimat-, qimatsi-
 qimatut, qimatuli-
 qimatuu-
 qimeriaq
 qimerloor-
 qimerluk, qimerloq

 qimiaq
 qimit-
 qimmeq
 qimmut-
 qimmut(i)-
 qimug-
 qimusseq, qimusser-

 qimussit

 qimutsigi-

 qimuttoq
 qinaari-
 qinaasi-
 qiner- (groan)
 qiner- (look around for)
 qinerseq
 qingaaq
 qingalik
 qingaq

PROTOFORM

qit̥ər-
 qit̥ər̥nər (under qit̥ər-)
 qələr̥uq (under qəl̥əy-)
 qit̥ər-
 qiləqtə
 qiləqtə
 qit̥ərutarir- (under
 qit̥ər-)
 qəvlər-
 qəvləq̄iak (under
 qəvlər-)
 qit̥ər-
 qəvlər̄ik- (under
 qəvlər-)
 qəla-²
 qəvlər-
 qəvlər-
 qinluq
 qinluq
 qəl(l)ur̄ar
 qiȳluk-
 qiȳluq-
 qəlu-
 qəl(l)ur̄(ar) (under
 qəlu-)
 qəlu-
 qəl̥əy-
 qiluy-
 qəlummi(k)- (under
 qəlu-)
 qimay-
 qimay-
 qimay-
 qimatu- (under qimay-)
 qimay-
 qəm̄ər̄yar
 qəm̄ər̄lu-
 qəm̄ir̄tuy (under
 qəm̄ir̄¹)
 qəm̄ir̄²
 qəmit-
 qikmir
 qimmuk-
 qimmuk-
 qimuy-
 qimuȳcir- (under
 qimuy-)
 qimuȳcir- (under
 qimuy-)
 qimuytə (under
 qimuy-)
 qimuy-
 qinaa- (under qinər-)
 qinaa- (under qinər-)
 qənər-
 qinər-
 qənər̄cir
 qənar̄ar (under qənar)
 qənal̄əy (under qənar)
 qənar

qingartaq
 qinger-
 qininga-
 qinnaku
 qinnarissaa-
 qinneq, qinni-
 qinnar-
 qinnari-
 qinn̄goq (bridge of nose)
 qinn̄goq (bottom of fjord)
 qinn̄gor-
 qinn̄gorleq
 qinn̄guala-
 qinn̄guaq
 qinn̄guar-
 qinn̄gut(it)
 qinnor-
 qinnuaq
 qinoq
 qinu-
 qinuar-
 qinugi-
 qior-
 qiorfik
 qipaluaq
 qipeqqoq
 qiperorq, qiperor-
 qipi-
 qipik, qipig-
 qipilua-
 qipinnguq
 qipoqqaq
 qiporaq
 qippaq
 qiseq, qiser-
 qissaar-
 qissag-, qissattor-
 qissaq, qissar-
 qisser-
 qissi- (be unable to fall asleep)
 qissi- (spin)
 qissigi-
 qissima-
 qissimig-
 qisua-
 qisug-
 qisuk (wood)
 qisuk (dark sky over water)
 qisuttar-

 qiteq
 qiteqqut(i)-, qiteqqut

 qitera-
 qiterar-
 qiterar-
 qiterleq
 qiterpar-

 qitig-
 qit̄ivit-, qit̄uit-
 qitornaq

qənar
 qit̄ju(r)
 qənər-
 qinər-
 qinər-
 qəṇnər
 qit̄ṇar-
 qit̄ṇar-
 qən̄ju(r)
 qit̄ju(r)
 qit̄ṇir-
 qət̄əy
 qən̄ju
 qit̄ṇir-
 qit̄ṇir-
 qinər-
 qit̄ṇir-
 qit̄ṇir-
 qənu
 qinu-
 qinur̄ar- (under qinu-)
 qinu-
 qiȳur-
 qiȳurvik (under qiȳur-)
 qipaluaq
 qipuk-
 qipuk-
 qip̄ə-
 qip̄ək (under qip̄ə-)
 qip̄ə-
 qip̄ə-
 qip̄uqqar
 qipuk-
 qip̄ə-
 qəc̄ir(-)
 qik̄ə-¹
 qəvcay-
 qip̄̄ar (under qip̄ə-)
 qəḹȳəq- (under qət̄əy-)
 qip̄ci-
 qip̄̄i- (under qip̄ə-)
 qik̄ciȳ- (under qik̄ə-¹)
 qəv̄ə(t)-
 qik̄ciȳ- (under qik̄ə-¹)
 qi(C)ət-
 qəc(c)uȳ-
 qəḹuȳ
 qiȳuȳ(-)
 qəḹuȳtar- (under
 qəḹuȳ)
 qət̄ər
 qət̄əqq̄uq- (under
 qət̄ər)
 qət̄ər̄ar (under qət̄ər)
 qət̄ər
 qət̄əql̄iq (under qət̄ər)
 qət̄əqp̄aq- (under
 qət̄ər)
 qət̄əy-
 qit̄v̄ə(t)-
 qət̄un̄r̄ar

WEST GREENLANDIC

qitsug-
qitsuk, qissuk
qittar-
qitusug-
qitug-
qitutsag-
qiu-
qivaaqi
qiver-
qiviar-
qivit-
qiviu
qooq
qooqqa(a)q
qoornoq

qooroq
qoqaaq
qoqassi-
qoqer-
qoqeri-
qorfik
qorliar-
qorlor-, qorloq
qorlortoq

qorluula-
qorsineq
qorsuk, qorsoq
quaasi-
quaat-, quaaqqit-
quajaat
quaq
quaraq
quarsaar-
quarta-
quartaq
quasak, quasag-

quasasior-

quasi-

quassuk
queer-
quer-, quersor-
quersaq
quersuaq
querteq
qug-
qui(k)
qui-
quiag-
quiasug-, quiagi-
quilerta-
quinag-
quja-
qujamasug-
qujanaq
qujarut(i)-

PROTOFORM

qəc(c)uy-
qinɕuy(-)
qətəy-
qətusuk-
qətut-
qətusuk-
qiru-
qivaaqi
qivə(r)-
qiviaq- (under qivə(r)-)
qəvə(t)-
qivyu(r)
qurəʁ (under qurə-)
quðu-
quunruq (under
quðu-)
quðuqur (under quðu-)
qukaaɕ-
qukaaɕ-
qukir-
qukəyə-
qurvik (under qurə-)
qurliaq
qurlur-
qurlurtar (under
qurlur-)
qurlur-
qurʒinəq (under qurə-)
quqcuq- (under qurə-)
qu(C)aq
qura(yaqit)-
qura(yaqit)-
qu(C)ar
quaraq
quaqcaaɕ-
quyarta(r)
quyarta(r)
quacaq (under
qurasqit-)
quacak (under
qurasqit-)
quacak (under
qurasqit-)
qu(C)ayðuɕ
quvya(yuɕ)
quyər-
quvərtə
qu(C)aq
quvərtə
quðu-
qu(C)ar
qurə-
quvya(yuɕ)-
quvya(yuɕ)-
quiliqta-
quyinay-
quya-
quya-
quyanar (under quya-)
quya-

qulaaluat

qulaat(i)-
qulanger-
qular(i)-, qularnar-
quli-
qulingiluat

qulisima-
qulisser-, qulissiut

qulit (ten)
qulit (knee pieces)
qulit-
qulitsaq
qullar-
qulleq (lamp)
qulleq (tear)
qulloor-
qullor-, qullui-
qullug-
qullugiaq

qulua-
qulussug-
qulusuk
qulutsuk
qumaq
qumar-
qumig-, qumiinga-
qummar-
qungaseq
qungiar-
qungjug-
qunguleq
qungusutaar-
qunneq
qunngoq, qunngor-
qunu-, qunugi-
qunuller-
qupaloraarsuk, qupaluarsuk
qupannaq, qupannavarsuk
quperloq
qupi-
quppaq
qupper-

qupperneq

qusa-
qussa-
qussaannaq

qussaataq
qussala-, qussalaat-
qussaq
qussar-
qussi-
qussineq
qussig-
qussug-, qussunga-

quləŋŋurutəŋit-
(under qulə-)
qulautə (under qulə-)
quləŋjir- (under qulə-)
qulaq-
qulə-
quləŋŋurutəŋit-
(under qulə-)
qulə-
quləmci(C)un (under
qulə-)
qulə(t) (under qulə-)
qulir (under qulə-)
qulit- (under qulə-)
quliktaq
qulvar- (under qulə-)
qullir (under qulə-)
quniɕ
qupluq- (under qupə-)
qupluq- (under qupə-)
quɕluk-
quɕluɕiaq (under
quɕluk-¹)
quluk-
quluk-
qulucuy
qulucuk
quma(r)
qumaq-
qumiɕ
qurə-
quŋəcicq
quŋyar-
quŋuyuy-
quɕəŋjir
quŋuyuy-
qupnəʁ (under qupə-)
quŋjuq
qunu-
qunu-
qupanuy(ar)
qupanuy(ar)
qupəlrur
qupə-
quppar (under qupə-)
quppirənəq (under
qupə-)
quppirənəq (under
qupə-)
qukca-
qukəyə-
quɕðautnar (under
quɕðar-)
quɕðar-
qukəyə-
qupðar (under qupə-)
quɕðar-
qukəyə-
qurʒinəq (under qurə-)
qupcik- (under qupə-)
qukəyə-

WEST GREENLANDIC

qussuk
qutaarluk
quteror-
qutsaser-
qutsig-
quttoraq
qutuk
quuik
quummer-

quut-
saa- (front)
saa- (sprinkle)
saagoq
saagu-
saali- (stay at home)
saali- (become thinner)
saama-
saamik
saaneq
saannit-

saaq
saarfaarsuk
saarleq
saarli-
saarlisaarut
saarloq
saarullik
saassut(i)-
saat- (face)
saat- (be thin)
saattoralaaq
saavig-, saavit-
saggaq
saggar-
saggussaar-
saja-
sajaat-
sajug-
saka-
sakag-
sakamattaq
saki
saki-
sakiak, sakissat
sakiatsiaq
sakimmeri-
sakku
sakkuar-
sala-
salig-, saligar-
salla-
sallaat-
salleg
salli-
sallilisaq
salloqittar-
sallu-

PROTOFORM

quyðuy
qutə
qutəruq- (under qutə)
quya-
qulðiy- (under qulə-)
quytuqar
qutu(γ)
qu(C)ək
quðumiγ- (under
quðu-)

quðu-
caðə-
cau-
caðəyur
caðəyur
cail(l)i-
caakli- (under caat-¹)
caima-
carumiγ
caunəq
caunnit- (under
caunəq)

cau-
caavraq
ca(a)lliγ (under caðə)
cialri-
cialri-
caat-¹
caðəñilitar (under caðə-)
caat-² (under caðə-)
caat-² (under caðə-)
caat-¹
caat-¹
caavət- (under caðə-)
cayyaq
cayyaq
cavəγ
caya(γ)
caya(γ)
cayuy-
caka-
caka-
cayyamaktaq
caki
cakə(t)-
caki(C)ay
caki
cakə(t)-
caðku
caðku
cafa-
cafiγ-¹
cakla-
cakla-
ca(a)lliγ (under caðə-)
caakli- (under caat-¹)
caakli- (under caat-¹)
caqluqə(C)- (under
caylu-)
caylu-

salluu-
saluar(sar)-
salug-
salummar-
sammi-
sammut
sana-
sanaaq
sanarsor-
saneqqiar-
saner-
saneraq
sangiag-
sangig-
sangiut(i)-
sangu-
sangujoraar-, sangujaar-
sangunga-
sani-
sanigor-
sanik
sanileq
sanilequt, saniliaq
sannakut, sannarlukut
sannat
sanner-
sannerut
sanngi-, sanngit-
sanngiar-, sanniar-

sanngiit-
sanngit
sanninga-
sapangaq
sapangit-
sapassi(t)-
saper-
sapernar-
sapersar-
sapi-
sapiit-
saputit
saqi-
saqiallag-
saqig-, saqit-
saqqaq
saqqar-
saqqisaar-
saqqumi-
saqqummer-
sarajag-
sarat-
sarfaq, sarfar-
sarlanikut
sarliaq, sarliar-
sarpik
sarpinga-
sarri(t)-
sarsar-
sarsut(i)-
sassar-

caluy-
caluy-
caluy-
caluy-
canmi- (under caðə-)
caðə-
cana-
cana-
can(n)a(r)-
caniqqiaq- (under cani-)
canir-
caniqar (under cani-)
canjak-
canjiγ-
canjiγ-
canju-
canju-
canjur-
cani-
canəγ(ə)t-
canəγ
canil(l)iγ (under cani-)
canil(l)iγ (under cani-)
cannaq (under cana-)
cana-
cannir- (under cani-)
canniqun (under cani-)
cayñi-
canñiyaq- (under
canəγ)
cayñi-
canəγ
cannir- (under cani-)
capanaq
capək-
capək-
capir- (under capə-)
capərnar-
capiqsaq- (under capə-)
capə-
capir- (under capə-)
cap(p)un (under capə-)
caqə-¹
caqə-¹
caqə-¹
catqaq
catqaq
catqaq
catqummiq-
catqummiq-
carat-
carat-
carvar
cakšanəkut
carliqar
caqviγ
caqvīr- (under caqviγ)
cialki-
cažvaq- (under caðə-)
cažrutə- (under caðə-)
capə-

WEST GREENLANDIC

sassi-
satsig- (be out at sea)
satsig- (grope)
sattag-
sava
saveror-
saverortitsi-
savig-, savittor-
savik
savit-
savitu-
seeqqernit

seeqqoq
seeqquaq

seeqqummer-, seeqqumiar-

seer- (sizzle)
seer- (taste bitter)
seerasaar-
seeri-
seerlak
seernaq
seernar-
seersinneq
seqajuk
seger-
seqiak, seqiaq
seqineq
seqit-
seqqar-, seqqat-
seqqit-
seqqoq
seqqor-
sequg-, sequtser-
sequmit-
sequnnger-
serfaq
seri-
serler-
serleri-, serlernar-
sermeq, sermer-
sernigi-
serpar-
serpeq, serpik
serpigi-
serra-
siaaneq
siaar-
siag-
sialuk
siamat-

siammar-

sianeq, sianer-
siani-
sianiut
siat-

PROTOFORM

capə-
catcik- (under caðə-)
captək- (under cavət-)
captək- (under cavət-)
sava
cavirur- (under caviy)
cavirur- (under caviy)
cavəy
caviy
cavət-
cavət-
ciitqinəq (under
ciyəðqur)
ciyəðqur
ciyəðqu(C)ar (under
ciyəðqur)
ciyəðqumi- (under
ciyəðqur)
ciiq-²
ciiq-¹
ciri-
ciiq-¹
ciyi-
ciirnaq- (under ciiq-¹)
ciirnaq- (under ciiq-¹)
ciitqənnəq (under ciiq-¹)
ci(i)qiaq
ciqər-
ci(i)qiaq
ciqinər
ciq(q)it- (under ciqər-)
ciqqaq- (under ciqər-)
ciq(q)it- (under ciqər-)
cil(ə)qur
ciŋqur-
ciqumə(t)-
ciqumə(t)-
ciku(nriq)-
cirvaq
cirra-
cirłər-
cirłər-
cirmir
ciqni-
ciqpəy- (under ciqər-)
ciqviy
ciqviy
cirra-
cianəq
ciðay-
ciðay-
cilałuy (under cila)
ciðamə(t)- (under
ciðay-)
ciðayma(r)- (under
ciðay-)
civanəq
cila
cila
civa-

siffiaq
siffor-, siggor-
siggar-
siggit-
siggor-
sigguk
sigguut
siig-
siimig-
sikag-
siki-
sikig-, sikinga-
sikkar-
sikker-
sikkik, sikkigig-
sikkillug-
sikkisaar-
sikkutag-
sikkutak
sikorner-
siku, siku-
sikuag, sikuar-
sikuer-
sikulaag
sikuliaq
sila
silaaruti-
silaat-
silagig-
silali-
silarleq
silat
silatu-
silerag-
sili-
silig-
sillaq
sillar-
silleg
silli, sillineq
sillima-, sillimmar-
sillimmat
sillit
silu
silug-
siluli-
siluttor-
simer-
simik, simig-
simmer-
sinaaq
siner-
sineriak
sinersor-
singar-
singarnaq
singeq
singerneq
singig-
singullor-

cipyar
civvur-
ciyyaq-
ciyi-
civvur-
cuYðuY
civvur-
ciðəy-
ciimmik-
cikaq-
cikə(t)-
cikə(t)-
cipəy-
cipkiq- (under cipəy-)
citkik-
citkik-
cinkutay
cinkutay
ciku(nriq)-
ciku
ciku(C)ar (under ciku)
cikuŋir- (under ciku)
cikulaag (under ciku)
cikuliaq (under ciku)
cila
cilaŋirutə- (under cila)
cilaŋit- (under cila)
cilakiy- (under cila)
cilali- (under cila)
cilallir (under cila)
cilan (under cila)
cilatu- (under cila)
cilirak-
cili-
ciləy-¹
ciklar
ciklar
cipə(y)-
civli
ciləy-²
ciləy-²
cillin (under cili-)
ciluk
ciluy-
ciluli- (under cilu)
təluY-
cimmir-
cimək-
cimək-
cinərar (under cinə)
cinə
cinir- (under cinə)
cinər- (under cinə)
ciŋar-
ciŋaq-
ciŋir
ciŋirnaq (under ciŋir)
ciŋə(t)-
ciŋulluq- (under
ciŋuk-)

WEST GREENLANDIC	PROTOFORM		
singunner-	ciŋuk-	siulleg	civul(l)ir (under civu-)
sini	cinə	siulliarisuit	civul(l)irar (under civu-)
siniffik	cinəɣvik (under cinək-)	siumig-	civumiɣ- (under civu-)
sinig-	cinək-	siuneq	civunəR (under civu-)
sinnarrior-	cinnarliuq- (under cinək-)	siuneri-, siunertari-	civunəR (under civu-)
sinnartoor-	cinək-	siunersi-, siuneqar-	civunəqci- (under civu-)
sinnattor-, sinnattugaq	cinnaktuq- (under cinək-)	siunner-, siunnerfik	civunnir- (under civu-)
sinneq	cip(ə)nəR (under cipə(t)-)	siunnersor-	civunnir- (under civu-)
sinnequt	cip(ə)nəR (under cipə(t)-)	siut	ciɣun
sinner-	cip(ə)nəR (under cipə(t)-)	siuteroq	ci(ɣ)utəqur (under ciɣun)
sinnga-, sinngagi-	cikna-	siuttoq	civu-
sinnganeer-	cinək-	sivi, sivisu-	civi
sinngoqut	cip(ə)nəR (under cipə(t)-)	sivikit-	civi
sinngor-	ciŋuk-	sivinga-	civiŋa-
sinnguseq	ciŋək-	sooq	cuuq (under cu(na))
sioora-, siooragi-	civu(C)ura-	soormi	cuuq (under cu(na))
sioraq (sand)	ciuraq	soqqaar-	cuqqa(C)ar-
sioraq (front)	civuqar (under civu-)	soqqaq	cuqqaR
siorarleq	civuqar (under civu-)	soqula-	cuqula-
siorleq	civuqlir (under civu-)	soqutaa-	cuq(q)utə- (under cu(na))
siorna	civunəR (under civu-)	soqutigi-	cuq(q)utə- (under cu(na))
siorsug-, siorsuk	cirurðuy-	soraar-	curaiq-
sipi-	cipə(ɣ)-	sorlak	cuqlay
sippaq	cipə(ɣ)-	sorleq	cu(na)
sipper-	cipə(ɣ)-	sorluk	curlu
sippor-	cipə(ɣ)-	sorraat-	currait-
sipporut(i)-, sipput(i)-	cipə(ɣ)-	sorruk	curruk
sisag-	ciṭə(ɣ)-	sorsug-	curðuy-
sisak	ciṭə(ɣ)-	sorujuk	curuyuk
sisamat	citamat	su-, suna	cu(na)
sisi	ciṭə	suaar-	cuyay-
sisorar-, sisoraatit	citurar- (under citu-)	suag-	cuyay-
sissag-	ciṭəy-	suak	ciṭuvay
sissaq (beach)	ciŋðar	sualug-	cuyay-
sissaq (split in garment)	cižžaq (under ciṭəy-)	suami	cu(na)
sissariarsuk	ciɣžariaq (under ciŋðar)	suanga-	cuaŋa- (under cuyay-)
sissik (squirrel), sissinnguaq	cikðiy	sueq, suer-	cuvəq
sissik (scale in ear)	təkðə(R)	suilaaqi-, suilaaqut	cu(na)ŋit- (under cu(na))
sissuer-	ciṭciq-	suinni, suinnit-	cuyiŋnit-
sisu-	citu-	sukag-, sukat-	cuk(k)a-
sisuat	citu-	sukaq, sukar-	cukar
sitser-	ciṭciq-	sukka-, sukkasooq	cuk(k)a-
sitsoqig-	cittuqit-	sukkaat-	cuk(k)an̄it- (under cuk(k)a-)
sitsor-	cittur-	sukkit-	cukki(R)
siu	civu-	sukuiar-	cukuiq-
siuaasaq	civu-	suli	cu(na)li (under cu(na))
siuaq	civu(C)ar (under civu-)	suli-, suliffik	cu(na)li- (under cu(na))
siuar-	civu-	sulliaq	cu(na)li- (under cu(na))
siuleq	civul(l)ir (under civu-)	sullineq	culuy
siulig-	civuləy-	sulluaq	cupluy
siulittar-	civuləy- (under civu-)	sulluar-	cupluaq- (under cupə-)
siulleeq	civul(l)ir (under civu-)	sullugi-	cuyluɣə-
		suloraq	culuraq (under culuy)
		suluk	culuy

WEST GREENLANDIC	PROTOFORM		
suluppaavaq	culuypa(C)uy (under culuy)	taggit	tayyin (under ta(y)i-)
sulussugut	culuy	tagiar-	ayiy-
sumiginnar-	cumiγ-	tajak, tajaq	tayaq
sunā	cu(na)	tajarneq	tayarnər
sunāffa	cuna-uvva (under cu(na))	taki-, takisooq	takə-
sungaar-	cunay- (under cunə(r))	takku	taku-
sungaq	cunə(r)	takkut(i)-	taku-
sunger-	cunir-	takorannaar-	takurannaq- (under taku-)
sungersartor-	cunir-	takornar-, takornari-	takunraq- (under taku-)
sungiut(i)-	cunir-	takornartaq, takornarniar-	takunraq- (under taku-)
sunner-	cu(na)	takornior-	taku-
supi-	cupə-	taku-	taku-
supig-	cupiy-	takuminar-, takumigi-	takuminaq- (under taku-)
supineq	cupə-	takunnat	takunnaq- (under taku-)
supissaat	cupiy-	takusar-	taku-
supput(i)-	cupputə- (under cupə-)	takussugi-	takumcuy- (under taku-)
suu	cuuq (under cu(na))	talarteq	tarpar-
suugaq	cavəy	taleq	taṭir
taa-	ta(y)i-	taleroq	taṭiqur (under taṭir)
taag-, taat-	taak-	talerpik	taṭirpiy (under taṭir)
taagor-	taiyuq- (under ta(V)i-)	taliffak	taləyvak
taallaq	ta(V)i-	talit-	talit- (under talu)
taallit-	talū	talli-	takəli- (under takə-)
taalutaar-	taarutaq (under tarər(-))	tallig-	taplək- (under tapət- ²)
taalutaq	ta(a)lutaq (under talu(-))	tallimat	taḥimat
taama, taamani	taðim(m)a	tallorut	tamlurun (under tamlu)
taamaali-, taamaalior-	taimait- (under taðim(m)a)	tallu	tamlu
taamaallaat	taðim(m)a	talori-	taṭur-
taamaalli, taamaattoq	taimait- (under taðim(m)a)	talū, talu-	talū
taamaat-	taimait- (under taðim(m)a)	tama(r)-	tamar-
taamak, taamannak	taðim(m)a	tamaat-	ət-
taamunga	taimurjaaq- (under taðim(m)a)	tamaginni	tamarjani (under tamar-)
taaneq, taanertu-	taanəq	tamakker-	tamatkiq- (under tamar-)
taanikit-	taanəq	tamala-, tamallar-	tamala- (under tamar-)
taaḡ, taar-	tarər(-)	tamalaat	tamala- (under tamar-)
taarneq	tararnər (under tarər(-))	tamani tamaani	tamar-
taarser-	taurciq-	tamassa	mažža
taarsi-	tarər(-)	tammaar-	taṇmaq-
taarti	taurciq-	tammar-, tammaa-	tammar-
taartit-	taaqṭət- (under tarər(-))	tammig-	taṇmik-
taarutaar-	taarutaq (under tarər(-))	tamor-, tamua-	tamur-
taasaq	ta(y)i-	tamorasaaq	tamurar (under tamur-)
taateraqaq	təðatəða(C)ir	tamuaq, tamuaaq	tamurar (under tamur-)
taatser-	taaktəq- (under taak-)	tamulug-	tamur-
taattorig-	tautu(k)-	taner-	tanər-
taattu, taattug-	tautu(k)-	tanertar-	tanər-
taatuuna	tautu(k)-	tangajor-	taṇi(C)ur-
taava	taðva	tangeq	taṇər
taggaatsut	taak-	tangiar-	ayiy-
taggarig-	tarər(-)	tangikut	taṇər
taggarlug-	ta(y)i-		

WEST GREENLANDIC	PROTOFORM		
tanit-	tanəy-	tatamit-	tatamə(t)-
tapag-	tapak-	tati, tatitu-	tatə
tapar-	tapak-	tati-	tatə-
tapeq, taper-	tapər(-)	tatigi-	tatə
tapinnar-	tapət- ²	tattak	taavtaa
tapit- (get with one shot)	tapət- ¹ (under tapər(-))	tattoqut, tattoqit-	tattuqun (under tatə-)
tapit- (soak through)	tapət- ²	tattor-	tat(ə)tur- (under tatə-)
tapitaleriig-	tapət- ¹ (under tapər(-))	tatugut	tattuγun (under tatə-)
tappig-	takviγ-	tavag-	tarar-
tappiit-	takviŋit- (under takviγ-)	teeqila-	tiipak- (under təγəγ-)
taput(i)-	taputə- (under tapər(-))	teqeqqoq, teqeqqorig-	tərətquq
taqaleqisaaq	caqələkitar	teqigi-	təqi-
taqalluk	taqammūq-	teqiller-	təqi-
taqammi-	taqammūq-	teqilluk	təriγluγ
taqammor-	taqammūq-	teqqala-, teqqakatta(a)r-	təŋqar- (under təŋə-)
taqamut, taqamor-	taqammūq-	teqqar-	təŋqar- (under təŋə-)
taqaq	taqar	teqqiaq	təlqiðar
taqassigi-	taqiγ-	terianniaq	tərikanni(C)ar (under təriγ)
taqig-, taqima-	taqiγ-	teriaq	təriγar (under təriγ)
taqissor-	taqiγ-	terig-	təriγ
taqqaq	taprar ¹	teriit-	təriγ
taqqig-, taqqissor-	tanqir	terlassi-	tərlək-
taquaq	taqu(C)ar	terlig-	tərlək-
tarajoq, tarajor-	tar(ə)γur	terlik	tərlək-
taratsut	tar(ə)γur	tiffar-	təvvaq- (under təmə)
tarfi-	tarar-	tiffug-, tiffuar-	təvvuγ-
tarneq, tarnik	tar(ə)rnər	tiggak	təγγay
tarnut, tarnut(i)-	tanəy-	tiggug-, tigguar-	təvvuγ-
taror-	taqə-	tigu-	təγu-
tarpar-	tarpar	tiguar-	təγu-
tarraleqisaaq	caqələkitar	tiguleq	təγu(r)liq (under təγu-)
tarraq	tarraq (under tarər)	tigumiaq, tigumiar-	təγum(m)i(C)ar (under təγu-)
tarrit-	tarrit- (under tarər)	tigumisser-	təγum(m)i(C)ar (under təγu-)
tarsag-	taqša	tigummi-	təγummi- (under təγu-)
tarsaq, tarsak	taqša	tiiar-	təγuarun
tarsiallag-	taqša	tiiarut, tiiaqut	təγuarun
tartu	tartu	tiig-	təγəγ-
tartunaq	taqtunaq (under tartu)	tiinga-	tiipak-
taseq	tacir	tiipaqusug-	tiipak- (under təγəγ-)
tasi-, tasit-	taci(γ)-	tiqila-	tiipak- (under təγəγ-)
tasiaq	tatyur-	tikaagullik	təkaaγun
tasikumiar-	tatyur-	tikaagut	təkaaγun
tasior-	tatyur-	tikeq	təkər
tasisua-, tasisuaartoq	tacižuk- (under taci(γ)-)	tikeqqoq	tərətquq
tasitsaat	taci(γ)-	tikeraar-, tikeraaq	təkiraag- (under təkīt-)
tasiusaq	tacir	tikisartor-	təkicaqtuq- (under təkīt-)
tassa	taðva	tikit-	təkīt-
tassaannaq	taðvaninnar (under taðva)	tikiut(i)-	təkīðutə- (under təkīt-)
tassanngaannaq	tažvakŋainnaq (under taðva)	tikkor-	təkkuk-
tassaar-	tayðar- (under tayə-)	tikkuar-	təkkuaq- (under təkkuk-)
tasseq, tassik	tavci	tili-	təli-
tassig-	tavci	tilioq, tiliaq	təli-
tassuugu	taðva	tilleq	təyləq-
tataagi-	tatamə(t)-	tiller-	təyləq-
tatag-	tat(t)at- (under tatə-)	tilli	təpli

WEST GREENLANDIC	PROTOFORM		
tillig-	təyləy-	toorneq	tuyər(-)
tillug-	təɲluɣ(-)	toorni-	tuyənri- (under
tilug-, tiluttor-	təluɣ-		tuyənraɾ)
timerleq	təmə	toqorar-	tuquraq- (under tuqu-)
timi, timmut	təmə	toqqar-, tuqqarig-	turaaq-
timmerala-	təɲmirala- (under	toqqig-, toqqissi-	tutqik-
	təɲə-)	toqqor-	tutquq-
	təɲmi- (under təɲə-)	toqqusaaq, toqqusassi-	tupquža(a)q-
timmi-	təɲmi(C)ar (under	toqu-, toqu	tuqu(-)
timmiaq	təɲə-)	toqunar-	tuqunar- (under
	təɲmikaq- (under		tuqu(-))
timmig-	təɲə-)	toqusar-	tuqucaq- (under
	təɲmi(C)ar (under		tuqu(-))
timmik	təɲə-)	toqut-	tuqut- (under tuqu(-))
	tənət-	toraaju-	turaaq-
tineqqa-	təɲaužaɣ (under	toraar-	turaaq-
tingaasat	təɲay)	torer-	turaaq-
	təɲayuy (under təɲay)	torlor-	turlur(ar)- (under
tingajuk	təɲəlraɾ- (under təɲə-)		tuqlu(ɣ))
tingerlaat	təɲay	torlorar-	tuqlurar- (under
tingi	təɲə-		tuqlu(ɣ))
tingi-	təɲət- (under təɲə-)	torluaq	tuqluaq (under
tingit-	təɲuy		tuqlu(ɣ))
tinguk	tənət-	torluk	tuqlu(r)-)
tini	tənət-	tornit	tunəq
tinit-, tinig-	tənət-	torraallag-	turaaq-
tinnaar-	tənət-	torrut(i)-	tuyər(-)
tinner-	tənnir-	torsooq	tuqžuk
tinngag-	təɲə-	torsu-	tužru-
tinu-	tənu-	tuag-	tuat-
tinugut(i)-	tənu-	tuapak	tuvapay
tinupa-	tənu-	tuag	tuvar
tinut(i)-	tənət-	tuavi, tuavisaar-	tu(C)avə(t)-
tipaarnaq	təppak- (under təpə)	tuavior-	tu(C)avə(t)-
tipaatsug-	tiipak- (under təyə(ɣ)-)	tug-	tut-
tipag-	tiipak- (under təyəy-)	tuggar-	tuyər(-)
tipi(k)	təpə	tui	tuyə
tipi-	təpə	tujor-	tuyur-
tipig-	təpə	tujormi-, tujormiaq	tuyurmi-
tippag-	təpə	tukaala-	tukkar-
tippik	təkpik	tuker-	tukər-
tisa-, tisaag	təža-	tukik	tukə-
tissag-	təyəy-	tukit-, tukitit-	tukə-
tissalug-, tissalukaar-	təkšaluk- (under təɲə-)	tukkar-	tukkar-
tissaq, tissarluk	təpðar (under təpə-)	tukkor-	tukku(r)
tissar-	təyəy-	tukku-	tukku(r)
tisser-, tissiataar-	təɲət- (under təɲə-)	tukuma-	tukku(r)
tissi-	təkši- (under təɲə-)	tulag-, tulagiaq	tulaɣ-
tissigi-, tissinar-	təmci-	tulimaaq	tulimar
tissikar-, tissukar-	təɲət- (under təɲə-)	tullaari-	tulləq-
tissor-	təžžuq-	tullar-	tulləq-
titar-	tətəraaq- (under tətər-)	tulleq (temple)	tunlə(r)
titeqqor-, titeqqulug-	təðə(r)-	tulleq (next)	tun(ə)lir (under tunə-)
tittaq	tətər-	tulleraaq	tulləq-
tiva-	təva-	tulleriig-	tun(ə)lir (under tunə-)
tooq	tuyər(-)	tullerunnaq	tunlərunnaq
toor-	tuyər(-)	tullerut	tuylərun (under
toornaarsuk	tuunra(vi)aržuk		tunlə(r))
	(under tuyənraɾ)	tulluar-, tulluut(i)-	tunvar-
toornaq	tuyənraɾ	tulor-	tulur-
toornar-, toornat-	tuyənraɾ	tuloriaq	tuluryar (under tulur-)

WEST GREENLANDIC

tulugaq
tulugarnaq, tuluarnaq

tumaasaq
tumanngu-
tumar-
tumi
tumisi-
tummar-, tummaari-
tummarlug-
tummeraqaq, tummeqqat
tummi-
tunaari-, tunaartari-
tuneq
tunersuk
tungalit-
tungeq
tungi-
tungu
tungujor-
tuni-
tunioqqaatigi-

tuniorar-, tunioraatigi-

tunnga-, tunngavik
tunni
tunniut(i)-
tunnoq
tunu, tunu-
tunuar-
tunummut
tunusuk
tunut-
tupaar-
tupaator-
tupag-
tupeq, tuper-
tupigi-, tupinnar-
tupigusug-
tupilak, tupilag-
tupit-
tuppaller-
tuputaq
tusaa-
tusar-
tusarler-

tusarnaar-

tusarsaa-

tusiag-
tusilar-
tusillar-, tusillag-
tussar-
tussiar-
tussik
tussiut(i)-
tussunga-

PROTOFORM

tulukar
tuluyarnaq (under
tulukar)
tumə
tumay-
tumar-
tumə
tuməci- (under tumə)
tutmar- (under tutə-)
tumə
tutməqar (under tutə-)
tutmar- (under tutə-)
tunəyə-
tunəq
tuniržuk
tunə-
tunə
tunə
tunə
tunjuyuq- (under tunju-)
tunə-
tuniuqqaq- (under
tunə-)
tuniuqqaq- (under
tunə-)
tutja- (under tut-)
tupə(-)
tunə-
tunnur
tunu
tunuvar- (under tunu)
tunu
tunucuy (under tunu)
tunut- (under tunu)
tupaaq- (under tupay-)
tupaaq- (under tupay-)
tupay-
tupər
tupəkə-
tupəkə-
tupəlak
tupət-
tut-
tuputaq
tucar-
tucar-
tucagliq- (under
tucar-)
tucarna(a)q- (under
tucar-)
tucaqšau- (under
tucar-)
tutyiayat-
tucilar-
tucilar-
tumðar- (under tumə)
tunçir-
tužvik (under tut-)
tunçir-
tukšuk-

tusu-
tuteraq, tuteriaq
tuti-
tutig-
tutsaq
tutsarig-, tutsarlug-
tutsiut(i)- (be heard)
tutsiut(i)- (lie beside)
tutsorigi-
tuttu, tuttut-
tutug-
tutuk
tuuffik
tuugaalik

tuugaaq, tuuaaq

tuujuk
tuukkaq
tuullik
tuussaq
tuut-
tuutsineq
uaa-
uaalu
uagut
ualeq, uali-
uanga
uartaq
uat-, uatarser-
uatsi, uatsiaq
uavit-, uivit-
ueqqerigi-
uer-
ueri-
uernar-
uersagaq
uersar-, uersarneq
ueruala-
uerulug-
uffa
uffami
uffar-
ugga
uggor-, uggori-
uggornar-, ugguar(nar)-
ui
uiannisaar-

uiaq
uiar-
uiartor-
uiffak
uiffaq
uigorleq
uigu-, uiu-
uillaat
uillar-, uillarneq
uiloq
uinig-

tucu-
tutyar(ar) (under tutə-)
tutə-
tutəy(-)
tutcaq (under tucar-)
tutcaq (under tucar-)
tucar-
tutəy(-)
tucu-
tuntu
tutuk
tutuk
tuyət-
tuyəkaraləy (under
tuyər(-))
tuyəkar(ar) (under
tuyər(-))
tuuyuk (under tuyər(-))
tuyəkar
tu(u)tləy
tuyətðar (under tuyət-)
tuyət-
tu(C)utcinəq
uvə(C)a- (under uvər-)
uvaŋa
uvakut
uŋal(l)ir (under uŋan)
uvaŋa
uaqtaq
uðə(t)-
uv(v)atciaq (under
uvva)
uyviŋit- (under uyvi)
uyiqə-
uvər-
uyiqə-
uinraq (under uvi(t)-)
uiqšaq-
uiqšaq-
uiruala-
uiruala-
uvva
uvva
uvvaq-
uvva
uyyur-
uyyur-
uyi
uyiranni- (under
uyir-)
u(ŋ)iyəq
uyivə-
uyir-
uvi(t)-
uyivvar (under uyivə-)
uyyu
uyyu
uyi
uyilyar- (under uyi)
uvilur
uyinəy- (under uyi)

WEST GREENLANDIC

uinik
uinnag-
uinngiar-
uisa-
uisaa-
uisi-
uisorer-
uissaar-

uissangu-

uissuummi-
uisuk
uit-
uitsat(i)-
ui(g)u, ui(g)oq
uiver-, uiversor-
ujaari-, ujaasi-
ujag-
ujaja(a)r-
ujakkar-, ujangit-
ujalu, ujalu-
ujamig-

ujamik

ujar-
ujarak
ujariatsi-, ujariagi-
ujatsiutit

ujoruk
ujuit-
ujukkuaq
ujumik, ujumig-
ujuvig-
ukaleq
ukaler-
ukaliusaq

ukamar-
uki-
ukiaq, ukia-

ukii-
ukioq, ukior-
ukit-
ukkaq
ukkat(i)-
ukkisi-
ukkit(i)-
ukkuaq
ukkusissaq
uku-
ukuaq
ukumar-
ukussiut(i)-
ukut-
ukutseq
ulamer-

PROTOFORM

uvinəy
uvinəy
uvinŋiaq-
uvita- (under uvi(t)-)
uitaq (under uvi(t)-)
uvi(t)-
uvi(t)-
uyivðar- (under
uyivə-)
uyivðar- (under
uyivə-)
uvi(t)-
uyiyuy (under uyi)
uvi(t)-
uvi(t)-
uyyu
uyvi
ivar-
uyaŋ-
ivayaŋ- (under ivar-)
uyaŋ-
ivalu
uyamiy (under
uya(qur))
uyamiy (under
uya(qur))
ivar-
uyarəy
ivariatci- (under ivar-)
uyakciutət (under
uyaŋ-)
uyuru(r)
uyuməq-
uyukkur(ar)
uyuməq-
uyuməq-
ukaðir
ukaðir
ukaðiruðar (under
ukaðir)
ukamar-
uki-¹
ukyurar (under
ukyur)
ukyi- (under ukyur)
ukyur
uki-²
upkaq
uki-¹
uki-¹
uki-¹
uki-¹
umkurar
utyuciŋ
uku-
ukurar
ukamar-
ukurar
uku-
uku-
ulamiq-

ulapit-
ulerut(i)-, ularut(i)-
uli
ulig-
uligiileq, uligiilik
uliguaq
ulik
ulikattar-
ulikkaar-
ulima-
ulimaat, ulumaat

ulinnersuaq
ulit- (be high tide)
ulit- (turn inside out)
uliut
ullaag, ullaakut
ullaaror-
ullasaat, ullisaat

ulli-
ulloq
ulloriaq

ullumi
ullut
uloriagi-
ulorianar-

uloriar-
ulornaq
ulortit-
ulu
uluak
ulug-
ulunga-
ulunnaq
ulussaaq
ulut(i)-
ulutsit-
uluttor-
umeeri-
umer-, umeror-
umeralaar-
umerluk

umiaq, umiatsiaq
umig-
umii-
umiiar-
umik, umiit
umimmak

uminaar-
uminngatsi-

umiu-
ummiar-

una-
unaaq

ulapə(t)-
uləq-
ulə(-)
uliy(-)
ulyilə
uliyžuaq (under uliy)
uliy(-)
uləŋ-
uləvkar- (under ulə(-))
ulima-
ulimaun (under
ulima-)
ulə(-)
ulə(-)
ulət-
uli(C)un
uvlaaq (under umtūr)
uvlaaq (under umtūr)
utlacaun (under
utlay-)
uvli- (under umtūr)
umtūr
uvluriaq (under
umtūr)
uvlumi (under umtūr)
uŋlu
ulurŋya-
ulurŋyanar- (under
ulurŋya-)
ulurŋya-
ulu(r)
ulur-
ulu(r)
uluyəy
uluy-
ulur-
ulu(r)
ulə(t)luyar
ulutə- (under ulə(-))
ulur-
uluy-
umi(C)aq
uməq-
uməq-
uməlrūq (under
umək)
umi(C)aq
uməy-
umi(C)aq
umi(C)aq
umək
uməŋmak (under
umək)
uŋumi-
uməŋjatci- (under
uməy-)
umiu-
umŋjiyaq- (under
umək)
una-²
unərar

WEST GREENLANDIC	PROTOFORM		
unaarsit-	unərar	upernaag	upən(ə)rar
unaller-	una-2	upernar-	upən(ə)rar
unammi-	unaðmi-	upernassag	upənɾ(ə)rar
unaqut	una-2	upernivik, upernavik	upənɾ(ə)rar
unarsivik	unarcir	upit-	upət-
unasungiaq	unasuk	uppat	ukpən
unatar-	unataq-	upper-	ukvər-
uneq	unər	upperi-	ukvəqə- (under ukvər-)
uneriffik	uunni- (under uyū-)	upplik	uppəy
unerraq	uni(C)aq-	uppikar-	ukpət-
unga-, unganar-	unja-	uppit-	ulpəy- (under ulət-)
ungaaq	unja-	upput	upət-
ungaleq, ungalleq	unjal(l)iq (under unjan)	user- (splash water on), userar-	uciq-
ungalisaq	unjan	user- (pull off boots)	ucir-
ungaloq	unjalū (under unjan)	usi (load), usi-	uci ¹
ungalu-	unjalū (under unjan)	usi (now I remember), usiuffa	uci ²
ungasig-	unjasik- (under unjan)	usiar-, usiaq	uci(C)ar- (under uci ¹)
ungat(i)	unjan	usiinna, usiima	uci ²
ungavaq, ungavariar-	unjavar (under unjan)	usingiar-	ucinjir- (under uci ¹)
unger-	unjər-	usori-, usornar-	ucur-
ungerlaat	unjərlaun (under unjər-)	ussag-	uylar-
	unjərlaun (under unjər-)	ussarneq	uməy-
ungerlattor-		ussat	užžiq- (under uðəy-)
		usser-, ussersar-	užžiq- (under uðəy-)
ungilag-	unjalay-	usserar-	užžiq- (under uðəy-)
ungoor-	unjuuq- (under unju-)	ussersor-, ussersuut(i)-	užžiq- (under uðəy-)
ungu-	unju-	usseri-	umciy- (under uməy-)
uniaaq	uni(C)aq-	ussig-	umciy- (under uməy-)
uniar-	uni(C)aq-	ussuarneq	uməy-
unig-	unəy-	ussuk	uyðuy
unikkaa, unikkaar-	univkarar	ussunnaq	uyðuynar (under uyðuy)
unior-	uni(C)ur-		
uniut	uniun (under uni(C)aq-)	usuk, usuusaq	ucuy
		utaqqi-, utaqqit-	utaqə-
unnaat	utnəq (under utə-)	uter-	utər-
unneq	utnəq (under utə-)	uteriar-	utəqi(C)ar- (under utər-)
unner-	unnir-		utəqi(C)ar- (under utər-)
unnerlug-	unnirluk- (under unnir-)	uteriit-	utəržak- (under utər-)
unnersor-, unnersuut(i)-	unniqtuq- (under unnir-)	utersar-	utəqi(C)ar- (under utər-)
		utersi-, utersigi-	
unngersaq	unjər-		
unngiar- (shave)	unmjiaq- (under umək)	uti-, utit-	utə-
		utimut	utər-
unngiar- (put fold in), unngiaq	unjər-	utoqqallak	utuqqar
unngoq	utjur	utoqqaq	utuqqar
unngutit	unjər-	utoqqatser-	utuqqar
unnia	unni(in)	utserar-, utersor-	uciq-
unniit	unni(in)	utsersu-	utciqtu- (under uci ¹)
unnuaq	unnu(C)ar (under unnuy)	utsuk	ucuy
		uu-	uyū-
unnuaru	unnuraqu	uuaq	uðukar
unnui-	unnuy	uuarar-	uuk- (under uyū-)
unnuk, unnug-	unnuy	uueq	uyukə (under uyū-)
upag-	upay-	uug-	uðəy-
upalor-, upalui-	upaluq- (under upay-)	uugaq	uðukar
upalungaar-	upaluq- (under upay-)	uuiiaq	uyunilar (under uyū-)
upannig-, upanniut	upay-	uujornu-	uyuməq-
uparuar-	upay-	uujungujoortor-, ujunnguortor-	uyuməq-
upattor-	upay-	uukkar-	əðəvkar-

WEST GREENLANDIC	PROTOFORM		
uulig-	uṇuləy-	gig-, gik	kiy-
uulineq, uuliner-	uṽu-	giit, giig-	yiik
uuller-, uulliaq	uṽukli- (under uṽu-)	gissaar-, gissi-	kiy-
uulli-	uṽukli- (under uṽu-)	=gooq	ṇu(C)ur
uuma-, uumasog	uṇuma-	gor-	(C)ur-
uumari-	uṇummar- (under uṇuma-)	gu	ku
		guaq	ṇ(ṇ)uḍar(-)
uumigi-, uuminar-	uṽumi-	gug-	yuy-
uumila-, uumiller-	uumila- (under uṽumi-)	gunannit-	yuknarit-
uumissor-	uṽumi-	gunar-	yuknar-
uummaq, uummak	uummaq (under uṇuma-)	gunnaar-, gunnar-	yuknar-
		i-	li- ¹
uummar-	uṇummar- (under uṇuma-)	iag-, iak	yay-
		iar- (remove)	ṇiyar-
uummat	uṇuman (under uṇuma-)	iar- (go to)	liyar-
		ilatsi-	ṇit-
uunar-	uunaq- (under uṽu-)	innaq, (g)innar-	ṇinnar(-)
uuneq	uṽu-	ior-	li(C)ur-
uunnag-, uunnaa-	uunaq- (under uṽu-)	isag-	icay-
uusog	uṽu-	isor-	ituq-
uut-	uṽut- (under uṽu-)	it-	ṇit-
uuter-	uutəq- (under uṽu-)	ja-	ya-
uutsivik	uḍəy-	jaar-	yarar-
uuttoq	uṽut- (under uṽu-)	jaat-, janngit-	ya-
uuttor-, uuttaa-	uḍəytur- (under uḍəy-)	jartor-, giar-	yar(tur)-
uutuk	u(u)tu(y)	jartuaar-, giartuaar-	yar(tur)-
		juaannar-, tuaannar-	tu- ²
		juar-	ḍurar-
		juit-	yu(ṇ)it-
		juma-, guma-	yuyuma-
		jumaar-	yuyuma-
		jumaller-	yuyuma-
		junnaar-	yuknar-
		junnar-	yuknar-
		junnarsi-	yuknar-
		juminaat-, guminaat-	yuminaq-
		juminar-, guminar-	yuminaq-
		kaa-	qqar-
		kaallag-	k(k)ar-
		kanner-, kanneq	kkannir-
		kar-	k(k)ar-
		kasik, kassak	kapcak
		katag-	k(k)attar-
		kattar-	k(k)attar-
		=kiaq	k(k)i(C)ar
		killi-, -killior-	k(k)it-
		kisaar-	k(k)it-
		kit-	k(k)it-
		kkoor-	k(k)u(C)ar-
		kkuminar-	yuminaq-
		kkut(i)-	utə-
		kkut	nkuy
		kkuutaar-	ta(C)ar-
		koq	k(k)ur
		kujug-, kujoor-	k(k)uyuy
		kula-, kulaar-	la(r)-
		kuloog	k(k)uluk
		k(k)uluk	k(k)uluk
		la-	la(r)-
		laar-	la(C)ar(-)
		leq	l(l)ir

Postbases and enclitics

a-	a-
=aasiit	aaci(in) (base)
agoor-	k(k)u(C)ar-
allag-	ḥay-
alug-, aluit	aluk
aq (pass. part.)	ḍar
aq, gaq (thing like)	ar
ar-	ar-
(s)ari-	ḍar-
arsug-, (v)arsuk	aržuk
(r)ataar-	ratar-
er- (remove)	ṇir-
er- (provide)	liir-
eri-	liqə-
erser-	ṇir-
erut(i)-	ṇir-
(f)figi-, vigi-	ḍvikə-
(f)fik (place)	ḍviy
g-	nəy-
gaa(ngat)	yaa-
gajug-, -gajooq	kayuy(-)
gallar-	yallaq-
galuar-	yaluq-
gaq (pass. part.)	kar
gasuar-	nacuk-
gasugi-, gasori-	yukə-
gi- (have as)	kə- ¹
gi- (partic.)	kə(-) ²
gi- (future)	ki-
glar-	yar(tur)-
giaqar-	yiaqaq-
giartor-	yar(tur)-

WEST GREENLANDIC	PROTOFORM		
ler- (begin)	liq-	nasuar-	nasuk-
ler-	li _R -	nasugi-, nasori-	yukə-
(l)ler-, (l)lior-	lliq-	navianngit-	na-
leri-	liqə-	neq	nə _R ¹
lersaq	l(l)ir	ner- (be good to)	n(n)ir-
lersor-	li _R -	ner- (I wonder)	n(n)iq-
lertor-	lə _R -	nerar-	ni-
=li	li	nerlug-	nə _R lu _Y -
liaq	li(C)ar	nerpaaq	nə _R pa(C)ar
li- (make)	li ⁻¹	nersaq	nə _R ²
li- (become)	li ⁻²	nertu-	nə _R ²
liar-	liyar-	neru-	nə _R ²
lig-	lə _Y -	nerumaar-	(u)ma-
lik	lə _Y	nga- (in state)	ŋa ⁻¹
lior-	li(C)ur-	nga- (resemble)	ŋa ⁻²
lisaar-	liža(a)q-	ngaar-, ngaaq	ŋaaq-
lisaq	nitaq	ngajag-, ngajaar-	tya _Y
lit-	lit-	nger-	ŋir-
liut(i)-	li(C)utə-	ngiag-	ŋi _Y -
llaqqig-	nqi _Y ⁻¹	ngusaq	ŋ(ŋ)uðar(-)
llar-	ŋaq-	nialug-	ni(C)ar-
llariaa(nak)	yaqu(na _Y)	niar-	ni(C)ar-
llarig-	ki _Y -	nig-	nə _Y -
llatsiar-, llattaar-	ŋa _Y -	nikoq, nikuu-	k(k)ur
llatuar-	tu(C)ar-	nisaq	nitaq
lleq	l(l)ir	nnag-	nnak-
ller-	li _R -	nnaq	kna _R
loor-	tluk-	nna(a)q	nnaq
lor-	lur-	nnger-	ŋir-
luar-	tluk-	nngit-	nrit-
(l)luar-	l(l)u(C)ar-	=nngooq	ŋu(C)ur
(l)luartaar-, (l)luataar-	l(l)u(C)ar-	nngor-	ŋ(ŋ)ur-
=lu	lu	nngu-	lŋu-
lu	lu(ŋ)	nnguaq, nnguar-	ŋ(ŋ)uðar(-)
(r)luinnaq, (l)luinnar-	l(l)u(C)ar-	nniaq	ni(C)ar-
(r)luk, lug-	lu _Y -	nnig-	nnək-
=luunniit	unni(in) (base)	or-	(C)ur-
ma- (state)	(u)ma-	(r)paaluit	aluk
ma- (catch a lot)	mar-	(r)paat	vay(-)
maar-	(u)mar(ar)-	pajaar-	payaq-
mar-	mar-	pajug-, pajuk	payuk(-)
meer-	minŋaq-	palaq, palaar-	vay(-)
=mi	mi	(r)palaar-	vaŋa _Y ⁻²
mi-	mi-	pallaar-	vaŋa _Y ⁻¹
mig-	mi _Y -	pallag-	vaŋa _Y ⁻¹
miit-, niit-	mətə-	(r)pallag-	vaŋa _Y ⁻²
mineq, miner-	vinə _R	(r)palug-, (r)paluk	valuk-
minngar-	minŋaq-	(r)par-	var-
(r)mioq	miru	(r)pasig-	ði _Y -
misaar-	umi-	passig-	ði _Y -
mmarig-	mmarik-	passug-	mcu _Y -
moor-	muaq-	(r)passuit	vay
mukar-	muaq-	peraar-	vlay-
na(-)	na-	(r)piaq, (r)piar-	pi _Y (-)
naar- (find too)	naaq-	pilag-, pillag-	vlay-
naar- (blow from)	kna _R	q	nə _R ¹
naat-	nar-	qar-	ŋqar-
nar-	nar-	qat	qan
narsi-	naqci-	qattaar-	k(k)attar-
nasaar-	naci(C)ar-	qi-	rqa-
		qina-	yaqu(na _Y)

WEST GREENLANDIC

qoq
 qqa-
 qqaar-
 qqajar-, qqajaa-
 qqammer-, qqamminngit-
 qqar- (barely)
 qqar- (one after another)
 qqig- (completely)
 qqig- (again)
 qqinnaar-
 qqissaar-
 qqoor-
 qqu-, qqusaar-
 qqut(i)-
 qut, qqut
 q(q)ut, qutaq
 r- (become)
 r- (go to)
 r- (catch)
 raar-
 raq
 rar-
 ratar-
 reer-
 riaannaa-
 riaq, giaq
 riar-
 riataar-
 rig-
 rloq
 rnga(a)r-
 roq
 ror- (become)
 ror- (hit on)
 ruaq
 rujug-, rujoor-
 rujuk
 rulug-, ruloor-
 ru(u)saar-
 ruseq
 rusug-, gusug-
 sa-
 saannar-
 saq
 sar-, saar- (try to cause)
 sar- (habitual)
 sari-, tari-
 sariaqar-, tariaqar-
 sassaa-
 ser-
 (t)ser-, (t)sii-
 seriar-, seriit-
 si
 si- (detransitivizer)
 si- (get)
 si- (become)
 siaq
 sig-
 (t)siaq
 sima-

PROTOFORM

qur
 ŋa-²
 ɬra(C)ar-
 lrayaq-
 lrammiq-
 vqar-
 qqar-
 nqiy-¹
 nqiy-²
 nqiy-¹
 nqiy-¹
 qquuq-
 ɖqə-
 trutə-
 un
 q(q)un
 ŋ(ŋ)ur-
 q-
 nəy-
 raq-
 qar
 raq-
 lrataq-
 yiiq-
 yar
 yar
 yiaq-
 ratar-
 nqiy-¹
 qur
 n(ə)rar(ar)(-)
 qur-
 ŋ(ŋ)ur-
 ruq-
 ŋ(ŋ)uðar(-)
 ruluk
 ruluk
 ruluk
 ŋuʒaaq-
 yuciq
 yuy-
 ta-
 ðar-
 ðar
 car-¹
 ðar-
 ðar-
 yiaqaaq-
 žukšau-
 liq-
 c(c)ir-
 c(c)iryar-
 ðə
 ði-
 ci-
 li-²
 ci-
 ðiy-
 c(c)ir-
 (u)ma-

simaar-
 sinnaa-
 sinnar-
 sior-
 siut
 sooq
 soor-
 soq
 (r)sor-
 sor-
 sori-
 ssa-
 ssaaleqi-
 =ssaaq
 ssaar- (stop)
 ssaar- (greatly)
 ssamaar-
 ssanga-
 ssaq
 ssit-
 ssuseq
 ssut
 ssut(i)-
 ssutigi-
 (r)suaq, -(r)suar-
 sug-
 suangu-
 sugi-
 suit-
 suk
 sungar-
 sunnit-
 sunngu-
 sussaa-
 sussuk
 t- (transitivizer)
 t- (catch)
 t, ti-
 taannar-
 taaq
 =(t)taaqaq, -ssaaq
 taar- (get)
 taar- (repeatedly)
 taq (pertaining)
 taq (past. part)
 tar- (fetch)
 tar- (habitual)
 ter-, teri-
 ti
 tigi-
 tit-, -titer-
 titaar-
 toor-
 toq
 =toq
 toqaq
 tor- (use)
 tor- (repeatedly)
 tsaali(or)-, taali(or)-
 tsag-
 tsiaq, tsiar-

(u)mar(ar)-
 ŋinnar(-)
 ŋinnar(-)
 ci(C)ur-
 ci(C)un
 suu-
 ður
 ður
 qður-
 tur-¹
 yukə-
 tya-
 ŋiliqə-
 ptauq
 tyaiq-
 mcaɣ-
 kðar
 tya-
 kðar
 kðit-
 ucir
 un
 utə-
 utəkə-
 ðuyar(-)
 yuy-
 yuy-
 yukə-
 yu(C)it-
 yuy
 curjar
 nit-
 sunnu-
 žukšau-
 cuɣ
 t-¹
 t-²
 tə
 ðar-
 taaq(-)
 ptauq
 taaq(-)
 ta(C)ar-
 tar
 ðar-
 tar-
 ðar-
 tər-
 ðə
 tə-
 tət-
 tətə(C)ar-
 tuuq-
 ður
 tur
 tuq(q)ar
 tur-¹
 tur-²
 tətə(C)ili-
 yyaɣ-
 tciaq

WEST GREENLANDIC	PROTOFORM
ttar-	t(t)ar-
tu-	tu- ¹
tuaannar-	tu- ²
tuaq	tuaq(-)
tuar- (for once)	tu(C)ar-
tuar- (continually)	ṭurār-
tuinnar-, ttuinnar-	tu- ²
tuuma-	tur- ¹
u-	ṇu-
uar- (continuously)	ṭurār-
uar- (have much)	ruaq-
ummer-, ummi-	ummir-
unnar-, unngar-	q-
usa(a)q	ṇuṭar(-)
usar-, usaar-	ṇuṭarār-
useq	ucir
ut	un
ut(i)- (owned)	ṇutə-
ut(i)- (do with)	utə-
utigi-,	utəkə-
vaar-	vay(-)
vallaar-	vallay- ¹
var-	var-
vig-	piy(-)
vik (real)	piy(-)
vik (place)	ṭviy
vissor-	viy(-)
Vmi-	umi-
Vmisaar-	umi-
Vr-	(V)r-
Vraq	rar

PROTO-FORM GLOSS INDEX

Note that this is merely an index of the proto-form glosses (with minor modifications) from the bases and postbases section, and not an English-to-proto-Eskimo dictionary. Thus, the absence of a particular English term from this list does not indicate that a corresponding proto-Eskimo form is unknown. If a particular English term is not on this list, then one should look under appropriate possible alternative listings. For example, for 'fire drill' one should look under 'bow drill' and 'drill (fire or bow drill)'.

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